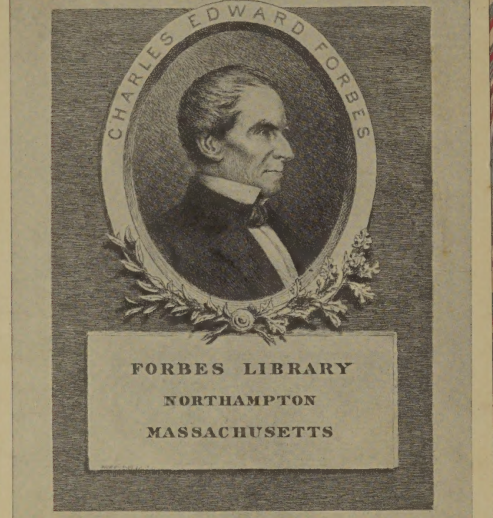
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Judd manuscript

Miscellaneous
18

Directions

Forbes
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The National Library Bindery Co.

Sylvester Judd.

1856.

MM.2.280. High Life, continued from Miss. 16, p. 121.
or Higher Classes—

Higher Classes in Edinburgh, Scotland 1790 to 1800 and later.

Lord Cockburn, in the "Memorials of his Time" says Profane Swearing was common if not universal among the highest ranks. Temperance was not in any degree the order of the day. It was not unusual for gentlemen who had dined with ladies to be decidedly worse for liquor before rejoining them. To get drunk in a tavern was regarded as the natural consequence of going into one — After the dinner table was cleared, & glasses set down, it became necessary for each person to drink the health of every other person present, individually. When there were 10 people 90 healths were drunk. This was a horrible nuisance.

Sir Henry Moncrieff was a clergyman. He dined between sermons (he preached only one); walked to his church with bands, cocked hat, tall cane and cardinal air, preached a sensible sermon, walked home, took tea at 5, spent some hours in his study, had family worship at 9, after which the party (his family & friends of his sons & daughters) sat down to roasted hens, gobbled & wine & this powerful talk.

Men in snuff coloured single breasted coats, long waistcoats with capacious pockets, powdered hair, silver buckles, genteel canes, green silk umbrellas, enormous wigs,

Some ladies dressed in gorgeous velvet or rustling silk, with fans, earrings, finger rings, falling sleeves scent bottle, embroidered bag, hoop and train. Another is mentioned with "her hand sparkling with old brilliant rings." One kept a private sedan chair.

These females sat in Tron Church on Sunday, as some did.

The Old judges of Edinburgh had wine & bits on the bench, when business was protracted beyond the usual dinner hour. Not much of this after 1800.

"The examine was sometimes affected by the liquor, but this was so ordinary with the judges that it apparently made little change in them." At the inns, judges & counsel clerks, jurymen & witnesses all had a jolly dinner, & then returned to the transportations & hangings. "I have seen them do it often." — after this, the step was not so true to the music as in the morning.

High Life.

From Lord Cockburn's "Memorials of his Time" at Edinburgh.

Dress of one who was a Lawyer.

Shabby colored [illegible] coat, single breasted:
Waistcoat the same with large old fashioned pockets.
Black Satin Breeches, with blue steel buttons.
Bright morocco shoes with silver or blue steel buckles
Stockings of silk, White or Quaker grey.
Ruffles and ruffles.
Gold headed slim Cane, dark brown, — or Ebony head,
a slender green silk umbrella.
Cheeks slightly touched by vermillion — clear and ruddy &
flanked by two pomatumed & powdered side curls.
Behind stuck out a thin pigtail in a shining
black ribbon.

Change from ancient to modern manners in Edinburgh, was going on before 1800. — The dignitaries of the old school looked upon the progress of innovation with terror. They saw in it only the desecration of prescriptive gentilities by a rude & vulgar touch. They remembered the old circles of aristocratic fashion — gentlemen shining with their Gilt swords and ruffles and silver buckles — and stately matrons stiffened in hoops & gorgeous satins, and tender beauties with high heeled shoes, powdered and pomatumed hair and head dress lofty & terrible.

Aristocracy not much in Literature

"It was the commoners of Germany that wrought out the intellectual salvation of the country. To its aristocracy Germany owes little of its intellectual elevation" Am. 2. Review. # 177.

Aristocracy in Mexico

In the higher ranks of Mexican Society, especially among the old nobility, there is a general dissoluteness of manners and laxity of principle. Every distinguished matron has her cicisbeo or reputed lover.
Am. 2. Review. II. 354

Misery in High life, and Middle life also.

"The misery of life, the misery of young men and young women, is the want of occupation, good plain blend occupation."
Rev C. A. Bartol. 1857

High life & common life.

Rev Mr. Hall (my minister) preached a sermon Sunday June 28, 1857, in which he made much use of the expression — "the common people heard him gladly." He said the first christians were from the common people, and the true christians ever since had been generally from the same class — Not because they were the most numerous class, but from other considerations. He sometimes made the "common people" and the "middle class" the same. Christ denounced the Scribes, Pharisees, Lawyers, &c, — (all the aristocracy of the Jews.

M. 2, 234. Bigotry.

To bigotry succeeds freethinking, and to freethinking, fanaticism of a nature widely different from the original disease. This proteus has been uniform in its operation from the earliest ages. It is now, 1827, going on in Mexico. The Reformers are freethinkers, and read Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau, &c. The next change, when the period arrives, will be some John Knox, breaking the images in pieces, &c. [This is his fanaticism. The proteus is not so uniform as he assumes] Am. 2. Review, II. 358.

6 Red Garments & Cloths.

Misc. 2. 196 c — M. 11. 283 — M. 13. 158.

The peasant women in Galway, Ireland, wear a red petticoat, sometimes a red bodice, and a dark blue cloak and hood, coupled with bare feet and dishevelled hair. — The predilection for bright colors, especially red, is common to all Celtic and Celto-Romanic races. Correspondent of N.Y. Tribune, 1856.

M. 17. John Pynchon sold a great deal of red cloth, and other red things — both for Indians & Whites.

M 17.46. Red Baize or Bays. Red Manchester Bays. Red Shag Bays. Scarlet Bays (or mean red) Red Double Flannel, and Red Flannel

17.44. Red Cotton, Red Shag Cotton & red rapt cotton, and double red Shag Cotton — these in abundance

17.376 Red Trading Cloth. much. 377 Red Duffill

" 47 Red Penestone 47. Red Tammy

" 50 Red Broadcloth, much. 50 Red Serge. p 372

" 51 Red Kersey, often — also p. 372.

" 45 Red Calico p 373. Red Shalloon

Linen Goods were not red — a little red thread.

17.58.382. Red Tape & Incle Common. Some red Gallons.

" 59. Red Coats & Waistcoats — Indians & Whites

" 61 Red Ribbon p.8

" 40.9. Red Stockings — were not common.

Red & purple at Rome

Purple & scarlet colors prevail in the dress & equipages of the Church dignitaries, and the interior decorations of the churches. The Pope's & cardinals' carriages are of bright scarlet, the trappings of their horses are of scarlet, their robes, stockings and hats are of scarlet; their umbrellas are of scarlet. Processions of young ecclesiastics pass in scarlet & purple; other orders of priesthood have dresses trimmed with purple & scarlet. A church in which a festa is celebrated, is trimmed with scarlet arras & the pillars are wrapped in scarlet drapery; in fact purple & scarlet are the peculiar & characteristic colors of the Church of Rome — These things reminded Dr. Fisk of Northampton of the woman in the Revelations, "arrayed in purple & scarlet & decked with gold and precious stones & pearls", &c. Dr. Fiskes Letter from Rome in Hd Gar. April 7. 1857

Red Garments & Cloths.

1738 M. 14. 174 Red Velvet 90/ yd. Scarlet Taffety 18/ yd.
" " " Crimson Mohair 60/ yd. Crimson Satin 26/ yd.
1739 M 175 Red & White Checks. Red Gamblet
1745 14. 184 Red Ribbon. Scarlet Hose
1765 14. 194. Red Halfthick. 195 Red Roquelo
1774 14. 200 Red Tammy Quilt, Red Silk Quilt
1774 14 200. Red bed Curtains & window Curtains

1750 & after. M. 13. 158 } Scarlet Goods — a column of various kind = 2d column on the page. Scarlet, red, pink, crimson, &c

Ed. Enc. VI. p. 187 } In the days of Chivalry, the knight was clothed in scarlet or some color partaking of red; and no inferior man might appear in such a color. The red or rouge color was appropriated to men of rank and power; so rouge acquired the meaning of proud, arrogant. The word rogue said to come from this.

Ed. Enc. VIII p. 73. &c } The coloring matters principally used in dyeing red & its various shades are Cochineal, kermes, lac, madder, carthamus, archil, safflower, chay-root, Brazil wood, sappan wood, camwood, lebrwood, rebla saunders, logwood, &c. The shade depends partly upon the nature of the mordant.

Wool & woolen cloth are dyed red with cochineal & kermes, also with madder, but color is inferior. Also brazil wood & archil are used; and carthamus, color changes to orange.

Silk is dyed red with Cochineal; also with brazil wood, also carthamus. Madder seldom used.

Cotton & linen are dyed red with madder. Cochineal gives to cotton & linen a color which is not durable nor beautiful

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1755. M. 13. 158. Scarlet & crimson pieces for breeches adv.

Fairholt p. 594 } "The general color of Satin & Velvet seems to have been red" in early days (13th 14th, 15th centuries) Satin Black Satin is mentioned.

8

m.2.299. Schools. Cent. from all 16.173.

From Bond's Watertown 1855. 1094 pages. 1 vol.

1649. Sept. A schoolhouse ordered in Watertown, 22 by 14 feet and 9 feet between joists. A turret ordered 1650, which was built. House repaired 1676

1708.9. New house ordered 25 by 20 feet & 6½ feet between joints

1671. This boy a "Sly Daddy" not. was this the school room?

1649. Town tried to get David Mitchel of Stamford to teach

1650-51 Jan. Richard Norcross hired to teach school one year for 30£. His salary seems to have been the same to 1675. In 1667 the school was free to the inhabitants, & those from other towns paid

1675 Feb. Wm Goddard hired for a year at 30£ & kept boys

1677 Mem. Dr Sherman hired - from May 1 to Aug 31. to keep 8 hours in a day, from 7 AM. to 5 PM. noon time excepted; from Aug 31 to Oct 31. 6 hours a day; From Oct 1 to May 1. to keep from 10 till two. Nov 1. to March 1. are called "the four winter months He ceased April 1679. Began again Jan. 1679-80.

1679. Richard Norcross hired again. In June, July & Aug. to teach Latin & writing at his own house; the other 8 months Latin & English at the schoolhouse, To have 20£ a year — what more not stated. Began again April 1682

next { 25£ a year & to keep 12 mo.

1682 { Richard Norcross to have 25£ & benefit of Latin scholars

1682 & 83. Same continued. To have pay of scholars from other towns

1685 & 86 Same. Children to pay 3d a week, but town will pay for poor children. Town to make up what that falls short of 20£. [Mr Norcross taught Latin. Sherman did not.

1690. Town paid 15£ to Mr N.

1690 Dec. Nathaniel Stone, schoolmaster. Grant by town 15£ a year. 20 persons made up 10£ more or 50 gr.

1693. Nov. R Norcross again. Parents to pay 3d a week for each child in English; for writing 4d a week; for Latin scholars 6d a week, at his house & schoolhouse To catechise scholars.

1696. Edward Goddard agreed to keep for 20£ if schoolhouse was repaired. Town would accept the terms. Were fined for not having a school.

1699-1700 Edward Goddard kept Grammar School. Rebated 10£ from town, & rates from the owners of children

1700 R Norcross had kept school 49 years & was 79 years old He now kept again had 10£ of town & usual rates of parents. Each child to furnish ¼ cord wood

1701. 1702 } Town gave at rate of 30£ a year. Had college scholars
1703 1704 } and graduates. One kept 4 hours in a day

Bonds says the salary was 30£ with some exceptions & variations from 1657 to 1718.

Schools

From Boards Watertown

1708. Thomas Robie, to be 1708 6 months from ibbens 1st for 15£
1st Quarter seven hours a day; 2d 2s, 8 hours a day.
1709 Benj. Shattuck (H & 1709) 6 months from Jan 17 for 15£
He continued 1709. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14
1715 Town gave 18£ for 6 mo. 1717. 22£ for 6 mo Same 1720, 21 22
1724. 22£ for 6 mo. Teachers, one, students or graduates - latter generally.
1767, 5 womans Schools ordered for 12 weeks from Jan. 1
3 married women & 2 unmarried

Francis Jackson's History of Newton, 1854. 555 p. 12 mo.

Newton was Cambridge Village. Incorporated 1678
No public nor private school in the Village for 60 years after its settlement. The School house was 50 years after the meeting house, or near that
First School. John Staples to keep the school 4 days in a week, during January & February 1700 and to have 4/ per day - School house 16 by 14 voted 1699. Staples 4 days in the week another month for 24/. (That is 1/6 per day.
May 1701. No School house built. Voted 2 school houses — one near the meeting house 17 feet square besides chimney room; and one near Oak Hill 16 feet square beside chimney room; 25£ voted for both; rest by subscription. One master to be employed — 2/3 of time at m. house, & 1/3 at Oak Hill. Children who learn to read to pay 4d per week; those who write & cipher to pay 4d.
1723 School house in centre voted 18 by 24 feet, 6 feet joint.
1754 3 schools voted. 1762 Grammar School Kept.
1763. 4 districts and 4 schools — Centre £19. 9. 20 2/7 weeks; N.W. £13. 11. 3 14 2/7 weeks; Oak Hill £10 10. 10 weeks 6 days S.W. £ 6. 10. 6 5/7 weeks, — all 50£ — 1769 Grammar School 50£ voted, down to 17. 4
1766. Voted 16£ for a school mistress, first womans school
1766. 5 School districts. 5 school houses voted
1768. 50 for Mens & 16£ for womens School — 5 districts from £8. 14 to £11. 14 each — all among 10£ ea.
1774. appropriation for schools 60£. 1786, 80£: 1790, 85£
1791 £100 and 6 districts — 1795. £130. 1798. 500 dollars
1800, 600 dollars.
1796. 5 stoves voted to warm schoolhouses

10 Schools

Leominster — taken from Lancaster 1740.
History by David Wilder. 263 pages. 1853

1747. 10£ voted for schools.
1749 Schoolhouse erected. 24 by 18 feet. Cost 35£
1752 £3.6.8 appropriated for a woman's school
1755 8.0.0. do for a writing school
1757 15.6.0. voted. Was expended in 3 places.
1747 to 1766. about 40 dollars a year expended for schooling, and only one school house!
1766. Town sued for not keeping a grammar school — Those who could read by spelling the words had a right to go to the grammar school
1767. £40 voted for schools and £6.13.4. for school houses. 4 new school houses built, in 3 parts of the town: 2 in 1 part
1768. Voted 33.6.8; 1771. 40£; 1773. 35£; 1776. 55£ for school 4 months in each 3d part of the town.
1775. 100£ voted; 1779. £350; 1780. £2000 for 6 months man school & 6 months woman's school
1784 to 1790, £50 to 100£ annually — 1791. 210£ for 7 school houses
1792. Town divided into 7 wards. — not districts.
1793. 120£ for schools; 1794, 150£; 1795. 165£; same 1796
1796 to 1808, 666 dollars for schools, viz 6 wards 100$ each & one 66$
1806 to 1815. 800 dollars for schools in 8 wards.
1816 to 1836. 800 to 900$ yearly, 1837 to 1848. 1200$ a year
1849. $1500. 1850 $1900; 1851. $2150. same 1852
6 books for 50 years were Bible, Psalter, Dilworth's S. Book, after 1800, books quite too numerous. [His conjecture
Schools were examined once a year, at close of winter term by the minister & selectmen. No school committee chosen till 1799. After that Com. visited the schools.

Schools in Lunenburg. (Town incorporated 1728)
1732. School voted to teach children to read & write.
1732-3 Ulam, Two men to have 3£ each for teaching school
1733 School teachers to be hired 3 months.
1733-4 School to be kept at a private house. No school house.
1734. 40£ voted for school past & present year
Town error, I think

Mr Savage says (1856) that no females were permitted to be sent to the public schools in Boston till 1790. He remembers when they were first allowed to go. Chief Justice Shaw told me the same. They were previously sent to private schools of which there were many. For many years after 1790, they were only allowed to go during about half the year — what are called the summer months. None under 7 years were received.

No Boys were permitted to attend the public schools till they were 7 years old and could read in the bible. They were taught to read at home or in private schools. There were private schools for small boys. Schools for younger children were not established in Boston at public expense until some years after 1800. Mr Savage had something to do with the extension of public schools to children under 7 years of age — All improvements & extensions were opposed by some.

Mr. Webster at School.

Mr. Webster in his Letters, published 1856, says he does not remember when nor by whom he was taught to read; does not recollect when he could not read the bible. He was sent to schools in the town, which were kept in neighborhoods, now in this, next in that, and afterward, in and then — sometimes the school was near his father's, and sometimes p. 1448 2 or 3 miles distant. The teachers were "indifferent" He does not accuse them of severity — Nothing but reading and writing were taught in those schools — A small library, circulating was bought, when he was young. He read some of these books. He could repeat the greater part of Watts's Psalms & Hymns at 12 years of age. [He was born in 1782.] Also Pope's Essay on Man which his father bought. They had but few books, and though they were all to be got by heart. The new Almanac excited attention. It had 4 lines of poetry at the top of each of 12 pages, Moral &c. & something ludicrous. In one day all the poetry & anecdotes were mastered.

Schools.

1731. M.4.94. Mrs Hannah Johnson died in Boston Dec 26, an aged gentlewoman; for many years was in the honorable employment of School mistress in Boston.
p.13 "for the instruction of the female sex at their needle, &c".
[She doubtless taught in 17th century & 18th — Needle work was the principal business, but doubtless reading &c were taught.

Grammar Schools

m.4 166. Those of England seem to have all taught Latin Grammar and not English. John Locke thought it was
m.7 416. foolish for tradesmen and farmers, & others whose sons are designd for trades, to send their sons to Grammar Schools to learn the rudiments of Latin, or Lilly's Grammar

Schools in N.E.

1719 M.4.170. Boston ministers refer to teachers of "Reading, Writing & Grammar Schools." — [Reading & Writing generally belonged to the same school; and Grammar Schools were often a part of the Reading & Writing Schools. The languages were taught in Grammar Schools, (Latin & Greek), but not English Grammar. There was a Latin School in Boston, when common branches were not taught probably, but generally a Grammar School was only partially such, not confined to the higher branches.

1765. m.4.206. A man taught School and boarded his scholars at 12/. a week — in Boston.

1795. See "occupations of the Schoolmaster" in Verse in the "Federal Orrery" July 9. 1795

1790. July 21. Northampton Schools (says H. Gazette of this date) have been repeatedly visited as a late act requires. The visitors mention the improvement of the children in writing, spelling, reading & speaking, to their honor & that of their instructors.
Speaking, it seems already received attention. Was it in the grammar School, or in others also?

1793. March 7. Date of an advertisement in the Farmer's Journal at Danbury of March 25. 1793. of the continuance of a school in Norwalk, to educate young ladies, by Mary Heffernan. She teaches Plain Work, Tambour embroidery, Drawing, Reading, Writing, English Grammar and Geography. Tuition per quarter for reading, writing, English & plain work 15/. do for those taught tambour, drawing and geography 18/. do for embroidery, Italy or all of the other branches Board 7/. per week including washing.

[Cont. on page 148.

Needle Work in Schools - mostly

See Misc. 12. 112. 113. M. 14. 259.

1773 M. 13. 232. Eleanor Druitt, in Boston, taught French, "and the following needleworks. Point, Brussels, Dresden, Tambore, Spriggin, Tapestry, Embroidery, draper and plain Darnings: French Quilting; Cutwork, knitting, Lacework and plain work; these several works in all their various sorts." [The pointing may not be correct] She draws and does nice work for ladies [does not teach Drawing.

1774 She adds, English & Orthography; Brussels includes gold, silver & silk; she adds Feather Stitch, Open work; and after plain work, hair & baby linens".

John Druitt teaches English, Penmanship, Arithmetic to the young ladies.

1774. Mrs. Oliver, Boston, teaches young ladies Embroi-
13. 232. dery, Queen, Tent, and Irish Stitching; Coat of Arms; marking, & plain Sewing. N.B. Children taught spelling, reading & sewing.

1769 & Boarding School at Marlborough adv.— to teach
M. 3. 219. Reading, and all kinds of Needle-work, Board £5 per week (seems to include all.

p. 12. Needlework — was principal business of a School mistress in Boston, 1700, & before and after.

Embroidery or Needle Work seems to have been common in England in the middle ages, or under the Normans and after; about the dress of the great, male & female.

M. 2. 298 Samplers

Lora Standish, dau. of Miles Standish, worked a sampler and a piece of it is in Bartlett's "Pilgrim Fathers" published in London 1854 — or of a grant of it. — page 179

"Lorea Standish is my name.
Lord, guide my heart, that
I may do thy will: Also fill
my hands with such c
onvenient skill as may
conduce to vertue, void of
Shame, and I will give
the Glory to thy name.

See this Sampler in Allen's Biog. Dic. 1st Edition.

This is only a part of the sampler. Lora Standish died unmarried

[Cont on page 395.b.

14
M.2.22.c. Mills.

In Watertown. Bonds History.

In 1634 or 35, a Corn mill was built at the first fall, at the head of tide water, on Charles River. A stone Dam was built across the river at the head of the falls It was valued and sold at 400£ twice, in a few years. Price was lower at a later period

In 1662, a Fulling Mill was built on Beaver brook, or soon after, by Thomas Agar of Roxbury, fuller. Agar was of Watertown 1663. & sold the fulling mill to Thomas Loveran late of Old England, clothworker. Loveran sold it 1670.

A corn mill was erected on Beaver Brook before 1690

The next corn mill was on Stony Brook and built in 1679 & 1680. Sold in quantus at 60£ aquantus including land & buildings. [Probably the 400£ above included more than mills.

For towards 100 years there were mills only at these three points

[Bond makes no allusion to a Sawmill. There must have been one or more before 1700.

16

M. 2. 192c. Ministers & Meeting Houses. M. 2. 192c.

Lunenburg — from Records. Incorporated 1728. The first minister, Rev. Andrew Gardner had a settlement of ..... and a salary of 80£ "money" so called, that is province bills. This salary was not over 160 dollars in cash, if so much. Sept 1728. Same 1730 — His dimission voted Feb. 1730-31, according to his request. Resided in Lunenburg 1732. Had a pew. Had received for salary & settlement £39 4s. 12.3

1732 Rev. David Stearns preaching at Lunenburg.

1732-3. Feb. Town voted £300 settlement & Salary of 120£ the first year; 125£ 2 year; 130, 3 year; 135£ 4th year; 140£ 5th year; & to remain at 140£ in province bills [perhaps equal to 50£ or a little more in money.] The money to be estimated according to present value. To be ordained april 18. — Col. Josiah Willard to make preparation for the ordination council, ministers and scholars, and Mr Stearns's relations. Town to pay

1733 May 22 Colonel Willard allowed £ 23. 18. 2 for entertaining the council & others. This to be assessed upon polls and half on estates (perhaps 28 or 30 dollars)

M. 1576

1733. Settlement to be assessed upon polls and half on estates. first 200£ & next 100£

Meeting House — Sept 1728, 200£ voted to build a meeting house.

1731. Voted to build "a body of seats and a pulpit. 30£ voted on lots of land. Also voted as many pews as there is room for. A committee to state the places for pews, & to order who shall have them. Persons to build their own pews.

Ministerial Pew to be at right hand of pulpit at foot of pulpit stairs.

1733. Galleries to be built & stairs up into them.

[The pews were apparently to be round the outside next to the wall — perhaps not all round. Town meetings were in meeting house.

Lunenburg belonged to Middlesex till Worcester Co. was incorporated 1731

1733-4 Groton County agitated; Groton to be shire town.

Capt & Col. Josiah Willard was a principal man at Lunenburg.

Ministers & Meeting Houses

East Haven Village

1681 & 2. They employed Mr James Pelling to preach some months

1683. They employed John Harriman some time & gave him a call — They voted to build him a house 36 feet long & 2 stories high. He did not accept, & in 1685 & 86 they returned to their parish connection with New Haven

1704. Jacob Hemmenway, son of Samuel, Y.C. 1703 preached for them — and in 1706 he accepted of their proposition, 50£ a year salary, firewood, & they to build him a convenient house, & give him some land.

1707. They built him a house 40 by 20 feet, & gave him a house lot, & gave him 54 acres land. Labor in building the house was 3/ a day for man & 6/ for man and team. He had also use of parsonage land

1711 Oct. 8. Church gathered & Mr Hemingway ordained

1706 First Meeting House built. 20 by 16 feet and 17 feet between joints. Labor was 3/ day with team 6/. Joiners 3/6.

1714 2d Meeting House voted. 30 by 40 feet & 20 feet high, & jutted one foot at each end with a strait roof

1718 & 19. House was built. Seats & pulpit to the like Branford — a pew for the ministry. Wages Sept to March 2/6. Hay cut & won 3/. team 5/. Ind corn 2/6.

Meeting House seated 1719. Head long & short seats "First short seat to be equal to second long seat & so on" Short seats held 3 or 4 some did & long seats 6 (& 4)

1752 Voted that Mr Hemmenway should name the Psalm in public & Nathaniel Barnes tune the Psalm. Nothing said about reading it Mr Hemmenway died Oct 7. 1754 in 71st year

1755 Letter Mr Nicholes Street — Voted Settlement £1500 O.T. 70£ My. money for Salary, dollars at 8/. (This was only $175 in silver — £60 1st year in My. 70£ 2 years and 70£ 3 dyeby & after, My. money. This shows how small salaries were when brought down to cash. He had used lands. Salary raised to 80£ 1768. (N.E. or My.?

1772 Stone meeting House begun — 70 by 50 feet & steeple. not finished for many years

1713. Wheat called 5/6. rye 3/6. corn 2/2
1720 " " 5/. " 3/. " 2/. wood 2/6 a load

Mechanics at East Haven 1720. 3 shoemakers, 1 locksmith, 1 blacksmith, 2 weavers, 1 Clothier, 2 tailors, 1 cooper, 2 carpenters.

(see next page

18 Ministers & ll. Houses.

History of Newton, a Cambridge Village.

1660 Meeting House built

1664 July 20. John Elliot Jr. ordained. Died Oct 13. 1668

1674 Dec. 23. Nehemiah Hobart ordained. He had a salary of 65 £. Raised to 70 £ 1685. 1/3 in money.

1697-98 New Meeting House built - seats for boys from west door to N.W. corner. Pews for women & children may be set up in vacant room on E. & N. sides of house. To be seated by rules of age & gifts.

1703 Mr Hobarts Salary raised to 80 £, by adding 10. £

1712 Jan 21. Mr Hobart died.

1714. John Cotton ordained. 150 £ given & 100 £ salary

1717 New Meeting House voted 57 by 45 feet. Not built until 1719. 20. & 21.

1721 March. Voted to build pews in New ll. House, "and seats for the boys by the sides of the house" the windows to be glazed with diamond glass

M. 13. 63

M. 2 19. 16. 295 1730. 28 feet square granted for a "Noon House."

1738 Seates to regulate the tax men pay, & make an allowance for age.

1757 May 17. Rev. John Cotton died.

1758 March 22 Jonas Meriam ordained. His settlement was 1000 £ old tenor ~~[illegible]~~ 80 £ lawful, for Salary or £133. 6. 8 — £13. 6. 8 Voted for expenses of ordination

M. 15. 67

1758 M. House to be seated according to rates & age but none to be degraded. Seats & pews voted in the hind seats and all body seats, on mens side & womens side

1764. Voted to set out Shade trees to shade the M. House if done gratuitously

1773. Church members 207. 864 baptised children.

1770 Tate & Bradys Psalms voted

1773. They had "Church Stocks", so called, M. 15. 310 to fasten the feet of those who misbehave in time of service

1780 Aug. 13. Rev. Jones Meriam died.

1782 Feb 13. Jonathan Homer ordained Settlement £200. Salary 100 £ & 16 cords wood

1790 Dr Watts Psalms took the place of Tate & Brady

1 Newton — continued

1796. Voted to have a stove to warm the meeting house.
Deacons may sit out of the seat.

1800. Old mode of seating annulled

By this old mode of seating — all men & women above 21 years had seats assigned them by committees, chosen by Parish. Old meeting houses had long seats — a few noted persons had pews. Males & females were seated separately — Seates were to
1 regard rank or dignity, meaning ministers
2, 3. magistrals and men in authority — also to regard parish taxes; & also age — and not to degrade any. married women had same rank as their husbands —
Seates were often accused of partiality & injustice. A seating commonly gave offence to some.

1805 New meeting House built. Pews sold. House cost 8100 dollars. 65 pews brought 6000 $.

Pews & Corn.

1779. 6 Pews were built in place of old seats and were leased at Vendue at every March meeting; the rent to be paid in Indian corn; & the corn was sold at Vendue also, in lots to suit purchasers — the prices of the corn were:-

March 1780.	31 ½ to 33 dollars a bushel	
1781.	62 dollars a bushel	
1782.	4/6 to 4/8	
1783.	6/6 to 7/3	
1784.	3/ to 3/3	
1785.	3/3 — 3/6	
1786.	4/4 — 4/8	
1787.	3/5 — 3/5	
1788.	3/6 — 3/9	
1789.	3/7 — 3/11	
1790.	3/ — 3/2	
1791.	—	
1792.	2/7 to 2/9	
1793.	4/ to 4/6	
1794.	4/ — —	
1795.	4/2 — 4/4	
1796.	$1.03 — 1.14	

1797 & after, the pew rent was paid in cash.

20 Ministers & meeting Houses

Newton

1783. July 14. Mr Homer began to read and expound the Holy Scriptures.

West Parish

1778 Incorporated. Church organized 1781

1781 Nov. 8. Voted that a portion of scriptures be read in public, on each Lord's day.

Charlestown.

First meeting House lasted till 1716 & then a new one built which cost £1900. & was "opened for public worship" (not dedicated) Aug. 5. 1716. This house was burnt by the British June 17. 1775

Charlestown Lecture was on Friday, & seems to have been held once a fortnight in 1668 and after. Judge Sewall often attended the Charlestown Lecture 1687 to 1721.

Budington

Mr Abbot of Charlestown, in a sermon before the Hon. Artillery Company June 2. 1735, from this text, "The Lord is a man of war", maintains the doctrine that "The Lord God of Israel is eminently a man of war." His representations would be objected to by all classes of Christians at the present day. Our fathers looked upon war with different feelings from what we do. — Ibid

Galleries. Youth.

Feb 1. 1675. Three galleries agreed for at Charlestown. — one in front & one on each side; & to make 2 seats one before the other in the galleries, and a pair of stairs to each gallery. The side galleries to run from the front gallery home to the opposite wall. Town to find board and nails & pay £46 in town pay: and 20 more if it is a hard bargain. ——— The boys had one gallery assigned to them, even difficult to manage. Two men were appointed to look after the boys 1674, before galleries were built & in 1673, and after 1675, and one man in 1682 & after at 3£ a year. In 1674, Selectmen decided the two men (2 each month, 24 in all) to keep children & youth under their inspection (those "under age") as much as the convenience of seats would admit, & not to permit them "to scatter up & down in obscure places" nor to run out of doors in time of worship. Might have aid of Constable if necessary.

Sabbath Day Houses

M. 2. 245
M. 2. 248 At Charlestown, May 9. 1639. it was ordered that "a watch house should be built with a cupulo with convenient largeness to give entertainment on the Lords day to such as live remote from the meeting house" Thus customary in country towns to build several small houses, called Sabbath day houses for those to assemble in who lived too far to return home at noon. He quotes what Rev Grant Powers says — that in Braintree day Roxbury gave liberty for NOoning Houses in 1673. Ellis p 25

M. 2. 258 Dogs in meeting houses.

M. 1. 340 At Watertown. 1640 every man who suffered his dog to come to Meeting house on Lords day was to forfeit 1/. [Similar at Ipswich. see Felt p. 244.

Ministry, Watertown

		£	s.	d
1642 Dec.	George Phillips had for half year to Jan. 1.	33	6	8
	John Knodley had for 1/4 year "	10	0	0

1648 Jan. Pastor Sherman & Knowles, both 120£ supposed to have been equally divided or 66 each Continued some years.

Afterwards Mr Sherman alone had 120, & 150£ and in 1661, 160£ From 1661 to 1685 £140. He is said to have had 21 children

Later John & Thomas Bailey had 80£ to John & 60£ to Thomas & allowance for house room & fire wood.
Mr Angier & Mr Gibbs had 168£ between them
Mr W. Williams & Mr Stower had 168£ " "
Commonly they had fire wood, in addition to salary
A large part of the salary was paid in provisions or town pay, at town or Court price

In 1689 the town's pay prices were — for rye 4/ Indian corn 3/, oats 2/. In 1692, rye and barley 4/ Indian 3/. oats 2/. In 1692-3. rye 5/ barley & malt & Indian 4/ — 2 pr money equal to 3/ in grain — In 1697, Oakwood was 7/ a cord and walnut 8/. At building a bridge 1706 Carpenters working in water had 3/. a day. Laborers on the land 2/8. teams 5/. per day.

[Cont. on page 48

M. 2. 294 Judge Sewall notices the marriage of Daniel Quincy and Anna Shepard "before John Hull, Esqr. Thursday, Nov. 9. 1682. Many people present — great hall of Capt Brattle almost full. Mr Willard began with prayer, and Mr Thomas Shepard concluded." "A good space after when we had eaten cake & drunk wine and beer liberally, we were called into the great hall again to sing." While singing, Mrs. Brattle was taken ill Soon died in her chair.

In Budington.

Some Marriages took place by ministers under Andros. Bond's Watertown says p. 1001 Rev. Mr Bailey married a couple Aug 10. 1686.

He mentions no other marriages and seems to have allowed ministers to marry — but he was not here in Aug. 1686.

Francis's Watertown p. 141 } Francis copies from Rev. John Bailey's marriage records the following —

"There was by the General Assembly, sitting in October or November 1692, an order made for ministers marrying, as well as Justices of the peace, which hath encouraged me to do it at the importunity of friends," &c.

Hutch. p. 141 Hutchinson says "there was no instance of marriage by a clergyman, during their charter," among our ancestors, "but it was always done by a magistrate, or by persons specially appointed for that purpose" or by persons specially appointed to be present, he was desired "If a minister happened to be present, he was desired to pray" Hutchinson Vol I. 392.

Bond p. 1049. Bond mentions that Mr Bailey officiated at a marriage in Watertown the last time March 6. 1690-91. [Probably he was present & prayed, but did not marry the couple.

Bond p. 1050. He says Mr Bailey performed 30 marriages in Watertown before March 6. 1690-91. Can it be? I think not.

Mass Records I. 204. 1637 } Cakes & Ale were made & sold for marriages and funerals 1637. & probably from 1st settlement. See page 294

Ibid I. 275. 1639 Intentions of Marriage to be published 3 times at some public lecture or town meeting (not on sabbath) in both towns where the parties reside. In towns where is no public lecture, the intention is to be set up in writing upon some post standing in public view, & read for such purpose only, & to be there 14 days. Such is the law in the records, but in the Law book of 1672 p. 101. in all towns, the intention may be set up in writing upon some post of the meeting house door in public view. 14 days.

See M. 14. 308

[Cont. page 324

Sacrament Charges

M.16. 342 Charlestown Church, April 22 1666, voted that every communicant should pay or contribute 12 pence every 6 months, to provide for the Lord's table.
Budington.

Installation

M.15.267 Rev Charles Morton was born in 1626. Ejected in 1662. He instructed youth for some 20 years at Newington Green, where he educated many Dissenters to be ministers &c. He carried his pupils at this Academy through the literary & scientific studies pursued at Colleges. But he was persecuted by the bishops, and came to New England in July 1686, and Nov. 5 of that year was inducted into the pastoral office at Charlestown. He called it an induction; it was properly an installation as the word is now used in distinction from ordination, & probably the first instance in N.E. The Cambridge platform & the practice supposed that an orderly call to the office of pastor required an imposition of hands whether it was first second or third call to the office. But Morton brought this opinion into discredit. He preached his own induction sermon as others did in those days. Some were displeased because the laying on of hands was omitted. Budington

Bond p 104 9 says Rev John Bailey was installed at Watertown Oct. 6. 1686. No hands imposed. This was before Morton.

Use of Notes

M.15.347 Morton in a Treatise published in England, advised ministers to use Notes in preaching & and recommends the prudent use of notes at some length, but would not have ministers despise the extempore faculty. This was in time of Charles II.
Ibid

Ordination

M.15.267 An Ordination was formerly a occasion of public interest generally, & was celebrated with considerable expense. 50£ was raised to defray the charges of the Rev. Jos. Stevens ordination at Charlestown, Oct 13. 1713 — equal to a half years salary. &c.

Fire

M.15.33 Consumed 11 or 12 houses in Charlestown 21st 9 mo. 1650. A violent wind blew the fire from one house to another — the fairest houses in the town.

24
M. 2. 234, Bible 1561
m. 9. 25

At Mr Carter at Lunenburg has a Bible printed in 1561 — said to be the first edition printed after Elizabeth began to reign. The edition has been verified by comparison with bibles in England. It is in the small quarto form, very thick, and all in black letter except the words on the top of the page, as "The Gospell of Saint Luke" which are in Roman letters. Some of the book is gone. That which is left begins with the 39th Chapter of Exodus. Most of Solomons Songs is gone and some of other books.

M. 149
405

There is a blank page, somewhat ornamented before the Psalms, in which is Printed "The thirde parte of the Byble contayninge these bokes" — & he gives them all, from "The Psalter" (Psalms) to "Malachy". Where the second part begins is not clear. I do not find any page like the one at the beginning of the 3d part.

Another ornamented page begins the Apocrypha with these words — "The Volume of the Bookes called Hagiographa", & all the books are named from the 3 Ebdok of Esdras to the second book of Machabees.

The New Testament begins with a page of pictures and ornaments, coarse enough, & the books are all named.

On the same page with the last chapter of Revelations is "A table to fynde the Epystles and Gospelles usually readen in the Churche, accordinge unto the boke of Common Prayer." by the first line, and the Book of Common Prayer follows, commencing with the "Kalender", half a page of which, Calendar is gone, ending with the Psalms in metre, evidently Sternhold & Hopkins version, but not confined to the Psalms. — There are some 20 songs (besides some torn out) before the Psalms begin as Veni Creator; Te deum of St Ambrose; The song of the three Children; the Song of Zecharias, Song of the Blessed Marie, Song of Simeon; the creed of Athanasius very long, with the damnatory clause, all in verse; The Lamentation of a sinner; the Lords Prayer, the 10 Commandments, the Complaint of a sinner

p. 43.44
m. 16.310 The Psalms of David in Verse begin with the first Psalm and end with the 78th. I conclude that the other 72 at the end have been torn out and lost. The Psalms are in black letter, but some remarks preceding them are in Roman & Italic letters — The Tunes are printed with the Psalms but only about one Psalm in 8 has a tune. Among the 78 Psalms are 21 printed tunes. The others have such a direction as this — "Sing this as the 35th Psalm" — "Sing this as the 72d Psalm" — "Sing this as the 3d Psalm" — &c.

The whole book, bible & common prayer was "Imprinted at London, in Powles Churche yarde, by Richard Jugge and Thom Cawood, Printers to the Queenes Majestie". No date.

The music is all one part only. There are no bars from beginning to end. The notes are all diamond shaped, and are of only two sorts ◇ ◇ — (this can't be large, that is a diamond, and a diamond with a tail. I take it that it does not follow that the notes were as long as the open notes of these days. O. O.

Spelling of some proper names.

Solomon is Salomon. Davyd. Juda for Judah.
Nehemiah is Nehemia. Esayc. Damyell
Hannah is Hanna. Joreme. Ozeas
Sarah is Sara. Ezechiell Abdy for Jonas
Habacuc. Sophony. Micheas. Nahum
Malachy. Hester & Esther. Aggeus. Zacharye
The Kalender. Esdras for Ezra

Others

The days of each month are given — Each month have the same number of days as now. Almost all days of the year have each a male or female saint against them — In May the night is 8 hours, day 16. In June night 6, day 18 hours. July night 8, day 16. August night 10, day 14 hours. October night 14. day 10 hours. November night 16, day 8 hours. December, night 18, day 6 hours.

m. 9.25 "Dogge dais begyn 7th July." Nativity of Christ Dec. 25
The Terms of the Courts are in. Annunciation, Mary Maudes
Easter Day, Golden number and dominical letter are given for 18 Years beginning with 1559 & ending with 1576.
Leap years were 1560. 1564. 1568. 1572 and 1576.

Old Spelling (the same word is spelled 2, 3 or more ways)
kynge, slaughter, byrde, ryuer, myddes.
Mayre, ydoll, shylde, quyuer, cytye,
ydynge, ryf gyrdynge, boysdome, kysse,
vyneyaarde, shepe, cheke, cedre, cypresse.
bunne, wyth, hym, nothynge, fourme,
ymage, tydynges, sdinct, saynct, deuyll (for devil,
myghte, thorowe (for through), dyell, obite,
bryngе, daye, beleve, gruene, feauve
bdye, .. layde, geue, lykwyse, whyche,
cosyn, kyhreman, felowe, hoaste (for host.
epystle, fole stole, lowelye (for lowly) aunswere
chylde, buyld, fyller, God & heathen godder
felde (field), redye, sygnyinge, lorde, and Lord.
dyd, manne, Cpthystye, nacyons, floude,
charrettes (for chariots) ouerye, sheddynge, wyne pottes
waxre, brente (for burnt), syt, thyrste
woordes, and worder, beerde, toppe, wynges,
wynne, afrayde, fyre, sone for soon
sdeardе for swhd, mennе, ragynge, fyghte
heuynesse, grene, runne, eyes for dyes, and
loke for looke, wetthy, the is thee, eies for do.
maister & maystresse, seruaunte, mayden, praye for pray
wyfe, olyue braunche, euyll for evil, helth, fyfthe,
nyghte, fygge, skynne, battayle, dewelyshe
frend, aungell, sycke for sick, blonde, sadioure
in Com. Prayer. Devill, Deuyl, mayde, deadde
damosell for damsel, ynough, streyght, nette, sydе
theyr, hym, hye-dedye, legge, soddiours, punyshe
wyldoube, Sodayne, consayle, hys, wyth, lyppe
ryche, headde, cloke, mynde, sherdaile,
shyppe, maister.

No apostrophe is ever used in the possessive case. God's is Gods
Many words are differently spelled — often in the same
chapter. Some are spelled 3 ways or more.

Numbers.
Iob. III. M. camels (3000) C yoke of oxen (100) V. C. shee asses (500)
VII M. shepe (7000).
In Kalender — M. D. LIX. for 1559. M. D. LXXV. for 1575.
Some Arabic figures in the Kalender, but generally letters.
Five M. for 5000. C. and XXX. for 130.

Solomon's Songs. bear this title; —
"The Ballet of Balletes of Salomon, called in Latin Canticum canticorum"
Psalms. This book is called "The Psalter" and "The Psalms of David"
John & Jhon are both used
Jesus Chryste. Chryst Jesu. Also Christ a few times from Chryste
"Congregation of God" instead of Church of God is at the beginning of 1st Corinthians, & other Epistles
"The congregations of Christ salute you." Romans XVI.
Aresca instead of Priscilla
Paulystines / Hesebon for Heshbon
Nabuchodonozor. for Nebuchadnezzar
"Sathan" in 1st chapter of Job, 3 other times. "Satan" in second chapter several times — Devel & Devell. Mat. chap. IV
Mary and Marye are used. Elizabeth & Elyzabeth.
"Anna" in 2d chapter of Luke
"Saynct Jude" is in the title of the Epistle, but in the first verse it is "Judeus, brother of James"
Stephen is in Acts "Steven" in this bible
Proper names do not end in ah, but the h is omitted as in Sara, Hanna, Elkana, Micheas, Jonas, Ezekias, Jeremy, Zachary, Abia for Abijah, Naamba for Naamah, Maach for Maachah, Susanna for Susannah, Ela for Elah, Juda for Judah (person & tribe) Azabia for Azariah; Ezekia, Josiah & Joiah both used.

Divisions:

The Chapters seem to be as they now are, but there are no verses. But there are capital letters in the margin A. B. C. D. &c. Four letters in a chapter of common length, or rather short. A long chapter will have more letters, down to F. or G. or more. Seem to be placed without regard to the sense, often against the middle of a sentence. The spaces between the letters vary much, some as wide again as others.

Chapters are many of them only one paragraph others have 2, 3 or 4 paragraphs. These do not correspond with the marginal letters A. B. C. &c.

Each page is in two columns, & on the margins are references to other books & chapters — none to verses, of course.

The Psalms are in verses, but have the marginal letters, The 119th Psalm has letters down to Y. many have only one letter A.

m. 2. 46

Elizabeth's Book of Common Prayer.

It was enacted by the Queen, Lords and commons that all ministers "be bounden to say and use the Matins, Evensonge, celebracion of the Lorde's supper, and administracion of eche of the sacramentes, and all their common and open prayer, in such order and fourme as is mencyoned in the sayde booke [of common prayer] so authorized by parliament in the xxvi. fift and sixte yeare of the raigne of King Edw. the VIth, with one alteration or addition of certaine lessons to be used on every Sonday in the yere, and the fourme of the Letany altered & corrected, and tho sentences only added in the delivery of the sacrament to the communicantes, & none other or otherwise".

If any vicar or minister whatsoever should synge or sey common prayer or minister the sacramentes, in a different tone or order; or use any other rite, ceremonie, order or fourme of celebrating the Lords Supper, or preach or speak any thing in derogation of any thing in said booke, and be convicted thereof, he should forfeit for the first offence the profit of all his benefices for a year, & be imprisoned 6 months. For second offence, to be imprisoned a year & be deprived of all his spiritual promotions. & for the third offence, shall be imprisoned for life.

All persons who shall in any way say, any thing in derogation of said booke of Common prayer, or any part thereof, or shall cause or procure any person or other minister to sing or say any open prayer or minister any sacrament in any other manner and form or shall interrupt or hinder any minister to say or sing common or open prayer or minister the sacraments in such forme as is mentioned in said booke, being convicted, shall forfeit 100 marks; for second offence 400 marks; for third offence shall forfeit all his goods & chattels & suffer imprisonment for life. For first offence, if the sum forfeited is not paid in 6 weeks the person shall be imprisoned 6 months; 2d offence 12 months; ~~3d offence~~ And it was ordered that "every person inhabiting within this realme" "having no reasonable excuse to be absent, should resort to their parish church or chapel" upon every Sundays and other days ordeyned and used to be kept as holy days" & behave orderly "during the time of common prayer, preachings & other services of God" upon pain of censures of the church, and 12 pence forfeit for every offence. Bps & Eccls had much to do with punishment.

In a chapter "Of Ceremonies", they are forced to admit, that "Christes Gospell is not a ceremoniall lawe (as much of Moises lawe was) but it is a religion to serve God, not in bondage of the figure or shadowe, but in the freedome of Spirite, being content only with those ceremonies which do serve to a decent order and godli discipline, and such as be apt to stirre up the dull minde of man to the remembrance of his duetie to God, by some notable & speciall signification, whereby he might be edified".

Furthermore they prescribe only "to our own people," and "think it convenient that every country should use such ceremonies as they shall think best to the setting forth of Gods honor and glory, & to the reducing of the people to a most perfect & godly living, without error or superstition".

Both Morning & Evening Prayer were to be daily used, and the Psalter or Psalms were to be read or said every month, or every 30 days, at morning & evening prayer. And the Psalms to be said each morning & evening for every 30 days are pointed out — one, two, three or 4 psalms at a time according to length are to be said. The 119 psalm is divided into 5 portions.

Then there are Lessons proper to be read at Morning & Evening Prayer, on the Sundays (Sondayes) throughout the year. These morning prayer called Mattens, and evening prayers called Evensong. These "first Lessons" are mostly from Old Testament — a few from the new. as from Pentateuch, Historical part of O.T. Proverbs. Prophets. Ecclesiastes, Wisdom of Solomon & new T. None from Job, Canticles, Leviticus, Esther, Nehemiah, & some other books. There are Lessons for Holy Days also many Saint Days, & Circumcision, Annunciation, &c.

There is frequent reference to the orders of things as ordained by Parliament in 2 dyan of "Edward sixt".

Elizabeths Book of Common Prayer

Baptism.

It is saied that Baptism shouldbe administered only on Sundays & other holy dayes, when the most number of people may come together. "But if necessity require children may be baptised at home at all times."

The people were to be admonished "that they deferre not the baptisme of infantes any longer than the sunday or other holy daye next after the chylde be borne, unlesse upon a great & reasonable cause". The people to be admonished that they baptise not children at home in their houses without great cause & necessity. when great need should compel them, they were to call upon God for his grace, say the Lords prayer, if the time will suffer. "And then one of them shal name the chyld, and dyppe him in the water, or powre water upon hym, saying these wordes" — "I baptise thee in the name of the father, & of the sonne & of the holy Ghoste. Amen". "And let them not doubt but that the childe so baptised is lawfully & sufficiently baptised, and ought no be baptysed again" in the churche". — [This was private baptism by the parents or other in the family, when the child was not likely to live long, & it was thus sanctioned. But if the child lived, the priest was afterwards to examine & try whether the child had been lawfully baptised, & if he found that "all things were done as they ought to be" he was to "certify" them that brought the child, to the church, that they had done well in baptising the child, "which being borne in original sinne, and in the wrath of God, is now, by the laver of regeneration in baptism, received into the number of the children of God and heyres of everlasting lyfe." & he was not to christen the child again. Other proceedings went to follow, the godfathers and godmothers to promise, &c as in public baptism. But if they which bring the infant make uncertain answers, & cannot tell what they thought did or said at the baptism, the priest was to baptise the child in form, saying, "if thou be not already baptised, I baptise thee", &c

In public baptism, the priest was to "take the child in his hands & ask the name & naming the child, shall dip it in the water, & say, I baptise thee &c. But if the child was weak, it shall suffice to powr water upon it, & make a cross upon the forehead & then thank God for regenerating the child, &c

"The Thankesgeving of wemen after chylde birth, communlye called the Churchinge of women." (Women & women both used.)

The woman was to come into the church and kneel down in some convenient place, nigh when the table standeth & the preist was to stand by her & say a Psalm, & prayers with some other things. "The woman that cometh to give thanks, must offer accustomed offerings."

Confirmation

to be ministered only to those who can say the articles of faith, the Lords Prayer, the 10 commandments and answer questions in the Short catechisme.

1 Questions. What is your name? Answer. N or ll.

2. Who gave you this name?

Answer. "My godfathers & godmothers in my baptisme, wherein I was made a member of Christe, the chylde of God, and an inheritoure of the kyngdome of heeven".

3 What dyd youre godfathers and godmothers then for you?

"Answere. They dyd promyse and vowe three thynges in my name. Fyrst that I shoulde forsake the devill and all his woorckes and pompes, the vanities of the wycked worlde and all the synnefull lustes of the fleshe. Secondlye, that I shoulde beleve all the articles of the Christen fayth. And thirdlye that I shoulde keepe god's holye wyll and commaundementes and walke in the same all the dayes of my lyfe."

Cont. on page 42

32
612 212c. Watertown Affairs [p. 8. 14. 21.

From town records & history

Selectmen 1634. 3 men to order civil affairs. 1647. 7 first called Selectmen.

Rand p. 10 84 | 11 men in early days ordered the civil affairs of the town – chosen December 1635, 1636, 37 & 38. 1639. 40. 41
Chosen sometimes — 1643. — 1647 & 7 years & after

1638. Highways

Every man that is a soldier or a watchman was to work 8 days in a year to repair the highways – to come with a wheelbarrow, mattock, spade or shovel; or pay 5/ a day for default. 1638

Animals–

1637 Cows were apparently under Keepers. Oxen & steers were not to go among the cows when out to grass.
p. 216 | Goats not to be abroad without Keepers after March 10.
Hogs to be ringed all the year. Some were yoked.

1640 All dry cattle to be herded & kept abroad, & only bulls
p. 216 | herded with the cows from May 1. (1st 3 mos) to Sept 30
(less by 15th mo.) Steers & Colts of 3 years old not to be herded with dry herd.

Fence

m: 16 245 | That the built about bein[illegible] place to be made of 5 feet pale & 2 rails well nailed
1643. a fence with 4 rails accounted sufficient

1642 Valuation of property, to make rates by.

mares, steers & oxen 4 yrs & ↑ Hogs a year old 1.0.0
Heifers 2 yrs old — 3. Pigs a month old 6.8
Calves 1 year old — 1.10 Colts — 0.17.0
Calves under a year 1.0. Lambs — 0.5.0
Sheep 40/ ea. Goats 10/ ea Kids — 0.2.8

Lands 6. 1. 5. 10. 30/ home meadow. pasture. Land broken up 50/ an acre. Inclosed but not broken up 10/ acre

Common Lands.

Rules used according to means proportion; 10 acres to feed a cow, ox or horse 2 acres for a sheep or goat, 5 acres for a calf. [This means that men might pasture on common lands in proportion to their interest in these, or their interest in located lands. If a man's right in a common was 10 acres, he might feed a cow, ox or horse on this common, and smaller animals as above. It was estimated that these common pastures would keep a cow or ox on 10 acres in summer

Watertown affairs.

Rewards

1638 for killing wolves 5ʃ. each.
1648 for " a fox 1ʃ. each.
1668 for " blackbirds 3d a dozen

Physicians at W.

Lemon Eyre was "Chirurgion" 1635 to 1645, when he removed to Boston. No physician then for 25 years except women, as Grace wife of John Livermore, a midwife, and wife of Ellis Barron who had skill in surgery. Philip Shattuck began to practice about 1670.

1638 "Pequusset Common" was on the N. side of the town; having Great Lots W. Cambridge line &c. small lots E. &S. was to remain a common, to feed cattle on.

1641. Caney of the Common called Pequusset to be laid out for John Kettle, a poor man, & house built for him

Bond p. 1019 and map. Pequusset Common sometimes called Kings Common

Pequusset meadow was distinct from the Common It was a narrow strip of land, divided into small lots of 2 or 3 acres. It joined the Common, & that was in the Northerly part of the township, some distance from the river.

Francis p. 12. says the place was called Pigsgusset by the Indians. Wood gives this name.

Leominster History, by David Wilder, 1853.
Old Ways. Leominster incorporated 1740

70 years ago (1783) the inhabitants of Lowne nearly all farmers. Generally they ate & drank the fruits of their own labor. They made their own butter & cheese, their own beef & pork and salted it down. They lived frugally but their food was substantial. They did not buy meat from a butchers cart. No such thing was known 30 or 60 years ago. one made used to come on horse back with a pannier on each side, & sell a calf or 3 or 4 lambs in a week. Now 15 & 20,000 dollars worth of fresh meat are consumed annually. Less milk & more tea & coffee are consumed than formerly. Instead of brown bread baked once or twice a week, wheaten cakes are eaten hot for breakfast. In regard to some drinks there has been a change for the better. 60 years ago no one was supported as a pauper. Now a poor farm & buildings are necessary

Trees of Leominster as it was

1 High coarse gravelly Plains, produced only small pitch pines
2 Low, richer Plains produced large white, pitch & yellow pines.
3 Deep alluvial soils produced white & sugar maple, birch, beech, button wood & elm
4 Rich & splendid woods covered with oak of different species chestnut and walnut.

Printing

"Rural Repository" weekly was commenced Oct 22. 1795 & continued about 18 months.
"Political Focus" commenced June 1798 & closed Nov. 28. 1799.
"The Telescope" began Jan. 2. 1800 & ceased Oct 14. 1802
Subscription lists to these papers never exceeded 500 or 600.
Books were printed here. Bookstore 1803 - soon ceased

rr-5-121 East Haven & Iron Works at Stony River rr-14-242

Thomas Gregson first settled early Quinnipeack river before 1647, have had a grant there 1644. But Lots were laid out there, on East of the river, in 1640. viz 20 acres upland for 100£ estate 2½ acres for every poll in the family Rev Samuel Eaton had a grant of 50 acres meadow & side in 1640. Benjamin Ling, William Tuttle, Mr Loraine had meadow &c. there towards Totoket. Some had farms at the river called Stony River. Matthew Moulthrop bought out Crane. In 1644. Mr Davenport had a plan laid out there, upland & meadow, about 600 acres, 1650. Allen Ball was his farmer — Other settlers were Wm Andrews, John Cooper, John Potter, Matthias Hitchcock Edward Pattison, Richard Beckley

A bridge built over Stony river, on the road to Totoket by Wm Andrews 1644, for £3.8.9

Ferry at Reed Rock kept by Francis Brown, and in 1650 by George Pardee. He built a house there and in 1670 had the ferry farm by grant.

Ferriage 1671 — man & horse 6d. or 3d if the horse swam afterwards it was 4d for man & horse, and 2d for footman

Other settlers. Mr Mew. William Luddington Samuel Nemmaway 1662, Thomas Barnes. Ralph & Thomas Russel 1664: John Austin, James Denison and John Asbill 1663, Thomas Smith, Thos Harrison. sold to John Thompson. Ebenezer Hitchcock

A Bell was bought of Mr Baker in Boston in 1659 & sold land at E. Haven for 15£ in money to pay for it. Wm Hallsey Other land had Stony river E, Ed Hopkins Lea S. & W.

Thomas Morris, ship Builder, settled there 1671. and 1673 Isaac Bradley 1683. Deac John Cludsey 1681. — In 1683 grants to Robert Dawson, Thomas Pinion, Wm Roberts, Joseph Abbot, & James Taylor

Thomas Goodsell from Branford built there about 1692. Edmund Tooley came & Edward Vickar. Others later.

Bounds of New Haven & Branford after contention — From the sea by Scotch Cap or Stony river, till it come to the brook called Tappan shaske (Tappanshasick & Tapanshashack) — said brook to the furnace dam, & then the great pond to the head of it; thence E. half a mile, then N. to end of bounds. A "Hassukque Meadow" mentioned. New Haven men had a meadow on east of Stony river.

East Haven & Iron Works.

1653. Purpose of an Iron work beyond the farms at Stony River. 140 days work subscribed towards the dam. — Town voted to the Iron works, if they go on & sells for lime &c. upon town lands, but land laid out Mr Goodyear was concerned.

1656 Collin allowed 12 acres — some part of 100 acres between the Great Pond & Beaver Meadow, about 2 miles from the Iron work, ~~This parcel of farm was~~ possessed afterwards by Theoph. Eaton; his dau Mary & husband Valentine Hill. Nathaniel Mechlethwaite, London 1660 for 230 to Lieut. Thomas Clark of Boston bought it Feb 1665. for 100£ lawful. The farm had 200 acres upland and 60 acres meadow.

1657 Capt Clarke & Mr Payne of Boston concerned [M. 17.226] with iron works. Advs. Mr Winthrop.

1657 Dec 1. Agreement. Town grants privileges for one furnace now made, with a forge or two for the iron which the furnace produces. New Haven & Branford both interested. Branford to supply 3/8 of the wood, & other things, & N Haven 5/8. John Cooper seemed to be an agent of the Iron works.

1665. Complaint of disorderly & corrupt foreigners and others at the Iron works. Water of the dam did damage. Matthew Mouthrop, the conservator of morals.

1669 Capt Thomas Clark was master of the Iron works. To encourage persons & estates at Iron works are free from country rates 7 years. Capt Thomas Clark of Boston was its principal owner until the business was relinquished about 1679 or 80. Why it was relinquished does not appear. The furnace was supplied with 600 cle from North Haven — chiefly carted with some brought by water. — Great mortality in the village in 1679. when Ralph Russell & other workmen died. This may have been one cause of relinquishing.

Jasper Crane & John Cooper were overseers & agents. Richard Post was founder. John Russell was potter in the furnace [M. Savage says Capt Thos. Clark died 1678. He son Thomas

1680 Aug. 19. Thomas Clark sold to Lieut John Potter all the farm of 300 acres upland & 60 acres meadow, adjoining Stony brook, excepting some formerly sold from the farm, ... reserving all moveables. Potter to pay 40£ a year for 21 years in wheat, pork & peas. — Wm. Rosewell had it soon after & his daughter the husband Gardner Salterstall.

East Haven Iron Works & mills.

1692. John Potter & Thomas Pinion petition for liberty to build a bloomary, on the first spring or brook towards Foxen. Town granted it with right to wood ore, &c. and a bloomery was built. How long it was in operation is unknown

1681. The site of the old furnace was granted to Samuel Heminway for a grist mill, with the use of the water damned therein. The inhabitants to aid in building: he to build a mill & set a house over it, & attend said mill one day in a fortnight to grind corn, & more time if necessary — to have the toll given by law. years after Branford granted her light. Mill not built till years after.

1687. The water privilege where the forge stood was granted to Heminway for a fulling mill. The fulling mill was not erected till 1709.

East Haven obtained a village grant or grant of a village, & transacted local business separately: and even disposed of lands.

1683 (March 9. They could lay out a third division of lands, following New Haven method, or 20 acres to each 100 £ in the list, & 4 acres to each child and 20 acres to each family, if their heads & estates do not amount thereunto

(on. 9. 63)

1683 Nov. Voted to lay out according to estates & persons this year

To	Polls	List	Acres
Joseph Abbot	1.	£16.10.	20.
John Austin	6.	110.0.	46.
Alling Ball	3.	26.0.	20
Alling Ball Jr	4.	56.	27¼
Thomas Cames	2.	7.	20
John Chedsey	10.	100.	not known in town N.H.
Robert Dawson	6.	16.	30
James Denison	8.	150.	62
Joseph Dickenson	1.	3.	20
Samuel Heminway	10.	147.	69½
Elizakim Hutchcock	8.	88.	49¾
Nathaniel Hutchcock	6.	112.	46½
John Luddington	1.	——	4
Wm Ludelington	3.	52½.	24½
Wid. Anne Mew	1.	£42½.	20
Mat. Moulthrop	8.	150.	62
George Pardee	5.	66.	35¼
Thomas Pinion	6.	67.	30
John Potter	11.	178	73¾
Wm Roberts	4.	11.	30
John Rose	5.	66.	34¼
Thomas Smith	8.	100	52½
James Tailor	1.	3.	20
John Thompson	6.	147.	53½
Edmond Tooley	1.	——	4
Edward Vickars	2.	23.	22
First Minister		50a.	minister lot 50a. 100
	heads	127.	£1644 976½ acres

[These did not have lands in New Haven in 1680 — not in list Col. 9. 62 except Thos

East Haven

[A list of Estates 1714. Con. 5. 121.

They laid out a half division 1705, according to estates & persons in 1702 — They drew lots to see who should pitch first, & his next. &c. George Pardee drew the lots —— 100£ drew 10 acres & a person 2 acres.

	Polls	Est.	Acres
Joseph Abbot	3.	75.	9.
Lt. David Austin	3.	74.	13½
Joshua Austin	1.	59.	9¼
Capt. Alling Babb	6.	93.	21¼
Isaac Bradley	9.	62.	24
Caleb Chedsey	6.	72.	19½
Daniel Collins	4.	42.	12¼
James Denison	6.	143.	26¾
Robert Dawson	4.	53.	13¾
Thomas Goodsell	9.	128.	30¾
Ebenezer Hitchcock	9.	152.	33¼
Nathaniel Hitchcock	2.	55.	9½
Lt. Samuel Hitchcock	7.	60.	20
Joseph Holt —		18.	2
John Howe	7.	50.	20½
Samuel Heminway	7.	104.	24½
John Heminway	3.	53.	11¼
Widow Priscilla Thompson.	1.	10.	3
Samuel Thompson	3	59.	11¼
Wm Luddington —	11.	54.	27
Henry Luddington	4.	25.	10

	Polls	Est.	Acres
John Mouthrop	6.	62.	18¼
Capt. Mouthrop	6.	53.	17¼
Samuel Mouthrop	1.	34	5¼
Eleazar Morris	8.	131.	28
Ebenr. Chedsey	7.	53.	19
Joseph Mallory	7.	29.	17
Wid. Ann Mew	1.	6.	2
John Potter sr.	3.	77.	13
John Potter Jr	6.	60.	18
Samuel Potter	1.	36.	5¼
George Pardee	9.	148.	32
Wm Roberts	8.	21.	18
John Russel	7.	53.	19½
Thomas Smith	6.	107.	22
Thomas Smith Jr.	5.	12.	11
John Thompson	7.	106.	24
John Luddington	1.	—	2
Thomas Powell	4.	52.	13
Jos. Grannis —		48.	8
Wm Bradley	1.	18.	—

all of both columns 200 £2550. 835¾ acres

[1708. Wid. P. Thomson. John H. Samuel T. 1709. John Thompson 9. Samuel T. 5. Widow not in.

New Haven denied & resisted their power to dispose of public lands. This led to a long contention.

1707 Assembly granted Town privileges. New Haven resigned. 1710. Assembly denied them town privileges. Gurdon Saltonstall. Governor? married only child of Wm Roswell & had the furnace farm & resided there. He opposed their having town privileges and sided with New Haven, & had influence in procuring the act of Oct 1710 — Legislative legerdemain & trickery.

1708 The village sold 538½ acres of land to their own people at 1/8 an acre. Another half division 1709 — 216 polls. Was not made a town till 1785 — after a quarrel of 80 years.

Geese. The Village people kept geese, some of which crossed Saltonstalls farm to furnace pond. Saltonstall is said to have made great slaughter among them.

The Old Bible & Prayer Book — continued from page 31.

At Evening Prayer, in several feastes as Christmas, Epiphanye, Assencion, Pentecost St John Baptist, Saint James, Saint Barthylomew, Saint Symon & Jude, Saint Andrew, St Matthew &c. and Trinite Sonday "shall be sung or sayde" this confession of our christian faith —

"Whosoever wyll be saved: before all thynges it is necessary that he hold the Catholyke faith. Which faith, except every one do kepe holye and undefyled, without doubte he shall perysshe everlastyngly. And the Catholike faith is this:—

That we worship one God in trinitie, and trinitie in unitie. Neither confounding the persons, nor devidyng the substaunce. For there is one person of the father, another of the Sonne and another of the Holy Goste. But the Godhead of the father, of the sonne and of the holy ghost is all one, the glory equall, the majestie coeternall. [so it continues for two pages — and it is said "he that wyll be saved must thus think of the Trinity." Then comes "the right faith about Jesus Christ," viz.

"We believe and confesse that our Lorde Jesus Christe the sonne of God is God & man. God of the substaunce of the father, begotten before the worldes, and man of the substaunce of his mother, borne in the worlde; perfect God and perfect man: of a reasonable soulle and humane flesshe subsysting. Equall to the father as touching his Godhead, and inferiour to the father touching his manhood." [And more is said, including "he descended into hell". The closing part is:—

"This is the Catholike faith, whiche except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved."

So in the Letany —

"O holy, blessed and glorious Trinitie, three persons and one God, have mercy upon us miserable sinners.

"The simbole or Creed of Athanasius called Quicunque vult."

This is in verse with a tune. It extends to 20 verses of 8 lines each — seems to be the opposite prose done into verse.

And Whosoever he be that
Salvation will attaine.
The catholike beliefe he must
before all things retaine.
Which faith unless he holy keepe
and undefiledly,
without all doubt eternally
he shall be sure to die.

The catholike beliefe is this,
that God we worship one
In trinitie, and trinitie
in unitie alone,
So as we neither do confound
the persons of the three,
Nor yet the substance wholy goe
in sunder parts be.

One person of the father is,
another of the sonne,
another person proper of
the holy ghost alone.
Of father, sonne and holy ghost,
but one the Godhead is,
Like glorie, coeternall eke,
the majestie likewise.

The last of the 20 verses is —
This is the catholike beliefe
who doth not faithfully
Believe the same, without all doubt
he saved cannot be.
To Father, Sonne & Holy Ghost,
all glory be therfore,
As in beginning was, is now,
and shall be evermore.

Page 25.
Int. 16.310.m.2.150

Psalms in Old Prayer Book.

Psalm LXXVIII (78)

16. He drew out rivers, out of rockes,
that were both drie land hard:
Of such abundance that no floods
to them might be compared.

17 Yet for all this against the Lord,
their sinne they did increase,
And stirred him that is most high,
to wrath in wildernesse.

Psalm LXXVII

17 The cloudes that were both thick & black
did rain full plenteously
The thunder in the aire did crack
their shafts abroad did flie.

18. The thunder in the aire was heard,
the lightning from above:
With flashes great made mine afeard,
the earth did quake & move.

Psalm L.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of the fold
or calf out of thy stall.

10 For all the beasts
are mine within the woods
On thousand hills,
cattell are mine own goods.

Psalm XXXVII

19. They shall not be discouraged
when sore ane hard bested,
When other shall be hunger-bit,
they shall be clad and fed.

20 For whosoever wicked is,
and enemie to the Lord,
Shall quaile, yea melt even as lambs grese,
or smoke that fleeth abroad.

Psalm in old Prayer Book.

Psalm XXXV.

22. With open mouth they rum at me,
they gape, they laugh, they fliere:
Wel, wel, say they, our eie doth see
the thing that we desire.

23. But lord thou seest what waies they take,
cease not this geare to mend,
Be not far off, nor me forsake,
as men that faile their friend.

Psalm XXXIV.

10. The Lions shallbe hungerbit,
and pine with famine much,
But as for them as feare the lord,
no lacke shallbe to such.

Psalm XXXI.

13. I hard the brags of all the rout,
their threats my mind did pray,
How they conspirde and went about,
to take my life away

Psalm XXV.

21. Let my simple purveiere
me from my enemies shende,
Because I looke as one of thine
that thou shouldst me defend.

Psalm XXIII.

3 And when I feele myself near lost
then doth he me home take,
Conducting me in his right pathes
even for his own names sake.

Psalm XVIII

41. And still like dust before the winde
I drive them under feet,
And sweepe them out like filthie clay,
that sticketh in the street.

Psalm XVIII.

10. On Cherubs and on Cherubins
full royallie he rode,
And on the winges of all the winds
came flying all abroad.

M.2.274 Government
See M.14.64

Government is but another name for abuse — Government is carried on chiefly for the benefit of those who govern.
So says M. Savage.

M.16.318
M.2.274 Our Government, 1856

Is as bad as others. It seeks to entail slavery upon the soil of freedom; and to establish in Kansas a code of laws which surpass in cruelty and injustice the legislation of any monarchy in Europe or Asia. It allows border ruffians to shoot and hang men because they dare to speak of liberty — to destroy printing presses & banish editors. It allows Senators to be struck down in the capitol for saying "liberty". And these things are justified by half the country.
N.Y. Independent.

Our Union.

Is the Union worth preserving, when the ends for which it was established are renounced, and it is made an instrument for propagating slavery over the black race, and suppressing individual freedom in the white? Boston Watchman & Reflector, 1856.

Government.

Kingly Government is identified with pagenism. The rule of one or a few sprang from self-esteem, pride, self-aggrandizement: man did not care for others; he cares for himself, and uses others as tools.

Commonweal Government is identified with Christian ideas. Man learns to love his neighbor; and all are treated with impartial kindness. But the despotic element may break out in a commonwealth. Some republicans are worse treated than the subjects of a king.

Equality

God never intended that all men should be literally equal, but he did decree that they should all have equal rights in the growth and use of their different talents. H.W. Beecher's Lecture Jan 1857
H.W.B. refuted the calumny of Choate that the declaration of Independence was a "sounding, glittering generality".

[Cont. on page 424

M.2.246 Preaching Politics

"No political party has ever complained of the pulpit for meddling with politics, except when its influence has borne against the interests of that party." [True!] Cor. of N.Y. Independent 1856.

M.10.9 The pulpit may denounce the sins of the old Pharisees and the outrages committed 3000 years ago, but the enormities of the present day [in Kansas, &c] are somehow connected with politics and must be winked at by the pulpit and religious press; they must not be touched in some demand. (those who favor Slavery.) Michigan Baptist Herald. 1856

Americans not Happy.

Americans are an anxious, careworn race. Our brows are sad & gloomy. The African slaves of the south are more joyous, & beguile the tedsome hours with music. A foreigner seeing our outward prosperity and anxious look, said that "in America there was less misery, and less happiness, than in any other country on earth" N.Y. Evangelist. Oct 23. 1856.

M.2.246. Commerce disregards opinions & moral considerations.

Commerce cannot be influenced, checked, suspended, or annihilated by moral considerations or difference of opinion, whether it be between North & South, Papists & Protestants, Mahometans & Christians. These all raise their produce, for the sole purpose of selling it as quick as possible for the highest price, to any purchaser. Whether he be pro slavery or anti slavery, Barbarian or Scythian, Greek or Jew, Yankee or Southerner, Christian or infidel. Mammon is worshiped by all. The love of money is the root of all evil. North & South, & in all parts of the world. Articles of produce & manufactures must & will go where the money awaits their arrival & delivery.

N.Y. Independent, Oct 16. 1856.

[Did non-importation & non-consumption agreements ever effect much before our revolution or since? Did the embargoes & non-importations have much or any political effect? S.J.

Ministers & meeting Houses.

Continued from p. 21.

Felt. p. 243 Kimball's Sermon

Ipswich meeting Houses.

1st built before 1637. 2d m. house 1678 — both called beautiful
3d one completed 1700 — 66 by 60 feet & 26 feet stud. Cost £500 in money and 400 "in pay." 1702 Clock & dial purchased
They had a turret for the bell at first, but in 1712 built a belfry.
(When did the clock go? Mr. Kimball does not bring us a clock till 1763.)
1749 April 19. 4th meeting House raised. It had a steeple. 8 by 10 glassed. It was to be 63 by 47 feet and 26 feet high, but was made larger, — 66 by 47. Stud 26 ft.

There were to be pews "on the walls & within";
but seats called free seats next to the middle aisle.
The three meeting houses, 1678. 1700 & 1749 had three seats on right and left of broad aisle — one row for adult males & one row for adult females. [Perhaps 1678 and 1700 house had seats on all the floor between the aisles, and pews only against the walls.] That of 1749 had seats only next to broad aisle, "between the two outer tiers." [I conclude there was a row of pews at end of seats, besides the wall pews, the pulpit being on the side of the house.]
There were to be 48 pews below & 26 in gallery

Singers first had separate seats 1763. being two back on each side of the front alley. These seats to be "banistered." In 1781 singers had leave to sit in the gallery.

Sternhold & Hopkins used till 1667 or thereabouts, then the Bay Psalm Book used. Before 1757 Tate and Brady was adopted. Bay Psalm Book revised & improved by Rev Thomas Prince was reinstated in ~~some~~ parishes. Dr Watts Psalms & Hymns were introduced, 1776, in Ipswich first church.

Ruling elders read a line at a time, & such as could sing arose & sang it, & then another line, & soon. In later times deacons read two lines at a time.
In 1790, a whole verse was first read by the deacon at a time.
About 1793. the minister read the whole psalm at once.

Summoned to begin hour. — Tything man carried rod 5 feet long and an inch diameter. Some remain. Boys sometimes put in stocks on Mondays. M. 15. 310

Ministers and Meeting Houses.

Ipswich Meeting House in first parish built 1749 — continued.

Men on west side and women on east side of broad aisle. [House must have faced South, and pulpit have been on N. side, like old m. house in Northampton.

The last Sermon in the old Meeting House in the first parish of Ipswich was preached Feb. 22, 1846, by the pastor Rev. D. T. Kimball. He adds many things not noticed by Felt.

The house was furnished with stoves 1819.

Bells.

Felt 12 / p. 155 — 1659. bell was rung at 9 at night. Given by Sir R. Saltonstall
1696 one of 200 lbs purchased. 1700, one of 600 pounds.
1716 Bell rung at 5. A.M. from March 6.
1769 Bell rung at noon and at 9 P.M.
1807. Bell rung at 12 for dinner.

The Meeting House 1749, 66 by 47. had on the walls 226 feet. but coming forward 5 or 6 feet to the outside aisles the distance on these aisles will be only about 180 feet. but there would be 4 corner pews besides the 180 feet. Three doorways, stairs, & pulpit would occupy as much of the floor as 4 pews, so only 180 feet would remain for width of all the pews on the wall. The two rows of pews adjoining the long seats would be about 30 feet in length each, or 60 feet in all, which added to 180 makes 240 feet for width of all the pews. 240 divided by 48, the number of pews, gives 5 feet in width for each pew, which is probably not far from the truth — 26 pews in the gallery, occupying 3 sides of the house, will give about 5 feet to each pew, leaving room for stairs.

But I cannot fit the pews & seats to a house 66 by 47, whether the pulpit be on the side, or the end. 66 feet is too much for 6 rows of seats & pews + 3 aisles, and 47 feet is too little.

[See next page, for another puzzle

Ministers and Meeting Houses.

1749. July 21. Rev. Elisha Williams (had been Rev.) wrote to Israel Williams of Hatfield, about New Meeting-house in Hatfield, about to be erected; thought the dimensions above wrong. 58 by 45. and that 62 by 43 would be better, & give a tier of pews at the end of the seats on each side of the body, leaving an alley between the end of the seats & the side, which 58 by 45 will not admit of.

Mass. 3. 349

[I do not understand this any better than the one on preceding page. Perhaps seats were 12 feet long — then supposing 4 tiers of pews, each 6 feet, + 10 feet for 3 alleys and the width 58 feet is just taken up — & if two more alleys were needed 62 feet would be necessary. But does he mean to have 5 alleys across the house instead of 3?. Did the Ipswich m. house on preceding page have 5 alleys? Were seats so long as to require an opening at each end?

Our old meeting house in Northampton, built 1736 was of the same shape. 70 feet long by 46 wide. I must find out how this was built! Pulpit was on the side. There were two pairs of stairs on the inside, one for males and one for females.

Weston

The Farmers of Watertown or the settlers of the Farms voted to build, & agreed to build a meeting house in 1695. 30 feet square. This small house was not finished till about 1760. They invited several ministers but none accepted till 1708, when Wm Williams had a call. a church was gathered & he was ordained Nov. 2. 1709. He was pastor about 41 years.

M. 9. 22 Ministers of Duxbury
1 Rev Ralph Partridge died 1658. 2d John Holmes died 1675
3 Rev Ichabod Wiswall. 1676 to 1700. Salary about 50£. [illegible] strait
4 Rev John Robinson 1702. Salary 60£ half silver money and half in corn or provisions at common price.

Meeting Houses. Churches. ministers

In King James's translation of the Bible, the word Church never means an edifice or place of worship; still less a sect or denomination; but either, first, a particular Christian congregation, as the church of a given place or town; or secondly, the universal community of believers in Christ. N. Independent. Sept. 1856.

Meeting House in Guilford.

Rev. Prod Ruggles in his History of Guilford. 1769 says - "The meeting house of the first society stands on the green or great square, and the society has three things that are memorable, viz. the first meeting house in the present form, the first steeple, and the first town clock in the Colonial government."

Seating Watertown Meeting House.

Francis's Watertown p 84 } Watertown Seaters, 1741, were instructed "to have regard to age, honor, usefulness, & to real & personal estate."

Ibid 86. Rev. Mr Storer of Watertown. His salary in 1749 was first voted to be 60 £ silver money; and soon after £ 66. 13. 4 — this seemed to be considered equal to his original salary in 1724. He died Nov. 1774.

Ibid 107. Samuel Henshaw preached at Watertown after Mr. Storer's death, between Nov. 1774 and Nov. 1777, to the amount of 30 pounds, which were paid him.

Francis's Watertown } In regard to Rev. John Baily, Watertown,
Bond p. 675. quotes from Sewall's Diary. July 26. 1686;
"A considerable troop from Watertown come and fetch Mr. Baily; some of our also accompany them." Mr Baily had been preaching in Boston, & being invited to Watertown, he was escorted by a "considerable troop" from Boston to Watertown, July 26. 1686. The "troop" means men on horseback, but probably not a body of cavalry.
p. 1049. The town voted, June 1686, "that cale be taken to fetch Mr Baily up."

See Meeting House M. 16. 246. & 3. 431 M.
See Ministers M. 16. 99. 262 & 18 p. 260

Ministers exemplary in U.S.

Am. R. Review 1827. Vol. 1. 85 "It is unquestionable that the lives of American clergymen have been sound as to morals and active as to the duties of priesthood. Instances of libertinism, obliquity or indecorum have been very rare comparatively. It is edifying to find proof [in Am. Biographies] of the domestic virtue, public exemplariness, devout diligence, of the Am. clergy, combined with various talents, profound learning, scientific honors and personal ascendancy.

The vices and irregularities with which ecclesiastical bodies in Europe & South America are reproached, have no place in the true history of ours — indolence, luxury, substitution, simony, licentiousness, horseracing, cockfighting, gambling, street-mendicancy.

m. 16. 161. N.E. Ministers in last century.

There was a curious mixture of the grave & the gay, the starchly stiff and the humorously-familiar, in some of the American divines of the last century. Children kept their distance from them, and they deemed it meet to maintain a professional dignity that forbade familiarity, but at heart they were child like in simplicity & tenderness.

Ny. Evangelist Feb 1857

m. 47
m. L. 245. Preaching Politics

m. 196 The New England clergy preached politics in the revolution abundantly, & the tories complained of this. Mather Byles, the tory minister, was incorrigibly set against the offering of patriotic prayers in the pulpit, calling them "political" and against the preaching of patriotic sermons on the Sabbath.

Adams's Letters on anniversaries 1857.

"Political Preaching laid the foundations of New England, and the pulpit had always been the central power of New England"

Judge Russell, May 1857.

Ministers & their authority.

A correspondent of the Boston Evening Post, April 11. 1774, says he was in D—d (Deerfield) in Hampshire Co. in November 1773, & attended meeting P.M. The text was "Despise not prophesyings" & from this he assumed & endeavored to prove that ministers ever had, & always will have the gift of prophesying in as ample a manner as the prophets of old. He asserted that "ministers of the Gospel are nominated, appointed and ordained to their respective offices, & invested with all the powers thereto belonging, by the mediate agency and and authority of God; but that the people have no concern in the affair, only to give their consent to settle & support a minister who has been previously nominated, appointed and ordained by God: that to admit the people to have a right to nominate, appoint & ordain, it would follow that they have a right to dismiss their ministers, which would be impious and absurd." [Such were the high church doctrines, of Rev Mr Ashley of Deerfield, worthy of a bishop or pope. He was a tory & could not have been otherwise; the leading men in that town were tories, & they who heard such principles advanced with approbation, could be nothing else but tories.

Protestant Ministers & people

"The sins of slander, deception and pious fraud, — especially when practiced for supposed good end, and in the cause of religion, are not confined to the Romish priesthood. These have leavened to a sorrowful extent, the whole nominal church of Christ." N.Y. Evangelist. Nov. 1856

Ministers of New England.

"The American clergy of past generations were a remarkable body of men. With no pretensions to the high culture of many of the present day, they were characterized as an order by native shrewdness of mind, sturdy powers of reasoning, knowledge of human nature in the abstract, if not in its secular aspects, great diligence & devotedness to their calling, and often no ordinary share of racy mother wit, and a taste for quaint and humorous expression".

"They obtained a large influence on society by their wisdom and integrity, and as a general rule, were in advance of their age in freedom of mind and comprehensiveness of thought" N.Y. Tribune, Nov. 28, 1856 [Remarks on Dr Sprague's 2 Volumes, relating to Congregational clergymen, in his American Pulpit.

54. Apprentices. (Cont. from M. 14. 233.

M. 2. 230.

Indentures of apprenticeship, & other indentures or agreements in writing, were indented or notched at the top, so as to correspond exactly at the top with another copy, kept by the other party. Bailey's Dic. Vol. II.

Dr Franklin bequeathed 1000£ sterling to Boston, to be loaned on interest to young married mechanics, with sureties, to aid in setting them up in business. Very little good has resulted from this bequest, though the sum in 1856 amounts to 55.000 dollars. 270 loans have been made (the first in 1794) generally of 200 dollars each, only 21 of these in the last 12 years. Men to be entitled to a loan must have been "indentured apprentices" and the system of indenturing apprentices has gone into disuse. It is difficult for young mechanics to get sureties, because more than two thirds of the 270 loans have been repaid in whole or in part by the sureties: and there have been many losses by the failure of principals and sureties.

Boston Journal Sept. 1856.

Hamp. p. 166 J. William Gaylord of Hadley, having lost father & mother, aged 12. was put an apprentice to his uncle Samuel Partridge, till he is 21. the Partridge to give him at the end of his time 8 pounds and 2 suits of apparel. Mem. Court 1690

T6
m-2-210c. # Threshing. [Con. from M. 13. p 380

Sylvanus Smith says the old way of Threshing rye was to have one bushel in 10. & he thought 12 bushels was a good day's work, sometimes 10. A man might sometimes thresh 15 bushels in a day, but this was more than a day's work. N.H. Sept. 10. 1856. Smith is 78 years old. He will not now thresh for less than one bushel in nine.

M. 17. 220. Pynchon's Threshing.

1658 to 1662. John Pynchon paid for threshing and cleansing (fanning &c) Wheat at 5. some wents Wheat ——— 6. Not much. Peas, th. & cl. 3½d bushel. Oats at 2½d Th. & cleaning Peas, Oats, Barley all at 2½. Wages were then 1/4 & 1/8. It would seem as if he threshed & fanned only 4 bushels wheat in a day; 7 bushels Peas; or 8 bushels Oats. No Rye given

M. 3. 47. Markham makes a days work in threshing of
m. 13. 353 wheat or rye, 4 bushels; barley & oats 6 b. peas 5 b.

M. 3. 47. Loudon, 200 years later, makes a days work of threshing with a flail, 8 to 12 bushels wheat; Barley 12 to 16 bushels Oats 16 bushels. Some thresh by day; some by bushel or shock Formerly threshers had 1 bushel in 25 (as here) in Scotland.

M. 13. 300. 1712. Threshing & winnowing 21 bushels Rye & Barley 2s. 8½d

Con. 5. 371. Threshing & fanning Wheat for C. Stanley; 6d a bushel 1702 in Middlesex
Con 5. p. 372 Threshing & fanning 1701 4½d bushel; 1709. 6d bushel

m-2-266 The Flail.

This instrument for threshing consists of the hand-staff, the swiple or flyer, the caps or caplins, the string or band. The staff should be of light timber as ash; the flyer of heavy timber as walnut, elm or beetle wood; the caps of wood or leather; the string or thong that connects the cap with the flyer may be of the neck of deer skin, or eel-skin.

James N. E. Farmer.

The sound of the flail is noticed by the poets & others, often a winter sound in New England. Is still heard, but less frequently than formerly, less grain being raised, and threshing machines being used by some. I have heard the flail this winter, 1856-57.

Con 5. 371. C. Stanley gave for threshing in the winter 1/8 a day. in 1702 & 1706. Thresher seems to have threshed & fanned only 4 bushels: see above
" " Threshing peas 2p day - perhaps not in winter Con 5. 373 Thrashing 2/ day.

Threshing

M. 13. 381. Threshing Wooly Peas was very dirty work as Stephen Duck thought.

M. 13. 399 / M. 13. 402 } In time of Heresy Hachins & Goose. 1577. there was a threshing floor on the backside of the house; and another in the barn. On these the grain was trodden out with beasts, or threshed out with flails, and cleansed with fans — Flails & Fans are among his tools. He mentions that grain was sometimes "fanned and winnowed in winter mornings".

London p. 754 } Threshing Wheat by the flail was arduous & difficult and in unfavorable years, the grain adhered to the ear & much was lost — Threshing with a machine worked by horses costs about 2 pence per bushel; by water less. Flail threshing cost more than 2 pence per bushel; he does not say how much — Rye about as wheat. Winnowing mills were attached to threshing machines; Did the Thresher in old times fan his grain too? Probably. The fanning not noticed by old writers.

Con. 4. 49. Henry Wolcott. 1649 paid 3 bushel for threshing 182 bushels Peas.

Con. 4. 50 } Labor was about 1/8 a day — not over that. Some was 1/6 a day. Threshing 36 days @ 1/6. 1649. Winnowing 1/6 + 1/8 day. Showing for 2/.

Price of Threshing 1704 in pay. (1/3 off for cash

Joseph James. his Accts. Threshing 15 bushels, 12 6. 12 6. 10 6 15 bushels, 18 bushels, 12 6. 9 6 — in all 103 bushels at 4. 3 6/4 (2 2/3 d. as money. per bushel. The [illegible] day was 2/ and corn was 2/ bushel. — [illegible]

Flails

Con 5. 372. Caleb Stanley odd leather for flails 5 d.

M. 2. 296. b. **Powder, Salt Peter &c** [Cont. from M. 12. 307

From Pynchon's Books at Springfield.

M 17. 30. Wm Pynchon sold powder at 2/ before 1650
John Pynchon sold powder at 2/ to 1653 inclusive
and at 2/4 in 1654: in 1660 2/6, and to 1664.
In 1666 rose to 3/9 — 50 percent in a year.
In 1671 was 2/ — 1673 & 4 3/6. 1679 & 80. 2/6 lb.
most people, or very many, bought powder & shot or lead.
In 1666, when powder was so high, Massachusetts encouraged
the making of Salt petre. Powder was high in the Dutch wars.

M 17. 1658 To Traders. 6 lbs Powder @ 2/.
M 17. 1653 do. 3½ lbs Blue Powder @ 2/8. What?

1725 M. 13. 370. 30 lbs Salt Peter. by Fitch. (rarely mentioned.
1712 M. 5. 173. Powder in Boston 2/4 lb.
1652 Con 5. 168. Whiting 1 bbl Powder 6£ (about 1/10 lb)

1774 Dec. 8. Provincial Congress at Cambridge recommend the making of Salt Petre, & Gunpowder. They say — "there are ruins of several powder mills, and sundry persons amongst us who are acquainted with that business". They wish to have one or more of these mills repaired, or new ones erected. It is evident from this language that there had been powder mills, which were in ruins in 1774 — perhaps blown up — and no mill in operation in the state. Bos. Gaz. Post Dec 19. 1774

Powder purchased by Mass. 1744. 45 and 46.

Mass 4. 23 | In Jan. 1744, powder was 33£ per barrel (Old Tenor probably 4 for 1
In Dec 1744. £30. Jan 1746, £43.10. May 1746, £47
100 lbs called a barrel — Cannon shot £90 per ton.

Hadley 3. 140. Powder was retailed in Hadley at 2/3 and 2/8 per lb
3. 138. in 1765. 1766.

Prices 284 Powder in 1747. 4/6 lb. (about 2/ lawful. some 1/6. (say 1/10 lawful
" 240. Jos. Hawley 1713. Powder 3/. lb
242 do. sold powder 1717 to 1733. at 3/. 3/6. 4/. 4/4. 4/8. 4/6. 5/. 5/6. 6/.
Price doubled from 1717 to 1733 — lawful seems about 2/4.

Pr. 261. Powder bought for town cost in Boston £14. or 280/ for a barrel
of 100 lbs or 2/9½ lb. about 1723 or perhaps later. Perhaps 1/6 lawful
or 1/8.

Prices 203. Salt Peter was not retailed by traders formerly
by J. Hawley. T. Dwight, &c. In 1762 T. Dwight bought 1 lb in
Boston at 3/4.
do 171. Chesbrough & Hunt bought 20 lbs in London 1769 at 10 Sterling.
and 36 lbs at 10 d. It was some used, & sold by apothecaries.

Powdr. Salt Peter, &c.

Salt Peter.

Prices 137. E Hunt sold this 1768. 69. 70. at 2/4 lb.
(including that which cost 10d in London, probably.
Pr. 149. Salt Peter 2/4 lb — Pr. 162. 1798 Salt Peter 6/. per lb
" 164 Salt Peter cost in Boston 1798. 3/6 lb. & 1800. 1/9½ & 2/

Fishing Gear, or Things used to catch Fish

[Cont. from Lon q. 341 " " Pynchon p. 294

M 17.72. Pynchons — sold at first 1648. Fishhooks 3 for ½ doz but later were sold at 4d for ½ doz. Gennally sold by 3 or 6.

1652. 17.120. To traders — 1 m. White mackerel hooks 17/ and ½ m. at 14/. 7/
1654. 17 121. To do — 1 m Mackerel Hooks 21/. 1 m. White do do. 14/.
1653. 17.121 To do — 1 m do do 28/. — p 125. 1 M. Fishhooks 13/.
1662. 17.126 To do. — 250 steel do — do at 16/8 m. 4/2. p. 127. 125 mack. Hook. 2/3.
1655. 17. 168 To do — 125 mackerel Hooks 2/8 — p 173. 125 Fishhooks 2/3. 1662
1657. 17. 170 To do. 500 do — Do 11/. + 500 all Hooks 8/. (23/. 16/ m
1663. 17. 244. To do. 200 Fishhooks 5/.

1675. 17. 253. For Trade at Albany — 2 m. steel mackerel hooks @ 21/
" " " 3 doz Codhooks 4/6 — 1 m White do. do. 12/

M 14. 371. Pynchon had a net for fish which has says cost him near £5. He sold it 1683 for 2 barrells of Shad, 50 loose shad for his family, & 2 scoop nets, all valued at 30 shillings. — See Nets & Seines. Prices. 294
1683. Nets & scoop nets were then used in Connecticut river

Prices 277. 1733. Fish hooks, bought in Boston, at 5 d. 6 d + 1/. doz. (new 3 for one

Illegitimates - (Continued from ll. 12. 267.

Norway

A letter from Norway in N.Y. Independent, Sept 1856, says the estimate in Norway is that every eleventh child (one in 11) in Norway is illegitimate. The cause assigned for this is the old custom, still allowed, of lovers being allowed to visit servant-maids or peasant girls Saturday night. [What does he allude to that is peculiar? the practice of bundling? Why is a Saturday night visit worse than that of other nights?

France 1773.

Births in Paris this year 18.847; Deaths 18.518. Brought to the hospital of Foundlings 5.989. Near 1/3 of the births were foundlings; perhaps not all illegitimates. Marriages 4.810.

Denmark (from an English Periodical 1857.

Rev Mr Petersen, a German clergyman, who preached in Sleswick 1838 to 1850, & was finally exiled by the Danes, in their quarrel with the Germans, and is now settled in Prussia, has published an account of the Danes, in which he says there is no country in Europe where so large a proportion of the births are illegitimate, except Mecklenburg, no country where there is so much matrimonial infidelity, as in Denmark. Sensuality and thirst for pleasure are widely spread among all classes. The rich Danish bishops play at cards, dance, hunt, drink & banquet openly. The clergy generally combine English High Churchism & German Rationalism. Licentiosity penetrates the masses, and a moral family is among rarities. Education among common people is low. [The picture may be overdrawn]

Illegitimates in Various countries (Putnam, March 1857

In 1853, there were 34.049 births in Paris. Of which 10.833 or about one third were illegitimate. In 36 years, in all France, Paris included, the illegitimate births have not varied but a fraction from 1 in 13 births. In Belgium the proportion of illegitimates is greater; in Saxony one in seven; in Bavaria, Baden & some other countries much greater. In England, one authority makes the illegitimate births 1 in 7; the Registrar General in 1845, supposes the illegitimates in England are 64 in 1000 or 6 4/10 in 1.00, or 1 in 15 5/8. The proportion of illegitimates, taken by itself, is not a sufficient test of natural morality.

Illegitimacy

Sweden

m. 19. 189 Bayard Taylor says in Stockholm, "very nearly half the registered births are illegitimate, to say nothing of the illegitimate children born in wedlock". He says Stockholm is called, & justly he thinks, the most licentious city in Europe (See Illeg. 19. 189.

Vienna — almost half births illegitimate.

Illegitimates born in Vienna & Legitimates

1853.	Legitimates	11.264;	Illegitimates	10.686.
1854	do	11.252;	do	10.801
1855	do	10.650;	do	9.522
1856	do	10.870;	do	10.311.

From Statistics published at Vienna, 1857

Norway

Bayard Taylor, Sept. 1857. says "there is no agricultural population in the world, which stands lower in the scale of chastity than that of Norway" He derives his information from the Statistics published in Norway, by a man appointed by the National Assembly of Norway. He does not give the number of illegitimate births. The filthy and licentious habits in Norway are frequently noticed by B.T.

Scotland

In 1858 there were 104.195 births in Scotland, of which 9256 were illegitimate, or almost one in eleven. The deaths were 63,532; marriages, 19,603. Newspaper. (Evangelist)

another statement 1859 says 8½ births in a hundred in Scotland were illegitimate in 1858 — of those registered almost one in 12. The births in England are only 6½ per cent illegitimate — the illegitimates in London (births) are 4 pr cent; Milan 32 pr cent; Paris 33; Brussels 35; Munich 48; Vienna 51 (average of Vienna 1848 to 1858 was 51 pr cent) about the same in 1853, 54. 55 and 56 not quite so many illegitimates. In those 4 years in Vienna, the legitimate births were 44.026, illegitimate 41.310. These are from official returns. In Rome, the births in 1836 were said to be 4373, and of these 3160, or 75 pr cent were foundlings.

Cloth Making See Con. 10. 292—299

Cl. 2. 244. 2946. — Misc 4. 313. making Broadcloth.

Misc. 3. 26. Making Cloth at home in England. Markham

Making London Serge — as described in Chambers Dictionary. 8th Edition. 1752. Probably in first edition 1728.

M.4.32 M.17 50.687 Serge, he says, is woolen quilled stuff made on a loom with 4 treddles, after the manner of ratteens and other stuffs that have the Quilling or Whale — The wool is first cleansed in water mixed with one fourth of urine — then washed in water and dried; then picked clean & greased with olive oil. The longest wool is taken for warp, & combed with long combs, & then cleansed in hot water & soap, and then to get rid of the oil, &c. rinsed & dried, & then spun. The Shorter wool is carded on the knee with small fine cards and spun without being scoured of the oil. The thread (yarn) is divided into skeins; the woof is put on spools fitted for the eye or cavity of the shuttle; the warp is wound on a kind of wooden bobbins to fit it for warping; when warped, it is stiffened with size, (made of shreds of parchment is best) dried & then put on the loom. The weaver mounted on the loom raises and falls the threads, which pass through a reed, by means of 4 treddles under the loom; and as the threads are raised & lowered, he throws the shuttle across from one side to the other (from right to left & left to right) and each time he throws the shuttle, after the thread of the woof is crossed between those of the warp, he strikes it with the frame to which the reed is fastened, through which the threads of warp pass, and this stroke he repeats, till he judges the crossing of the serge is sufficiently close, & thus he proceeds till the warp is all filled with woof. — The Serge is now carried to the fuller, who fulls or scours it in the trough of his mill in fuller's earth, 3 or 4 hours. Then washes out the earth, then pulls off all knots, ends, &c with pincers or pliers; then returns it to the fulling trough where it is worked with warm water & dissolved soap, near 2 hours. Then it is washed clean, & knots, &c. again pulled off; it is then put on tenters to dry, & is well stretched in length & breadth as it dries. Then is taken off, dyed, shorn & pressed.

M.52 263.

Cloth making.

The preceding account of Cloth making recalls to mind many of the processes that I used to witness in my youth, though the terms are not all the same, and the process not exactly the same.

Quilling or Whale. Chambers so calls the cross texture in describing Rattinetts. In serge he only uses the word Quilling. but I have used both — Webster says the word quill in this sense is called Twill in New England, & he is right.

Wale is used by Webster instead of Whale. "Wove with a wale" is a common expression. Yet Websters definition of wale & quill seem not according to description

Twill. Baily says, is a quill, reed or spool to wind yarn on for weaving. Not used by both definers.

Quill on a shuttle, Chambers calls spool (opposite) and spool for warping he calls bobbin.

To twill, Webster says, is to weave in ribs or ridges. A wale is a ridge or streak in cloth. To quill, is to plait or form with small folds. + to quill, Webster & Baily Webster. Is this a correct definition of twill & wale?

M. 14, 252. See weaving instruments & terms. M 12. 262. M. 14. 252.

M 4. 312 313. Chambers represents that Serge, Ratteen & Sagathe say were made much alike. Ratteen & Sagathe were not made extensively in England.

Kneeling in Worship, or Postures in Prayer.

dd 2. 209. 290 m. 11. 39. 337. 343. m 8. 388. m. 6. 338. M 16. 212. 213

Roswell, a Jesuit, thinks they Kneeled very early in the church, and even under the old dispensation, & that this practice was observed throughout the year "except on Sundays, and from Easter to Whitsunday when Kneeling was forbidden by the council of Nice." Others think the custom of not kneeling had obtained from the time of the Apostles." The Ethiopic church does not Knell at divine service." "The Russians esteem it an indecent posture to worship God on the knees." The Jews usually prayed standing.

Chambers Cyclopedia

Misc. 7. 336. Hooker admits fully that it was the ancient use of the church throughout all christendom to stand at prayer for 50 days after Easter and on all Sundays throughout the whole year. He says Tertullian said it was not thought fit to pray kneeling and the council of Nice "decreed that standing we make our prayers to the Lord throughout all churches". Hooker says so quotes all this and more.

Mr. Constantine, the Greek student at Amherst College, informs me that they do not Knell in their service in Greek churches, unless it be on some occasions in Lent, they have no seats in their churches, but all stand during the service, 1½ or 2 hours. Their service is in the Attic Greek. They seldom preach, & he says Catholics seldom preach in Europe, though they preach in the U States. Oct 1856

p. 214 m. 2. 298. Some clergymen dislike the custom of sitting in prayer, but I trust they will not be able to alter it, to standing or kneeling. (sup. p. 214. Professor Huntington calls it "indolent sitting". Is a convenient, comfortable posture of course an indolent one? By no means. must we be in some disagreeable posture of body, in order to be reverent and not indolent?. I believe no such thing.

M. 19. 155. Bates's account of the ancient Postures in addressing God.

Kneeling in Worship, & to men

Chronology V. 147. } Smith 1565. in his De Republica Anglorum, says. "To no prince is more honor reverence done than to the king & queen of England; no man speaketh to the prince nor selveth at the table but in adoration and kneeling; all persons of the realm be bare headed before him."

[men who kneeled to & adored kings & queens, ought to kneel to God. It is probable that this posture was first used in regard to men; or it may have been

Setting in Prayer in Church of England.

Port Folio Feb. 1816 p. 130 } Rev Theophilus St. John in "Practical Sermons for the use of Families" is very solicitous to rescue the Church of England from the egregious inconsistency of setting on seats in time of prayer. He was as he says "inexpressibly anxious to reclaim many of you, my brethren, from a custom which outrages decency and insults devotion." He says much more. The Port Folio in a note, represents that setting in prayer "is the custom of the generality of the members of the Church of England". Could this be true?

Posture in Prayer

The Old School Presbyterian Assembly in 1857 reaffirmed its action of 1849, viz. "that sitting in public prayer is considered grievously improper, and that ministers be requested to reprove it with fervency & admonition". — [They are much concerned about the posture in prayer, but have no regard for humanity — no opposition to slavery.

See Postures in Prayer in Christian Spectator for 1836. p. 260. The Spectator says "two such persons as David and Nehemiah sat before the Lord & prayed".

David (2 Samuel VII. 18.) "Sat before the Lord and said — Who am I, O Lord God". &c. Here follows a prayer of David in 12 verses.

Nehemiah (Chap I. 4) "Sat down and wept & mourned certain days and fasted, and prayed before the God of heaven" — a prayer of 7 verses follows.

Prayer. [from Dr Cummins in Independt.

"Bowed knee and beautiful words cannot make prayer; but earnest desires from a heart moved by God, inspired by God's Holy Spirit, and thirsting for loving God, will do it any where at any time."

see Misc. 16. 212

70 Rail Roads.

m.2.1869.

In England, Scotland & Ireland – as stated by Mr. R. Stevenson, Pres. of Civil Engineers, 1856.

Length 8.054 miles completed. Cost £286.000.000.
Viaduct 11 miles near London alone.
The Tunnels are above 50 miles.
Earth works 350 million cubic yards.
80 million of train miles are run annually
5000 Engines & 150.000 vehicles compose the working stock.
Employs 90.400 officers & servants.
Coals, 12 million tons consumed annually.
about half the annual consumption of London.
Passengers in 1854, 111.000.000 – Each average 12 miles
Receipts in 1854 £20.215.000. Receipts always increasing of all the
200.00 tons of iron required to replace wear & tear annually
26.000.000 Sleepers annually perished. Annually
300.000 trees have been felled to make good the loss of sleepers
grown on about 5000 acres of forest land.

Rail Roads in U States. 1857 Sept.

The stocks have fallen very low, & many roads, and great losses have been sustained. The N.Y. Evening Post says, these losses are owing to their mismanagement, & the system of deceit & misrepresentation, by which fictitious values have been given to the stock. Cliques or single officers deceive or mislead the public, & stockholders are cheated out of their money. There is a great deal of secrecy and trickery in these managers.

Rail Road Slopes in Europe

H. F. French, in Paris, June 1857. says the banks & sides of the cuttings of all the railways in France & England are carefully graded & cultivated. In England the most fine crops of clover & vetches, on these slopes. Near the stations, these banks and little spaces about stations are laid out into flower beds. The railways are usually fenced with living hedges. A European railway presents a very different appearance from one in America.
N. E. Farmer Sept. 1857

The land from there to Paris is comparatively poor, but is well cultivated, & has none of the wild appearance of our railroads routes in America.
Ibid

Rail Roads in Prussia

In 1849 Prussia had 1821 miles of Rail Roads. In 1855, 2384 miles. The receipts for freight of merchandize in 1855 were more than double the receipts from passengers. 2652 miles more of Rail roads have been commenced to be completed in 12 years. These new roads are expected to cost 168 millions of dollars [This makes 63.400 dollars per mile. Can this be?] The people travel on Rail roads now, & manners, habits & ideas spread themselves. Great numbers visit Berlin who never visited it before, and changes take place in towns & cities. Letter from Berlin 1857

A writer in the N.Y. Tribune, Sept 9. 1857. says "the original capital invested in Rail Roads has been sunk beyond all hope of recovery; and the creditors have no security for their debts, with few exceptions, except the first mortgage bondholders. Stockjobbing, gambling, &c may galvanize some of the roads for a time, but the vitality is gone, & will not return. With the exception of a few roads (3 or 4 he says) there is not a rail road company in the country whose stock is worth a mill on the dollar — certainly none worth their par value (excluding the 3 or 4) and he thinks not one intrinsically worth 50 cents on the dollar.

Yet Rail Roads have developed the agricultural resources of all the States; & in New York alone the Rail roads have added 5 millions yearly to the income of the farmers. In the U States, they have added to the agricultural interest, a sum equal to the whole cost of all the rail roads. same writer.

Rail Roads. Michigan Southern &c.

"It is generally the misfortune of corporate property to be managed with less watchfulness and care than individual wealth. And it is greatly to be feared that in the multitude and rapid increase of corporate interests in this country, that have grown up a relaxity of management, and an increase of prodigality and expenditure. This have not arisen so much from an intentional neglect of the interests of stockholders as from an over-confidence both in reference to the extent of success in the enterprises undertaken. Experience has now shown that the profits of railroads have been altogether over-estimated. We can hardly fail to profit from lessons we are now daily learning."

Sept 17. 1857 Report of Committee on the Michigan Southern and Indiana Northern Rail Road. Seems to go from Detroit to Toledo
M.19.260 and to Chicago & some branches — 336 miles — not all completed. There have been expended on the Rail Roads & equipments, & steamboats $16,163,578. Main line from Chicago to Toledo is 242 miles; & from Toledo to Detroit is 58 miles, making 300 miles. The rest is from Goshen Ind branches 37. 41. 12 & 14 miles, making 236 miles. This stock has fallen in a year from 90 to 19 per share, and in a month from 28 to 19 per share. Earnings 1856. $2,714,848.

M.19.260 Erie Rail Road.

"Report of President Moran Sept 23 1857. (His salary is 25,000 dollars) The cost of the road now stood at about $37,000,000." He says the N.Y. Central cost 39 millions; & Pennsylvania, & Baltimore & Ohio cost each 35 to 40 millions. These 4 roads were competitors — from eastern navigable waters to the west. Earnings of Erie in 1854 & 1855 over 5 millions; in 1856, over 6 millions; in 1857 will be some short of 6 millions. Has a debt of — 26 millions, & capital stock 17 millions. Stock has fallen in a year from 62 to 17 per share & sold at 71, from 87 to 40 dollars.

Cont in M.19.260

72 Bibles

M. 2. 234.
M. 17. 84. } The Pynchons sold many bibles. men
M. 17. 338 } in moderate circumstances bought bibles.
1648 & 1673. Hind men & hind girls from their low wages
bought bibles.
W^m Pynchon sold bibles at 6/6. 8/ and 8/6.
John Pynchon sold bibles at 5/8. 6/6. 6/8. 7/. 7/6. 8/. 6/. 6/6
Geneva Bible 8/. Gilt Bible 7/.
Some bought more expensive Bibles — 9/8. 10/. 12/. 11/6. 13/6.
Testaments were 2/6.

1676. M. 6. 191. J. Alwater had for sale 32 plain Bibles @ 4/6
133 Gilt Bibles at 5/. and some Best Bibles at 8/.
These were cost prices. Pynchon's retail prices would be much higher

1660. Henry Webb. Bible 6/. — 1676 Edmund Dutch Bible 5/. English do 3/

1688. John Hayward's Inv.: Quarto bible 6/. Octavo bible 3/.
on 6. 353. Folio bible 20/.

M. 6. 360. Michael Perry had many bibles — 1700. and
also 251 pairs clasps for bibles at 1 farr. 20/11

M. 4. 154. 1736 Some traders sold bibles who did not keep
other books. (a Dry goods dealer adv. bibles.

Scott's Commentaries, perhaps the most widely read, are rather sermons than critical, exegetical works, as are most English Commentaries. "Scott rolls his perpetual homily from Genesis to Revelation in one long, complete sermon." [His notes & practical reflections]

Henry's text "is a thread which one was to take in his hand when he entered the gates, to guide himself out again by it. Reading Henry is a practice in spiritual labyrinthism."

Adam Clarke's Commentary differs from either, but is like both, in that respect in which nearly all English commentators agree, viz. in being doctrinal and practical, rather than critical and exegetical.

German Commentators — Some have been critical, learned, acute, impractical, having little regard to living men. Some later ones have united critical skill, great erudition & fervent piety, & have furnished the most safe & useful commentaries on the Bible yet written. Olshausen is one of these.

H.W. Beecher in the N.Y. Independent, April 23, 1857.

Babes or Infants Dress, and other articles connected with infants & young children.

[See Pieces p 322.323

m 2.231
Prov. 323.

1660. M.6.174. Henry Webb had "small Linen" not named.
" " " 173. He had "Childrens Swathes" at 1/6 ea. These were goods for sale
1662. " " 178. Callick "4 Swachel bands at 2d." what are these? Small Bodys 2/
1676 " " 190. Alwath. 17 Childs caps at 1/3. Satin caps at 3/ pair for a Child.
" " " " 7 doz Childs Worsted Gloves @ 4/ doz.
" " " 191. Childrens Stockings 49 pairs at 1/3. about 9d a pair.
" " " " Shrimpton. a Trunk child bed Linen 30£
1666. M.6.199.
1669. M.6.205 Borne — 2 Suits child bed linen 5£ 3 childs Caps 3/
Then may be nam- all or a part. 2 pairs childs Sleeves & bibs 9/. 6 neckclothes 3/ 6 headbands 3/. 4 doz Clouts 4£. 9 beds at 2/. (what?) 16 bibs 5/. Small Linen 3/ Holland Waistcoats 24/ 2 Ruffled Holland Cloaks 14/.
same page. do — White mantle & white hood 4/. (childs not for children)
a childs mantles. other childs mantles
1686. M.6.214. Childbed Linen 8£. 6 childrens blankets at 15/. 9?
1686 M. 6.215. 6 childrens Mantos 8/ ea. 2 coats 8/ ea. their Calico frocks 2/
" " Childrens white castor hats 4/ ea. & Childrens hunting whips 8/ 6 ea
1688 " 353 Childrens Silk Caps at 7 ea. Sterling.
1694 " 358. Diaper clouts 1/ each.
1699. " 358. Childbed Linen £7. (perhaps for adults.

1656. M 1p. 264. Childbed Linen 6/.
1656 M.13. 264. Hannah Hammond. Walnlowe — had
2 long bibbs. 3 face cloths 6/. pr Childs sleeves 1/6
10 neckd bands @ 2.1/8 — 7 biggins & 3 crosscloths 3/6
2 Childs caps and 2 childrens aprons — 1/8
4 childs neckcloths & 5 childs bibs, & cap & shift 3/.
[Perhaps some articles were for adults. — 4 childs Shirts 2/6

1658. Childs Linen.
1659 Mss. 13. 267. Rev P. Barkly. 1 bearing Cloth 5s/
1659 Mss 13. 268. Rev. H. Dunster. 4 doz childs child bed linen 60/
Middlesex 2 doz. double clouts 12/.
Scarlet bays mantle with silver lace 20/
Scarlet cloth mantle bound with ribbon & laced 20/
Yellow Serge mantle 6/. Dimity mantle 10/
2 tuft Holland mantles 8/. Yallow Blanket 2/6
White blanket with red Gallon lace 2/6.
Little pillow cases and a Wadding bound 2/6
Red Shagg'd Cloak 20/ [Perhaps some was for a

1663. M 13. 273. Childrens hose 5/6 doz

Babes & Childrens Dress. &c

1663. Mus a 13. 272.
5 childrens caps at 1/5. 7 childrens bibs 4/
2 Cap Runners 4/4. 11 prs Socks 4/6
3 childrens Holland Caps 5/6.

1678. M 13. 279. Childbed Linen & blankets 30/

1679. M. 13. 283. Childbed Linen 15/. 4 childs blankets

1681. M. 13. 283. Cradle Rug & blanket.

1694. M. 13. 292. Goods. Gauze caps at 1/. Silk caps for childrn 1/ ea.
Mrs Custon | Calico Caps for childrn at 4/. doz
10 Gauze Tippets for children at 1/2. 12/
13. 293. 6 childs petticoats at 2/. 2 red blankets at 6/.
11 pairs beard & hair stuffs all 8/. Cuffs for adults
" " Childrens Gloves 6/. doz. Childrns shoes

1702 M 13. 298. 3 silk blankets & silk cushion 30/
" " " childs coat & gown 5/— 10 Clouts 5/.

1707. M 6. 366. Silk Blankets 20/

1704. M 14. 148. Childbed Linen & silk blankets £13.

1707. M 14. 151. Silk blankets at 20/. a

1708 M. 14. 152. Sickness & funeral charges £ 34. 15. 6. — Estate large
1708 M 14. 152. Edward Mountfort — Estate 1240£. Shopkeeper.
Sundries taken from the shop for the funeral £35.84
These are misplaced

1708. M. 14. 153. Holland Cloaths

1718. M. 14 158. Quilt & blanket for a cradle.

1725 M. 14 163. 11. Damask Clouts 27/6. 34 Coarse Clouts 25/6
childs bed Linen 40/

1729 M. 14. 166. Childs Cradle & Basket 60/. Child bed Linen 70/ (Mercantile

1742. M. 14. 178. Hannah Boydell, Boston — had in her
Clouts & laced Clouts, Dimity blankets & Stays,
Bibs, petticoats, laced counterpane & twilight,
Waistcoats, chintz counterpane, Caps & Shirts,
Bodys & frocks, headbands, Cambric bibs,
Cambric mittens, night caps, &c. all £10.
[Counterpanes & Twilight seem not to belong to Childs belong to babe

1745. M 14. 185. Baby's shirts. Cambric laced caps, 2 all
& double laced mob, silk gold laced sleeves 5.0.0.
pr White damask sleeves [Aprons some belonged to Mrs D.
Childs Basket 15/

1757 M. 14. 190. Childs Jockey Caps & feathers

Babes' & Childrens Dress &c

1748. M 13.157. Clouting Diapers for sale.
1754. M.13.162. English Babies for sale (i.e. Dolls
1752 M.13.162. Holland & English Toys. Black beads
1755 M.13.163 Toys of all sorts. Clouting often advertised
1758 M.13.182. Leather Jocky caps.
1774. M.13.232 Mrs E. Durlitt teaches needlework, French &c and has for sale "baby linen" or teaches to work "baby linen".

1737. M.4.101. Damask Diaper Clouting adv.
1734 M.4.164. Childrens silk coats adv.
1741. M.4.183. "Napkining and clouting" advertised together
1744 M.4.196 Wicker Cradle lined with flowered damask Valens and quilt of the same

1750 M.4.202. Clouting Diaper
1760 M.4.204. Clouting commonly advertised with Napkins,
1767 M.4 207. Napkining and clouting diapers in My.
1735 M.1.152. Jocky caps adv.

Bib was the upper part of the apron that covers the breast; also the linen covering for the breast of a child. Fairholt.
Bib. the pectoral (cloth to cover the breast) of an infant. Young.

Clouts. Napkins. Kerchiefs. Poor country women wore clouts upon their heads in time of Elizabeth, coarse & white. Thynne in Fairholt.
Clout is a piece of cloth for a mean purpose in Webster & Walker
Brayes in French are childrens clouts (similar for a bandage

Frock is a childs garment. Fairholt.

Swathbonder. Long swathes of cloth in which infants were rolled after the fashion of mummies, mentioned by Heywood, Shakspeare, &c. Fairholt. 609
" Bavarette. A bib, mocket, or mocketer to put before the bosom of a child." Cotgrave. (spelled also Mokador.

M.13.301. Mrs Elizabeth Clark, late of Billerica
1714. 3 childs beds 5/. 6 childs shirts & 2 waistcoats 6/.
Cradle rug 10/. (Other things maybe for babes.

Babes & Children's Dress, &c

Herbert II. 104 } When clothes are taken from a chest of sweets,
To swaddle infants; —
"Those clouts are little winding sheets,
Which do consign & send them unto death."

My wife's grandmother (born about 1720) used to say that formerly babies were put into stays, as soon as they were born. SJ.

Women.
"They know a simple, merry, tender knack,
Of tying sashes, fitting baby shoes,
And stringing pretty words that make no sense,
And kissing full between into empty words."
Mrs Browning in Aurora Leigh.

M 2.244 Sr Joshua Reynolds in his Journey to Flanders &c saw a "woman clouting a child" — a dirty incident he says.

Chron V. 72. The queen of Henry I. of France died 1032, and it is mentioned to her praise that she suckled all her children. [Probably the wives of kings & nobles did not suckle their children, even in that rough age.

Nails — continued from M.13.69 · M 12. 283. m. 9. 258

see M 14. 16. in Pynchon

At Boonton, Morris Co. New Jersey, in the highlands, the furnace smelts about 150 tons of iron in a week. This is refined, rolled into nail plates, which are converted into nails. The establishment turns out 100 tons of nails in a week, worth 3 or 400.000 dollars [100 tons = 200.000 lbs.] Some 580 hands are employed. [Some exaggeration, I think.] Cor. of Ny. Evangelist. Oct. 9. 1856.

M.13.69 Our nails in N.J. & mass. are made of this American iron, which is cheap, not being fit to use for bar iron, and this is the reason that they are sold so cheap, or for less than imported iron sells.

M.13 370.1725. Thomas Fitch paid for 3 casks of Nails £40.16.6.

Con 5.168. Whiting Hartford	Con 5.173. brought in Boston 1712	Con 5.175 Boston 1714	Con 5.190 Newyork 1720
2d Hob Nails 2/4 m.	3d Nails @ 3/4 m		6d Nails 7/. My Curr
3d Hob Nails 3/ m.	4d Nails 4/4 m	4d Nails 4/6 m	8. 10 & 10 Nails all 1169 lbs at 9½ lb. My Curr
6d Nails 7/.	8d Nails 8/9 m	6d Nails 7/.	
8d do 9/4 m	10d Nails 10/10 m		

Con 5.225. brought in Boston 1700.

2d Nails @ 2/2 m		
3d do @ 2/6	Prices 27/. 1733 & 34 in Boston J. Hawley.	25 m. Hob Nails @ 6/6.
4d do @ 3/8		6d Nails 13/. & 14/. m
6d do @ 4/6		8 d do 21/. m.
8d do @ 7/		10d do 21 + 23/ m. + 33/ 1 94/
10d do @ 9/6		
20d do @ 14/.		

1743. M 4. 191. 10d Nails at retail 28/. m [say 9/-d
" " 8 do 23/. m. [say 7/2d

1770. m. 4. 209. 899 casks Nails imported, contrary to Non I. agreemt.

Hadley. (See Olum Smith's record &c. Had 3. 219

1772 Osmyn Eddy made Nails in Hadley — sold 10d Nails @ 11/. m
1762 to 1764 Elebzen Porter sold 4d Nails at 5/. m. & 10d Nails at 12/8. 100
do do double tens at 1/10 per 100. (about 18/. m) some 2/1. some 11/8
do do 5d Brads 8/6 m. & 6/3 m. & 7/3 m.
do do Deck nails at 4/ per 100. 116 do 1/.
do do 10d Nails @ 1/2½d per 100 — per D. 20d Nails 8. J CW
do do 8d Nails at 9/4 per m.

1764. Had. 3. 142 J Pierce 1½ m 4d Nails at 4/8
1766 " 143 do 4 Nails 3/4 m. Query?. 10d Nails 12/. per m.
1772 " 117. Enos Smith lath nails 14/ m. (same thing 4d.?) 8d at 7/6
1775 " 142 " " 10d Nails at 8/6 m.

Nails.

Prices p 319 1725. Patrick Marshall, 4d Nails 7/ m. 8d Nails 14/ m 6d Nails 9/9 m

Prices 287 1735 do 442 Jos. Hawley. about 2 or 3 for 1 10d Nails 24/6 m. 8d Nails 20/6 m 6d Nails 16/4 m. Shoe nails

Prices 211 1767 &c Tims. Dwight sold great quantities of Nails, especially in new towns, with brads, hinges, latches, &c &

do. 202 1762-64 Hobnails 6d + 4½d per 100. Tacks & brads. shoe tacks 2/ gro

Specie Currency No end to nails. 10d Nails 11/8 to 13/4 per m. 8d nails 9/8 m. do " 1/2½ + 1/4 per 100. 4d Nails 3/9. 4/9 or 5/4 per m. some 2d Nails 24d Nails 10d per lb. 5d brads 6/8 m. 3d Nails 3/10 m.

Prices 253. Jos. Hawley sold in 1730 to 1 man 2000, 10 Nails at 30/ m.

Prices 242. Joseph Hawley sold great quantities of nails, most 1719 to 1734. bought them

H06 Nails were 6/8 m. + 8d 100. 1725. all bought them. Shoe nails were 5/ m. + 6d 100. 1719. Prob. same as hob. H06 nails were 6/8 m. 1726. 9d, 100, 1729. 10d, 100. 1730, 11d, 100. 1732

10d Nails 24/ m. 1728; 26/. 1729; 30/. 1730: 32/. 1731: 30/. 1734.

8d Nails 25/ m. 1734 — 6d Nails, 13/ m. 1727: 19/. 1731; 20/. 1735.

Prices 263. "all head hobnails": This is repeated.

Nails. Mayo Hawley, after specie currency 1750.

Prices p. 287 2 2/6 } 4d Nails 4/3. m. — 6d Nails 7/. m. 10d Nails 9/. m. 6d. Nails 25/. m. 1745. (6/3 6 m.

p 191. Breck & Hunt. 1773. 8d Nails wholesale 3/8 m. 20 Nails 1/1. C. 14 3 Tacks 2/. m. 3d brads 3/ m. 4d brads 3/4 m. 5d brads 4/8 m.

Pr. p. 98. 4d Nails 3/ m. + 1/4: 8d 7/8 m; 10d, 8/4 m. 9/4; 20 d 13/4 m. 9/4 lb

Nails in 2d Henry Wolcott's account, Windsor

Con. 4. 51. 1648. 86 lbs 8d + 6d Nails @ 6d. 43/ — Con 4 55. Shoe nails 4. 100

" 4. 63. 1651. 3 m. 6d Nails 6/8. 3 m. 8d Nails 9/6. 2 m. Shoe nails @ 2/4

4 " " 500. doubletons at 2/4 per 100. — Con. 4. 68, 500 hobnails 1/10

4. 67. " Brother Griswold 66 lbs Nails at 6d

Con 7. 104. St. Chester 1698. 50 m. 8d Nails at 9/. 41 m. 4d Nails 4/.

Same as in Boston 1700 — opposite page

80 **Apples.** [Cont from M. 12. 241

1731 M. 4. 96. An apple scion engrafted in Clyme on Mauk or April, had in August two sound flourishing apples. [Such things sometimes occur in modern days.

Guilford. Ruggles History of Guilford says they had an excellent apple, called Bristow Apple, which took its name from Richard Bristow, one of the first planters, who had the first tree of the kind. The true Bristows are a "large, fair, very deep red colored apple". They are as much esteemed by the inhabitants as Solomons Red-streaks in England, he says.

Net Hist. 2. 72. Apples mentioned by Danforth 1646 & 1647. near Boston and some Pears.

1646. Aug 1. (Aug 11 N.S.) Great Peany ripe. 1647 same gathered Aug 7.
" Aug 3. (Aug 13 N.S.) Long Apples ripe. Long Red Apples Aug 18.
" Aug 12 (Aug 22 N.S.) Blackstones Apples gathered
" Aug 18 (Aug 28 N.S.) Keton Pippins gathered
" Aug 15 (Aug 25 N.S.) Pankard apples gathered
1648 July 28 (Aug 7 N.S.) Summer apples gathered
1647 Sept 15 (Sept 25 N.S.) Russetins & Pearmains gathered.
1646 July 20 (July 30 N.S.) Apricots ripe.

[This shows that many kinds of apples were cultivated this early in Massachusetts.

Misc 3. 137. Johnelyn accounts is false: he said in 1639 that not an apple tree nor pear tree was planted, except on Governors Island.

Con. 4. Henry Wolcott of Windsor was selling cider & apples in 1648. Must have had orchards planted before 1639, or trees growing in nurseries.

Prices of Apples in N. York. April 15. 1857. Wholesale. all kinds do scarce. Crop short last year — Mixed Spitzenburgs, Greenings, &c. good $5.00. to 5.50 per barrel; and some 5.50 to 6. Spitzenburgs. $ 5 to 5
Good Greenings $5. per barrel; Roxbury Russets 4 1/2 to
Brown Russets 2,50 per barrel.

Dried Apples, Jersey 9 to 11c lb. Southern 7 to 9 cts lb.
Dried peaches, peeled 14 to 18c lb. unpeeled 7 to 10 cts lb.

Hadley 3. 21. No engrafted fruit in Hadley before 1691. But tolerable wholesome fruit, that was natural.

M. J. 250. Dried Apples, of old.
Price, 227. Elisha Pomeroy had 40 bushels at 4/. 1762. of dried Apples, April.

M. 10. 186. No apples but natural fruit in Northampton, known to Mrs. Elyah Cook in 1780. 1790.

Apples & other fruit.

Hadley &c.

Oliver Smith sold Apples. See Hadley 3. 212. 216
do do Dried Apples Hdly 3. 213. See Musk. 9. 250
Enos Smith bought Apples 1774 & 1775 at 8d per bushel
He also bought Apple trees.

Prices 261. Jos Hawley 1727 & 1730. 1/. and 1/6 bushel (about half as much 6.m or 6d and 9.
262 do 1727 & 1732. 1/. and 1/4 "

Hadley.

1859. May. Sylvester Smith, born 1789, says in his younger years, there were winter apples in most orchards, natural fruit, small but answered for winter fruit. There were many apples in meadows & home lots for cider. There were larger apples for sparing. He does not contradict Col. Porter's remark on 80th page says not much engrafting was done until the last 20 years. Timo. Stockwell, John Hopkins Gen. Porter, Charles Phelps & others had trees engrafted or budded much earlier. He says there were trees of the Spice Apple before 1791 — whether engrafted he does not know

Pears, not many but some 60 years ago. more now
Peaches, very few.
Plums but few — more now } never were but few in Hadley. Many families had had them. Many peaches some years.
Quinces — were in out places — now more in village.
Cherries — they had the sour cherries — have others now.
More care & pains about fruit latter years — many trees now.

Mrs Allen Clark, 1859. tells a similar story. There was a comfortable supply of Apples, natural fruit for eating, sauce, winter use, drying, &c. always made apple sauce of apples & boiled cider & sweet apples. made apple molasses of sweet apples boiled whole, or of cider & sweet apples — used on puddings, pies &c.
Peaches — very few, next to none. } It was a common opinion
Plums, about do. } that Hadley soil &c was unfavorable for most fruits
Quinces very few do.
Pears — no inquiry
Old sour cherry was not uncommon — They began to have better ones before she left Hadley.
Cider was plenty. She thinks many used more beer than cider, or some did.

Apple Sauce — people made in Hadley from nat. fruit 1/2 bank, a barrel, &c. Some made to sell. Cider was boiled to make sauce Apples dried also & some sold
A merry party. Mrs Newton says, came to gether to pare apples — Mrs Newton. 1859.
family & neighbors. Pumpkins were pared by the family in a quiet way.
May 5. 1859 says most farmers have cared very little about good fruit. Hockanum is better for fruit than some other places. West Street not good.

82 b. 22 m. 2. 294 Courtship and Marriage (Cont. from M. 15 pages 37. + 368 63/p
notices of Marriages.

1734 M. 4. 164. A marriage now & then appeard in the subdiv newspapers, of some persons in high life; but not many of them, sometimes the lady has much money.

Ibid. Marriage of Prince of Orange & Princess Royal of Great Britain — was celebrated in Boston May 17 1734 with great fuss & parade — dining, firing, dancing, ringing, Drinking healths, illuminations, &c

Mass. 2. 328 Mass. Genral Court decided that it was not lawful for a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife, March 13. 1670. See Old Colon p. 102. This was not in form of a law.

1769. 1770 M. 4. 211 notices of Marriages & deaths have increased a little in the newspapers, though but few inserted; many papers have neither; and there is not a marriage once in two months, inserted.

1782. 83. M. 13. 116 Few or no marriages appear. Deaths of some eminent men, & a few women. Rarely any others.

1784. M. 13 116 Deaths increase, but still very few Marriages are noticed in the papers. Appalently not one marriage in two months — not 6 a year, in a Boston paper

1707 No marriages are noticed in the Early Newspapers of Boston, in high or low life. Mass. 1. 96

1719. Still no marriages noticed. M. 1. 104.

1744 Still no marriages noticed M. 1. 114.

1733. Still no marriages noticed M. 1. 145

1734. See top of page Marriages then noticed appeard in Weekly Rehearsal — very few — some in other papers

1734. N.E. Weekly Journal of April 22, 1734, has 3 marriages — M. 1. 148 over 2 Clergymen and one Esquire. Remarkable!

1734. Dec. marriages in N.E.W. Journal may have been 8 or 10. in 1734 Seldom so many in papers in later years.

1737. May 11 M. 1. 165 marriage in Boston in manner of the Quakers. A great concourse attended.

1774 Boston Evening Post has not one marriage in a week — has 17 in 20 weeks. Has 76 deaths in 20 weeks.

1778 Connecticut Courant rarely has a marriage; has some deaths, but not more than one in 3 or 4 weeks. and those of distinguished persons.

1778. Boston Gaz. Chronicle seldom has a marriage or death: but no. 2. of the latter.

Courtship & Marriage.

Marriages in England.

By the canon law, & by the practice in England, a contract per verba de praesenti amounted to an actual marriage, though no publishment & no clergyman. If a man & woman took each other for husband & wife at that time (de praesenti) they were so. This irregular marriage was decided by Courts to be a regular actual marriage. The marriage act of 26 George II. was strict and put an end to this kind of marriage

Am. Law Review II. 72 73. 74.

"In other words, "the consent of two parties, expressed in words of present mutual acceptance, constituted an actual and legal marriage, technically known by the name of sponsalia per verba de praesenti." Such a consent as to the future (de futuro) was not a marriage.

A.2.R p.76 A contract of marriage per verba de presenti under a marriage binding, without any other act, in most States of the Union, where there are no statutes to control it. Such was the case in New York. Not in New England when local statutes controlled marriages. In N.E. Magistrates, Commissioners & others authorized, performed marriage between parties legally published till 1692. When settled ministers were authorized to join in marriage as well as justices of the peace.

A.2.R.77.78 Substance of the English Marriage act of 26. Geo II.

M.2.246c. The Ring in Marriage. Marriages.

A.2.R.81. This reviewer says giving the Ring was a Jewish custom. Hooker says it is a heathen custom! M.7.340. They differ as to the meaning of the Ring.

83. Ancient forms of Marriage according to use of Salisbury-
84.85. and use of York. Marriage at Church door.

86 The intervention of a priest or levite was not required in the marriage ceremonies of the Jews; but a pagan priest was sometimes present among heathen.

86. about 200, the Christian fathers thought that marriage ought to be ratified by the presence of a priest (Sacerdotis presentia) (They had not been present before I conclude, or had had nothing to do with the performance.)

99. Gretna Green Marriages. Divorces.

M 3.116. A.2.R.II.84) "The old usum Sarum. made the woman promise to be "to be bonny and buxom at bed and at board."

Chron.V.170 Regulations about marriages by a Catholic Council 753. and about Serfs & slaves.
V. 170. Regulations 756 - 173. marriage of Serfs.
V. 183. Marriage of Serf & free woman - made woman a serf.
V. 187. Queer Marriage Regulations. Relationship to 7th degree forbidden
V. 196.198. about marriages - 6th & 7th degree & others. 201. Reduced to 4th degree

12/15

Cont. on page 324.

Paper, Paper Mills, Rags. [Cont. from M. 15. 383

N.Y. Tribune Nov. 4. 1856 — has a long article on the Rag & Paper Business — from which the following facts are derived.

M. 12. 381 differs.

Of the rags imported, ¾ come into New York, and most of the remainder into Boston. In 1853, 35 million pounds of foreign rags were imported; in 1855 only 24 millions. In 1853, the foreign rags were ⅒ th of the whole amount converted into paper: the whole 350.000.000 lbs, or 175.000 tons, making some 250.000.000 lbs paper, or 125,000 tons.

Rags are imported from Alexandria, Egypt, (this trade is recent, 2½ millions of lbs in 1855.) Smyrna (rags all are sorted, washed and dried here under the government) Trieste, Leghorn (every 4th or 5th store in Leghorn is a rag store) Genoa, Ancona, Palermo, Messina, Catania, Hamburg, Bremen, Great Britain, Madeira, Havana.

Some years ago, more rags were brought from Trieste than any other place; Leghorn was next. New York imported 67,000 bales in 1850; 73,000 in 1853, 70.000 in 1855. From 1834 to 1844, N. York imported only 13,000 bales per annum.

1 Best writing Paper is made of No 1. foreign linen rags and the best of No. 1. Domestic cotton rags, mingled.

2 2d Quality Writing Paper is made of No 2. foreign linen, and No 2 domestic cotton rags.

3. Beautiful paper for valuable Histories, &c. is made of No 1 & 2 foreign linen, & best white, bleached, domestic cotton. 2d quality printing paper is made of No 3 linen rags, and No 2 domestic cotton.

4. Paper for Newspapers is made from No 4. foreign linen rags, worth about 4 cents a pound, and of cotton rags of all colors, worth 2 or 3 cents per lb.

It takes 1½ to 2 lbs 2d Quality writing paper, it takes about 5 lbs of rags for 4 lbs of paper.

Of rags for newspapers, it takes 3 lbs to make 2 lbs. of paper.

Rope ends, hemp ropes, and refuse cotton are used in making good paper, in great quantities.

He says nothing about wrapping paper.

He describes the processes of Paper making.

The largest paper mill in this country is the Chelsea Manufacturing Co. at Norwich, Conn. about 550 paper mills in the Country; some say more. The Harpers printed 37.000.000 sheets in 1855. The Bible House use 2.500.000 lbs in a year. The Weekly Tribune weighs about 10 tons each week. — Almost all paper mills are in free States (a few in Maryland & Delaware)

Paper, Paper Mills, Rags.

1774 Dec 8. Provincial Congress at Cambridge say that "several Paper mills are now usefully employed", & recommend "a careful saving & collection of rags", & that the manufactures "give a generous price for such rags."

1778 June 3. Bevil Webster of Hartford, offers Indigo, &c. and will receive cash, or clean Cotton and Linen Rags, the latter would be most acceptable. [Cotton Rags had become more valuable than they were.

1778 Cash offered for clean Cotton & Linen Rags at the paper mill, and Printing Office, Hartford. 6 pence pr lb. offered July 1778. Traders at Hartford & other towns desired rags for goods.

1700 M.L. 50 Houghton } Houghton says Rags in England were worth only 70/. per ton in 1682. (3/16 per cwt. 3/8d per lb. & 1699 they were worth 9£ per ton or 180/ per cwt. or 9d. per lb. or 108 pence for 1½ lbs — almost a penny per lb. They were all linen or hempen rags. (This was high —

Thomas's History of Printing p 343 } When the revolution began 1775, there were but three small paper mills in Massachusetts, none in N. Hampshire, and Rhode Island had one, but repairs, Printing materials were all imported and almost all printers ink. People had not been in the habit of saving rags, & they were obtained with difficulty. Poor paper worn out types & wretched ink produced miserable printing.

Paper in 17th Century.

M.S. 296. Joseph Hawley sold paper, prices 1685. a Ream 12/ and by quire at 8d and 9d.

M.G. 108, 109 Paper Mills in America

An English work, 1857. "Notes & Queries" says the first paper mill was built in Elizabethtown, N.J., and was bought by Wm Bradford, Printer 1728. The second mill in America was put up in Boston [Milton probably] in 1729. [This Elizabethtown mill I do not find elsewhere.

Francis's Hist. of Watertown. p 102. says that in 1775 there were three small paper mills in Massachusetts, one in R. Island and none in N. Hampshire. most of printers ink was imported, and almost all printers' materials. Rags had not been saved generally, & were scarce. Poor ink, poor types & poor paper made miserable printing. Francis copied from Thomas's History of Printing. See above.

Cont. on page 165

86 Books, &c published in Boston, or advertised there
Cont. from M. 14 289

1736 Mi. 1 p. 160 } Sermon of Rev Wm Williams. at time of Awakening. Hatfield: & letter from Rev. Jona. Edwards

1737. M. 1. 161 } "Considerations on money & trade" adv.
Poor Richard's Almanack for 1737. adv.
" " " { "Religious Improvement of the Cold," by Mr Cooper spoken of in a very old Courier 1736–37.

1774 Sept 12 & before } Adv. in Connec Courant; a Sermon preached at Suffield Dec. 27. 1773, the next Sabbath after the report of the Act's being destroyed — by Israel Holley, preacher of the Gospel in Suffield. — (Probably minister of the Separatists & a patriot.

1774. Dec. 12. The wonderful Appearance of an angel, Devil and Ghost to a Gentleman in Boston, Oct 14. 15 & 16. E A political tract on the patriot side. Has 4 pictures — 1 the devil. 2 an Angel. 3 Belzebub, 4 the Ghost. Price half a pistareen.

1774. The History of Dr John Faustus, the famous Conjuror & Necromancer

1771 adv. mi. 13. 214 } 90 doz Psalters & Primers. 72 doz Prof Catechisms. 70 doz small Histories. 20 gross Verses

1767. mi. 13. 214 } Vicar of Wakefield adv. 2 Vol. 6/.
Ibid. Many entertaining Histories at 8 ea & curious books
Fordyce's "Sermons to Young Women" 8/8. price 4/4 of the Sermons. James Fordyce D.D. was a dissenting minister in London.

Ibid. Bibles, English & Scotch, 2 mo, Octavo & smaller Bibles common, half a dollar each. Prayer Books 2/6 & 3/ Primers, Psalters, Spelling Books, paper & paper books Letter Cases 1/6 to 6/ ea

Ibid. Dictionaries — Bailey's, Johnson's, Dyche's Fenning's, Ballamy's, Newbury's & Pocket D.

Ibid. Dilworth's Spelling Book. Watt's Psalms & Hymns. Tate & Brady's Psalms.

Ibid English Plays. Magazines & Reviews now and long before

Ibid. The frugal Housewife or complete Woman Cook [illegible] at length made

mi. 13. 207 The Art of Cookery by a lady. 1764 adv.

13. 214 Gough's English Grammar price 1/6

Shattuck's Concord p. 45 } Concord had town books in 1668. that
Town Books } circulated among the people. To be kept only a month at a time. Book of martyrs was one.

Books published in Boston & adv. there.

1772. M. 13 & 14 } Works of Fielding abridged, viz { Tom Jones / Joseph Andrews
Ibid. Works of Richardson abridged, viz. { Pamela / Clarissa / Grandison
M. 8. 244 1774 Jan. } Poems by Phillis Wheatley. adv. price 3/4

Books in Europe

M. 14. 310. or London p. 1178 } London remarks that Agricultural Books can be printed in only two countries of Europe, & pay the cost from the sale to the indigenous inhabitants, viz. Gt Britain & Germany. In other countries, education and reading are too limited in middling & lower classes, to demand enough of these books to pay the cost; such books can be printed in France & sold to pay the cost; because so many are sold in other countries. Some countries, better educated than the French, are small, & their books are not sold abroad.

[Books must follow the same rule in all countries. They cannot be published to any extent, on any subject; till there is a demand for them; till there be readers enough to pay for them — It is the same in regard to Newspapers.

M. 7. 14 Burton thought the world was full of books in his time, 1621. &c. Read what he says. "We are oppressed with books", he says.

M. 2. 201. Montaigne complained of the multitude of writers and books in France in his days, 40 years before Burton.

M. 2. 235 Book Binding.

(M. 9. 126. Mr Samuel Gaskell, of New Haven, merchant, died Dec. 1706. In his inventory is this item — "Book binding Tools £9. 9. 0". He probably employed a book binder, or was one himself.

Books Imported. (Bridgman's Scrap-book)

1792 Joseph Clarke of N. Hampton sent to London for Books. They were sent by James Scott March 1793.

viz 1 English Reviews from Feb 92 to Jan 1793	0. 12. 0
do 2 numbers Feb and Nov. 91	0. 2. 0
Forsyth on Fruit [Fruit] Trees 2/	0. 2. 0
Zimmermans Conversations with King of Prussia	0. 1. 6
Transactions of Society of Arts. Vol 1. (or 8)	0 4. 0
60 diaries @ 4d	1. 0. 0
Commission	0. 4. 0
Postage on the above 76 cents (at Boston, prob.) Sterling	2. 5. 6

Such Reviews then cost 12/. a year in London, or 1/. a month, Sterling.

§8 Suspension of Trade
m.2.2/2.6.

It appears to me that suspending trade with a nation, refusing to consume their goods or refusing to sell to them, have not much influenced in bringing them to terms, when there is be quarrel, or contention. A nation, after its passions are excited, its pride and hatred stirred up, will contrive some way to remedy the inconveniences produced by suspension of trade, or will submit to many privations without complaining.

An able writer in Sept 1774 (or August) recommended to Congress to suspend our trade with Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indies. He thought the suspension would not be effectual with Great Britain, because she could get raw materials elsewhere, & could find vents for her merchandize elsewhere; the English in a matter of importance will suffer long & heavily before they will yield. They might feel a suspension of our trade heavily, but not ruinously. The suspension would help our manufactures, he thought, and correct our infatuation for British luxuries.

The same writer thought a suspension of our trade with Ireland and the West Indies would do great things.

Ireland, he said, took 34,000 hhds of flaxseed yearly from N. York & Philadelphia only, to sow the land. Without this seed Ireland can raise no crop of flax and 300,000 people will be thrown out of business and out of bread; and Britain cannot prevent or remedy the evils.

Suspending our trade with the West Indies will ruin every plantation there. They must have our corn to feed their negroes, our lumber to save their crops, &c — We should suffer some in the price of our provisions, but should make it up by saving in the luxuries & superfluities we now purchase.

Such was the Newspaper Reasoning, & such & probably the reasoning in the Continental Congress of 1774 — We were soon involved in war, but this war of 8 years, which was a thorough suspension, did not starve the west India slaves & planters, nor destroy the linen trade of Ireland. The evils of this suspension did not produce concession, nor peace.

The same or similar arguments were used in the time of Jefferson and Maddison, but our Embargoes, Non-importations and war did not bring Great Britain to terms — did not ruin the West Indies nor other parts of the British Dominions — did not lead to submission on the part of England. I mean that the suspension of intercourse, the loss of our trade as buyers or sellers, did not lead to peace — did not induce England to yield any important point.

1768 1769 m. 13. 223 } Non-importation agreement 1768 + 1769. Not kept well.

1767. m. 13 p. 213 } Non-consumption agreement — on account of duty on Glass, paper, paints, and tea.

1765. m. 13. 209. Stamps Act produced great opposition, but not any non-importation, or non-consumption.

1766. m. 13. 210. Act Repealed. mob. &c. in Boston.

1769 m. 13. 222. Great Celebrations. Aug. 14. 1769.

1774. ch 19. 99 } John Adams had no confidence in non-importation and non-exportation, but others held, + so he went with them, in the Congress.

ch 19. 101. More about these restrictions of trade

See M.2.211. **Tea in Boston, &c. 1773. &c.** [See M.16.138.

1773. The Ship Dartmouth Capt. Hall arrived in Boston
Nov 28. with 114 chests of Tea. Two other vessels were on the
way with more tea. The people of Boston met. Nov
proceedings & Hutchinson the Governor & others are published
in papers Dec. 6. Proceedings of Brookline, Dorchester,
Charlestown, Roxbury. Paper of Dec 13 rather quiet.
Papers Dec 20 contains an account of the destruction
of 342 chests of tea at Griffins Wharf. in 3 vessels,
on Thursday, Dec. 16. 1773, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.
the destruction given in 12 lines. — Proceedings
of Governor, &c. in paper of Dec. 27. Notices from other
places. Gov. says Griffins Wharf is in southerly part of Boston.

Lexington resolved unanimously against the use
of Bohea tea of all sorts, Dutch or English importation.
They gathered every ounce of tea in the town & made a
bonfire.

[The tea destroyed was undoubtedly Bohea, mainly;
there may have been some green with it.

Dec 23 1773] A number of the principal tea dealers in Boston
met & resolved to suspend the sale of all teas after
January 20th till the sentiments of other seaports & towns could
be known; to purchase no tea in the mean time; to
sell tea we have by us unsold which cost us 5/. for
only 5/4 lb. till the sale is suspended.

The tea duty was 3 pence sterling per lb. laid in 1767

Dec 23. Ipswich voted that no tea should be brought into
that town, & any one offering tea for sale should be
deemed an enemy.

Dec 28 Charlestown voted to collect all the tea in the town
p 96. and burn it in the market-place; those who deliver
up their tea, to be paid what it cost by the town.

A half chest of tea that had floated & was cast up on
Dorchester point, was taken up by a Withington & partly disposed
Dec. 31 of. Some men disguised as Indians went to the house
of old Ebenezer Withington at a place called Sodom,
below Dorchester meeting house, where they found part of
the half chest; they seized it, conveyed it to Boston Common
and committed it to the flames, Dec 31. 1773.

Dec 31. The tea collected at Charlestown was brought to the
p. 96 public square, and burnt at noon-day.

Tea in Boston, &c. 1773. 1774

January 1774 } Somebody undertook to smuggle a barrel of bohea tea into the country; it was detected, & wyed at Charlestown, and the contents emptied into the river.

Jan. 12 1774 } Newport R.I. voted that a committee inquire into the late rise of tea, & endeavor to bring it down to the price it bore a short time past. — Voted against tea as a thing

Jan 20 1774 } A committee in Boston report 79 tea dealers, who are against the sale & use of all tea; and 9 for the sale and use of such only as is not subject to duty — 88 in all

Something has been said about Dutch tea, not subject to duty.

Jan. 24. A man invites the women to destroy all their tea that has paid the duty. Endeavors to frighten them by saying that this drug carries thousands to the grave, "by consumptions and other fatal disorders!" He mentions the examples of Lexington & Charlestown

Jan. 20. The dealers were to cease selling tea this day. At noon two barrels bohea tea were brought into King Street and burnt before the custom house, amidst loud acclamations.

Jan 19. A number of ladies & gentlemen met on Tower Hill in Exeter, N.H. and consumed a considerable quantity of tea.

Jan 31. A correspondent comments on the reports of the Tea committee Jan 20. He says there are 150 sellers of Tea in Boston, & some of the principal ones are not among the 79 or 88. He owns that the 9 are friends to Liberty but some of the 79 are not. This writer is one of the 9 I think. He thinks that a resolution not to buy or use duted tea is all that is wanted, all that will do any good. To refrain from using tea that pays me duty, does not hurt England, but only abridges our natural Liberties. He says other Colonies & towns will sell teas not duted, whether we do or not. He ridicules the burning of tea in State Street — says it was damaged stuff worth little or nothing. He says in the non-importation time, Boston held out longer than the other colonies, by an ill judged policy, & lost her best customers to other markets, and Providence, which was a little

m 2.294c. place, has become great at our expense.

He is an able writer & subscribes himself "a true whig."

Jan. 24 Concord voted in town meeting not to use, buy nor sell any of the East India Company's Tea, or any other tea while a duty is on the same; nor will we suffer any such tea to be used in our families. All who shall buy, sell or use such tea shall be deemed unfriendly to their country.

1774 Feb. 7 pub. dated Jan 28 Reply to the "True Whig" on preceding page.
He says the Connecticut traders have for years got their tea in New York, because they double purchase it cheaper there. Says the profit on tea is a small matter. He admits that the appetency for the India weed has been immoderately great, but the passion for liberty will absorb it. Says the non-importation agreement caused a repeal of the duty on three articles out of four. Says all the receipts from our codfishery do not equal the amount paid for tea. If we admit duty-d tea, no vigilance can prevent dutied tea from being introduced. There are many persons at Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Halifax, and among ourselves, who aided by the Custom House, would render a partial prohibition of no effect.

This writer, "an Enemy to Tea, dutied and undutied", accuses the True Whig of being a "Trader to Holland", and of favoring that trade to advance his own interest.

The True Whig said - "we may conclude that Tea will be used by the greater part of the people, some of whom are so very fond of it, that they had rather part with any other enjoyment in life!"

"One of the Committee" says in reply to a True Whig that they were requested to call upon only the principal dealers; and they found 79 and 9 = 88; 4 gave no answer and 7 were absent, making 99. Some small dealers were not called upon, but only 111 had even been reported.

Jan 17. Freetown in legal town meeting, showed that they were tories, and opposed to all the proceedings at Boston.

Feb 7 A brig was wrecked on Cape Cod, some time since having some tea on board of E. India Company. A few chests came ashore. One was carried to Wellsfleet where the people took possession of 2/3, after a tory had retailed 1/3. A chest at Provincetown was seized & burnt by men dressed as Indians.

Jan, 1774. A tory wife & female named, complaining that the women work hard, & may not indulge themselves with tea, whilst the men live at ease & drink wine, punch & flip.

March 1774 Another female (ostensibly) replies to the above. Says there are gossiping tea drinkers who visit three or four women in a day & get a dish of tea of each, upon street yarn, get their husbands in debt for gowns

Feb 14 1774] "A True whig" affirms that Tea is publicly sold in Boston at an extravagant price. this price is 6/. per pound. He intimates that undutied tea was formerly sold at 3/. per lb. Intimates that the tea sold in Newyork, which is sold cheaper than in Boston, is undutied tea. He does not deny that he trades to Holland nor confers it.

His Opponent says the trade in tea helps the trade in Sugar milk, China Ware, &c. but not many articles. Coffee & Chocolate are equally connected with these articles.

1774 Feb. A man in Montague bought a small quantity of tea of a peddler. His neighbors went to his house and induced him to burn it.

A peddling Tea appeared in Shrewsbury; the people assembled & took his tea from him & burnt it in the road. — Tea peddlers are threatened with tar & feathers.

1774 Jan. 26. Littleton (tory) in town meeting voted to do nothing, and to dismiss the committee of correspondence. 46 to 35. The minority passed patriotic resolves.

1774 March 14. The E.J. Post of this date says, "the Tea that arrived in Capt. Gorham from London, belonging to some private persons, on Monday evening (March 7) was thrown into the sea in the same manner as that of the E.I. Company was in december last."

1774 March 21. Isaac Jones of Weston, says he has sold tea procured in Albany last winter; & that the N York tea is sold openly in that province & in the western part of this. He has none left.

" March 28. Some persons disguised with paint broke all Capt. Isaac Jones's windows, & ransacked the house to find Mr. Jones — made free with the liquors (he was a innholder) & some other things. This resentment was because he had sold tea obtained at Albany. He was absent.

1774 March 16. A man came to Lyme with a bag of tea on horseback about 100 lbs. & was peddling it. The "sons of liberty" took away his tea & burnt it, bag and all, & buried the ashes

1774. April 18. 18 boxes of fine tea were taken from a vessel from London at Newyork by Mohawks or others, & the contents emptied into the river.

Tea in Boston &c. 1773. 1774

1774 June 1. Commencement of the Blockade or shutting of the port of Boston. — Act published in Boston May 16. 1774.

1774 A London paper says the Tea destroyed was valued at 1/6 sterling a pound — worth so much in England, without any duty — or 2/. N.E. currency. The 342 chests destroyed may have held over 300 pounds each. — The price 1/6 d shows clearly that it was Bohea Tea

Did the old Excise of 1/. pulbon tea, or any other excise on tea, continue down to the revolution? Not 1/. It was reduced to 4 pence in 1754. I know not how long this continued. There was some cause, why the Boston tea was higher than that at New York. This difference sent
p92. the Connecticut traders to New York for tea. Did the Dutch sell tea cheaper than the English, & supply their N. York friends?

Tea was advertised in 1773, until the duties tea came and was destroyed. I do not notice any advertisement of tea in 1774, but it was sold to some extent.

Teas were advertised freely in 1778 (chiefly Bohea) and were used freely & openly. After actual war began "duties tea" was out of the question, and tea was received from Holland, France, &c; and captured in British vessels. Probably advertised 1777, perhaps 1776. "Green & Hyson Tea" advertised in 1778 and previously as if Hyson was not a green tea. Bohea chiefly sold.

Francis's Watertown p. 93 Jan. 18. 1768 } Watertown voted to lay aside "all foreign teas as expensive & pernicious, as well as unnecessary, they containing abounding with many herbs of a more salubrious quality, which, if we were as much used to as the poisonous Bohea would no doubt in time be as agreeable". They were apprehensive the women would not cordially acquiesce in this vote, but thought they would make the sacrifice for the good of their country.

p95 At a meeting Jan. 3. 1774. They half justified the destruction of the Tea at Boston; & they prescribed the use of tea in any mode or quantity.

Coffins Newbury p. 234. 235 } Women at a spinning bee April 1768. drank what they called "liberty tea", made of ribwort.
For an ordination in N. May. 1768, they sent to Maine and procured an herb which they called Bohea tea, from Pearson town, & drank it at the ordination.

1770. March 23. Town of Newbury-port voted "not to buy or use any foreign tea."
1773 Dec. 9. Votes against Tea

M. 19. 95. John Adams, in his Diary, Dec. 1773, "admired this bold affair", the destruction of the tea - said it was an epocha in history, & he justified the deed.

M. 19. 95. John Adams says he never knew the name of any one who threw the tea overboard, & never tried to know. "They were no ordinary Mohawks". He refers to "a pound of hyson" as if the tea was green tea.

M 19. 65. In 1758 at Worcester, "to drink tea" was sometimes an expression for the third meal or supper. J. adams. He uses the word "supper" also, and oftener than "taking tea." Tea for supper was not in general use among the wealthy, and not to in that sense at all among farmers.

M 19. 66. He sometimes "drank tea" in Boston, 1758.

M 19. 49. After the repeal of the stamp act, 1766, there was comparative quietness for 2 or 3 years. [The tea tax of 3d. per lb. was laid in 1767. What was done with this tax from 1767 to 1773, 6 years; Tea was used in these 6 years - had it paid a tax? If not, why not?

M. 13. 217. There were resolutions & agreements against Tea Drinking in Massachusetts in the fall of 1768. There were other
M 13. 223, proceedings & a house to England in 1768 - And there was
M. 19. 48 a Convention of delegates in Boston from 100 towns. Sept 22. 1768.

M 19. 90. 93 John Adams in 1771 speaks of tea drinking as if it was an
19. 92. often, every day affair. The towns all served up tea at night.
'99 C. This seems to the quietness about tea, and it was used freely in 1771, 1772 & 1773. till the importations which were destroyed. Why were people quiet about Tea in these years?

Frothingham's Charlestown p 284 } says 1770 was a year of high excitement, but 1771 was calm & tea was advertised & sold and used. It was somewhat similar in 1772 & 1773 until the importation of tea was to cease in Nov. 1773.

Liberty Tea.
Felt, Ipswich, p. 29, says Liberty tea was made of four leaved Loosestrife. See his account of the preparation.
See Felt's account of the introduction of tea. Ipswich p. 28.

Tea before the Revolution.

The vote of Charlestown, Frothingham page 90, was carried into effect, and the tea was burnt in the public square Dec. 31. 1773, and paid for. Frothingham gives an account of the affair, page 194. The tea burnt belonged to 12 persons, & was paid as follows—

1½ lb	at 4/.	£0.6.0
1¾ lb	at 4/4.	0.7.7
17¼ lb	at 5/4.	4.12.0
4½ lb	at 5/2.	1.3.3
10⅔	at 6/.	0.3.9
		£6.12.7
Paid the crier		.2.0.
Town paid.		£6.14.7

These prices were the retail prices of tea in 1773. most of it must have been Bohea tea. or all.

was the tea tax suspended in previous years?

Labrador Tea [Frothingham, Charlestown, p 275

The Massachusetts Gazette of Nov 5. 1767 says:— "a certain herb lately found in this Province begins to take place in the room of green & bohea tea, which is said to be of a very salutary nature, as well as a more agreeable flavor, that it was called Labrador; and that great quantities grew all over Newbury sand [Could this be Ledum latifolium? or Labrador tea.

Prof. Dewey does not give this as a Massachusetts plant. More likely it was the Ceanothus Americana or Jersey Tea.

Frothingham p 278 Oct 1769 A chest of tea carried to Marblehead.— & carried back to Boston. The carrier turned out of a hunting police at Charlestown.

do. 281. Charlestown voted Feb 15. 1770— "That we will not use any foreign tea ourselves, nor suffer it to be used in our families!"

do. 282. Their efforts, March 1770, to prevent tea selling & drinking

do 282. 284. But they could not banish tea, the baneful herb, as they called it; nor drink Labrador tea. 1771.

do 295. Tea was burnt in several towns with parade, after the destruction of the Tea in Dec 1773.

do 308. Some tea was burnt in Boston Nov. 1774

do 277. Charlestown voted to use no more tea about Oct 1. 1768. and most of the inhabitants had banished the drug before Nov. 1768

Tea before the Revolution, and after

M. 19. 175 Prices in London 1733. (from London Magazine

In January No. 1733. the prices of Tea in London were as follows:—

	July 1733.	December 1733.
Bohea fine 10 to 12/ lb.	— 10/ to 12/	The same as in July exc. 4th Bohea fine was 9/ to 12/ as in January. Then prices substantially equal to $1.44 per £1, or each shilling is 1/4
do. ordinary 9 to 10/.	— 9 to 10/	
Congo	— 10 to 14/.	— 10 to 14/
Pekoe	— 14/ to 16/	— 14/ to 16/
Green fine	9/. to 12/.	— 9/. to 10/
Imperial	9/. to 12/	— 9/ to 12/
Hyson	30/ to 35/.	— 26/ to 30/.

These prices must include the duty on all Teas which was about per lb.

Bohea and the common Green Teas were about alike as to price; Congo was a little higher; and Pekoe about 33⅓ per cent higher than Bohea & com. Green. Hyson was 2½ times as high as Bohea & com. Green.

Graham says Vol. III p. 154. "Tea began to be used in New England in — the year 1721." He probably took this error from Holmes.

Tea in Hadley

Had. 3. 88. Men licensed to sell tea, coffee, &c.
3. 66. Eleazar Porter's Inventory 1758, had Tea £4. 16. 8.
3. 114 } Enos Smith had of Jona. Warner 1772, 2 quarters
123 } and a half pound of Tea at rate of 4/8 per pound.
Had tea at time of revolution — no price:
1783 Tea 4/6 lb. Some Tea in revolution 8/6 & 12/
1786 Tea 3/6 lb. 1784. Tea of Davenport 4/6 4. 3/6. 6/. all in '84.

Had. 3. 212. Olive Smith, took notices tea 1764 at 6/8 lb:
221 — 1765 at 5/4: 1766, 5/7: 1770, 5/8; 1773, 5/8 — 1784 4/6.

Enos Smith, 1785. 2 lbs Tea at 4/. 2 lbs 1784. 4/. a 4/6.

Mss 9. 254. Eleazar Porter had in Boston 1767, 105 lbs tea at 31/. old tenor, (4/1 3/5 lawful. The was retailed from 5/4 to 6/8.

Misc. 10. Mr Hall of Westhampton bought tea Sept 16. 1781. ½ lb at 9/. lb ¼ lb for myself and ¼ lb for Mr. Judd. People "took tea" at his house next one, July 16. 1782, ½ lb tea of R. Breck 10/ (New London?) June 16. 1783. ½ lb tea at 6/4 Dec 17. 1784 2 lbs Tea bought in Nth at 3/4 lb. June 5. 1786. 1 lb Tea 3/4 July 17. 1786. he "took tea" with others.

Mr Hale "took tea" twice or more in 1779 — expression not uncommon when meat was served up for tea. "Had fresh salmon with tea, May 20. 1781." Maud "1785." had tea & baked turkey" at J. Bak[illegible]

Butter — [Cont. from M. 15. p 141.

Herrenbachius of Gouge. 1717. M. 13. 407] Butter was then made thus: the milk was put in bowls or broad earthen pans, the cream is taken off & put in a deep round vessel, where it is beaten & moved till the butter separates. Just as butter is now made.

Holinshed, 1577. M. 1. 76] He says the English make but little use of lard, as they bake meat with suet of beef & mutton and baste meat with butter.

Markham 1613. M. 13. 413] He says Rye & wheat pastes of all sorts are made with butter, but intimates that rye paste may be made with seame (lard.) [It is evident that butter was much used in cooking in England and lard not much, in those days — lard was more used in France, &c, as Holinshed says.

Dairies

Morses Geography Edition 1805. p. 426] Butter & Cheese were then made in large quantities in the Shenmock country, R.I. between the Kilgstons & Connecticut Rs. — of the best quality for exportation.

Morse p. 317. 1805. He represents the butter of New England as good, but the cheese as ordinary generally; but more or less of the cheese is superior — The Dairies of Pomfret Brooklyn & neighboring towns in Eastern Connecticut are generally better than in any other quarter.
He does not allude to New Braintree & other cheese towns in Worcester County, &c.

Milk for a lb. of Butter

It is stated in N. E. Farmer for Jan. 1857. that it takes 14 quarts of milk for a pound of butter in some parts of England, and in several countries on the Continent. One writer thinks 10 quarts of good milk can be relied on for a pound of butter in New England. [Can there be such a difference? I doubt.

Butter Stamped.

M. 2. 291. In Gay's time some butter was in pound lumps and printed with the "wooden Lily."

Milk for a lb of Butter & Cheese

An English writer (see Port Folio. 1816. or Mass. Agricul. Journal, bound with Port Folio) says it has been said that 12 quarts of milk on an average make a pound of butter or 3 pounds of new milk cheese. He thinks the former is uncertain depending on the cow, the food, the season, &c. He supposes that it often if not generally requires more than 12 quarts for a lb of butter — sometimes 16 — Perhaps he is not far from the 14 qts mentioned above He says 4 qts milk make a lb of cheese.

Butter.

milk for a pound of Butter & cheese.

Col. Newhall of West Newbury, at a Legislative Agricultural meeting, April 1857, said that he could not make over a pound of butter from eight quarts of milk. [He did not say he could make a pound of butter from 8 quarts of milk, but we may infer that this was his meaning.] He said it required 4 quarts of milk for a pound of cheese.

N.E. Farmer, July 1857. A New Hampshire Correspondent says – "the last two quarts of a cow's milk at a milking of 8 quarts, will contain about as much cream as the first 6 quarts." [A little exaggeration perhaps.] This man says if any man has made a pound of butter from 4 quarts of milk, it was done by taking the last that was milked, or he insinuates this – the last of two milkings.

Butter without Salt.

A correspondent of the Christian Witness, writing from Holland, says "the Dutch salt their butter as soon as it is made," which is not the practice in England, Scotland, Ireland and France. The Dutch will not eat butter that has not been salted, and the French & English will not eat it, if it has been salted." N.E. Farmer July 1857. [Is there not some mistake here? Do not the English salt their butter? The Encyclopedia (Edinburgh) mentions that a small quantity of salt is used, when the butter is to be eaten immediately.]

p. 387. 388

Milk & Butter.

Justin Smith's wife's father, in this Elm Street, who has the care of his two cows, says 6 quarts of the milk of the best cow will make a pound of butter; but considerable more milk is necessary from the other cow. He says he has known cows whose milk was so poor that 16 quarts were required for a pound of butter; the milk of many cows requires a dozen quarts or 10 to 12 quarts.

"Essex" in N.E.F. tells of an excellent heifer, whose milk made a pound of butter from 10 quarts, calling 2¼ lbs to a quart. N.E. Farmer 57.

E.P. Preston, N. Danvers in N.E. Farmer. Oct. 1857.

thinks the milk of his present cows, through the season, will yield one pound of butter to 8 quarts of milk. Some cows, he says, give milk that will require from 12 to 15 quarts of milk for a pound of butter. Such cows sell for milk to the milkmen at a good price. Preston judges that milk in May will require two quarts more for a pound of butter, than in September, from the same cow.

A writer in Country Gentleman, Oct. that from May to Oct. on an average, it took 12½ quarts of milk for a pound of butter. A writer in N.E.F. 3rd Jan. p. 10 quarts to be about the average quantity for a pound of butter.

[Cont. page 171.

Cheese — [Cont. from N. 15. p. 143

1774 Advertised — Cheshire Cheese; do. low priced: Weymouth Cheese, rich & mild; Connecticut Cheese, which is in good order for shipping. [Are we to infer that Connecticut Cheese was only fit for shipping?

Heresbachius & Googe. 1577. M. 13. 406 } How cheese was made then. Rennet was put in milk, commonly calves rennet, & it cometh to a curd, which is put in forms or fats & pressed, and the whey prest out. The cheese is then laid on hurdles or smooth tables, & afterwards prested again. [Similar to present way. Googe says the best cheese in England 1577. is made in Cheshire & Shropshire; then Banbery, next Suffolk & Essex. "Welcundi" are made of whey.

M. 13. 407. Cheese was made of Buffalves milk in Italy 1570.
" " Cheese was made of Goats milk. 1570.
M 13. 349. Cheese-lips. The bag in which rennet is prepared & kept Worlidge. 1681.

Cheese in New England.

From Mercs. Ag. Journal Vol. IV. No. 3. Jan. 1817. — (found with Port Folio of 1816).

This Journal thinks we have already rivalled the Gloucester & Cheshire farmers in the article of cheese in Massachusetts, New Hampshire & Rhode Island, & supposes the improvement has been mostly made in last 20 years. If our cheeses were ripened by a voyage, they would rival the choice cheeses of Britain in their market, he says. [This is hardly true.

Same Journal has an extract from an English writer, stating that 4 quarts of milk make a pound of cheese, while 12 qts or more are required for a lb of butter.

D. Wilton's Cheeses — were small.

Prices 228. He sold 1674, 3 cheeses at 1/6 ea. & 3 more at 1/6 ea. Others were small — perhaps 3 or 4 pounds. He dealt out some cheese 232. to soldiers 1675. 8½ lbs at Sarah Leigh's funeral. Cheese to others at Pomroy 3/4
233. Major Treat had 4 lbs cheese at 5d 1/8. 1675

Cheeses in Connecticut

Con 5. 329. Cheese at 6d. 1663. New Cheese 4d. 1666.
" 5. 341 24 Cheeses 1684 at 4d. lb. — 60 Cheeses 70l. in Wool, 1683.
" 5 357. 42 Cheeses 1683 42l. in wool. 36 cheeses 36l. 1683. Dear Starking
5 351. 7 Cheeses 7l. 1685. — 1689. 26 cheeses 20l.
Con 7. 104. Stephen Chilton had 500 lbs Cheese Eq. Feb. 1698. (4½ lb.
" 7 147 John Stodder had 15 Cheeses @ 1/6. 22/6.

South Hadley Canal, &c [Cont. from M. 11. 73

Federal Orrery Jan. 1 1795

This Canal is described on this paper. The Canal 2½ miles in length & 25 feet wide cut through various soils of different depths, & for ¼ of the distance, through solid rock. The depth for 100 rods is near 25 feet.

A Dam at the head goes transversely up the river about 760 rods [misprint for 160 rods] & terminates on a rock.

An inclined Plane is towards southend of the Canal with an hydraulic machine annexed; these are to effect the passage of boats &c. over a descent of 50 feet, without the aid of locks. Passage is made much quicker in this way

These works were begun early in Summer of 1793; About 150 workmen were employed that season, and "about 200 more through the last" 1794. [Does he mean that 200 were employed in 1794. or 200 added to 250, making 450? The works were executed under the superintendance of Mr Benjamin Prescott of Northampton without the aid of any foreign or experienced engineer

This is the first Canal begun in New England, & the first of any consideration finished in U. States; the inclined plane & machine are the first of the kind in America.

When completed, the President, Directors & other proprietors, & a large number of other gentlemen, collected to view the same; and the superintendent received a boat from the canal above, loaded with gentlemen, sent to the grand carriage, and let them down to the edge of the water in the canal below, & returned to the canal above with 60 or 70 gentlemen & ladies aboard, to the place where they sat out. The proprietors gave it the name of Hampshire Machine, & the company then gave three decent & joyous cheers, on beholding so pleasing, ingenious & useful a novelty in the country. The company were highly pleased.

Canals are contemplated, & even begun at Miller's Bellows and White Rock Falls.

[When was this celebration? It must have been in 1794 before the river froze over or the canal. May be it was in November 1794 or December.

The same article seems to have been published at Springfield Dec. 30. 1794. may have been sent to both papers. The first half, down to the celebration, is in the Hanover [Dart. College] Prospect of Jan. 12 1795. & is under the head of "Springfield, Dec. 30." & addressed to Messrs. Hooker & Stebbins.

South Hadley Canal.

President Dwight, Vol I. p. 322 calls the height of the dam 11 feet, and 4 feet above the common height of the stream; and its length, oblique & irregular, 700 rods. (This length must be quite an error.) The inclined plane at the lower end of the canal was 53 feet high and 230 feet in length, built of stone. All face of the plane was elevated 13½ degrees & secured with plank. Length of canal 2½ miles.

Morses Geography, ed. 1796. calls the dam 160 rods long and the inclined plane 275 feet long.

104
m.2.212.

Tunic, Smock Frock, &c. for Men.

Fairholt p.613 / Con.g.249 / Con'm. 1.209 / Nares Nombers m.1.182 m.1.236

This garment was worn by the Anglo-Saxons & the Normans, high & low. It was evidently the ancient Egyptians, Greeks & Romans. It was worn in England till 1500. It reached to the knee - and sometimes lower. It fitted closely about the neck & was open halfway down the breast - also open at sides from the hip to the bottom.

[It is almost exactly in the shape of the frock of tow cloth which I wore when at work on the farm, and which most working men wore - sometimes over the shirt, and sometimes, in hot weather, without a shirt. The same smock frock still continues. It

Con.g.249 / m.1.237

is similar to the Blouze, so common in France. It was worn by high class, it seems, in England, till 1500

Webster says - "Frock is an upper coat or outer garment. The word is now used for a loose garment or shirt worn by men over their other clothes; and for a kind of gown open behind, worn by females."

"Frock. Africa's gown; the tunic of a countryman; a child's gown." Fairholt p. 501.

Super-tunic or upper tunic, was the outer tunic or gown. Called also surcoat.

Tunics, frequently, perhaps commonly, were girded.

Con'm. 209 / Tabard. The embla'oned surcoat of a knight, &c.

Chaucers plowman wears a tabard like a modern smock frock. Fairholt.

Cote-hardie. A close fitting tunic, not reaching to the knees. The Gurdle girded the hips, not the waist. Some of these had a row of buttons in front.

Jupon and Gipon. A tight-fitting vest; a short cassock. F. Strutt says it is the same as Gambeson which was afterwards called pourpoint (doublet) first worn by military men under their armor. afterwards the pourpoints were faced with rich materials or ornamented with embroidery, & used without armor. The Knight in Chaucers Tale is in a gipon or pourpoint of fustian, stained by his armor. Strutt in Fairholt

Gambeson was a quilted tunic stuffed with wool, fitting the body, and worn under the habergeon. Fairholt.

Tunic and its substitutes — for men.

Fairholt

Com. 9 / 298 / 299. **Doublets.** These are not figured nor named by Fairholt till Henry VIII's time, 1485 and after. The tabard was worn before by the military. & Other. Also the Short Jacket, resembling a doublet is seen before Henry VIII. on many persons — under Edwards IV. V. &c. These light, short, girdled Jackets are sometimes called doublets — one so called 1482. The Juponis also named, from which Strutt derives the Doublet.

Doublets under the Tudors were worn by plain countrymen as well as by the higher class — also in later reigns of the Stuarts — [Doublets & Jerkins, & doublets slashed. See Costumes: 210.

Doublet Jerkin } These were much alike in time of Elizabeth. The doublet was tight-fitted closely to the body; the skirts reached a little below the girdle; sleeves were sometimes separate articles, worn with or without the doublet, & tied on at the arm-hole. ——— Buff leather Jerkins were common to the military in 16th & 17th centuries. The doublet & Jerkin might easily be mistaken for one another.

Jacket. Strutt says the Jacket (Jaquet) Jerkin and Coat were terms used indiscriminately for the same garment; that it originated from the military jaque or gambeson; that it varied much — was long or short; with sleeves & without them & varied in lining & fur to adapt it to different seasons. Em. g. 298. / g. 299. The military Jack or Jaque originated with the English — It was like a tunic or short sleeves; buttoned in front to the waist & secured by a girdle, in middle ages. It resembled the Jerkin — these were generally worn over the doublet; but sometimes the doublet was worn alone; & is confounded with the Jerkin. Either had sleeves or not.

p 106 **Vest.** Randle Holme in 1683, says the vest (which Fairholt calls any outer Coat or garment) was a wide garment reaching to the knees, open before and turned up with facing or lining; the sleeves turned up at the elbows. [Here is the origin of the modern Coat.

The vests that he figures are short — down to hips only or most of them.

Cassock — at first a long loose coat — a horseman's coat — used by ostlers & others. In time of Charles II. it was same as vest described by Holme above. A Hackney Coachman in time of Charles I. wears a Cassock, which is a long coat down to knees with a row of buttons in front, large cuffs with buttons. It is a coat. The cassocky the clergy wear is the tunick of the laity.

Tunic & its substitutes

The Coat. (from Fairholt

m.2.245

(m.g. p.298) **Waistcoat** — a term originally used as at present for an under garment or coat reaching only to the waist. Strutt says — "it ultimately superseded the doublet but not until the latter appellation was totally dropped" (about time of Wm. III.) Fairholt

(Vest p.105) m.2.245 **Coat** — is a word seldom used by Fairholt previous to William III. — In 1666, Charles II. put on his new vest, called a long cassock, which he did not intend to alter (but he did alter.) It was of long cloth & pinked with white silk under it, & a coat over it. (So Pepys says). It was a long close vest of dark cloth, & though it was altered, Charles wore in the latter part of his reign a plain, angular, long skirted coat or vest (over a long doublet) which was the original of the long skirted coats under William III. — [These long, broad outer garments were called coats & those shorter ones that preceded them are seldom so called.

(m.g. 304)

In 1664 there is an account of a "Satin doublet & close coat gathered at the waist" — represented as a dress in former times. (which was the uppermost?

In 1670, two gentlemen are feigned with long, broad skirted coats down to the knees, with buttons, but they are open in front and under these are waistcoats almost as long, open in the lower part. Fairholt says the same fashion prevailed under James II. 1685–1688 — If so, the fashion of Coats under William III ~~was~~ had made considerable progress under the Stuarts. Fairholt

Buff Coat. A leather outer garment made very strong, sometimes ½ inch thick, exclusive of lining. Buff Coats appeared in the field under Charles I. after the plate armor was gradually being laid aside. Lord Fairfax, father of the parliamentary general, & on the same side, had a coat & breeches of buff leather F.

m.2.257 m.12.58

many of the cavalry wore buff coats 1645.

M.g. 34. The gown was exchanged for a short cloak, which gave way to the **Coat** about the time of Charles II. The Coat is only the sleeved doublet prolonged [This does not agree with Fairholt.

Fairholt 551 **Jumps** A sleeveless coat or waistcoat. Randle Holme says "a jacket, jumps or loose coat was worn, reaching to thighs, buttoned before & open halfway behind, & sleeves to the wrist." [The forerunner of the Coat.

Tunic and other Men's Garments, of the coat kind. From Fairholt.

Cloaks. This outer garment is of great antiquity, and frequently occurs in all periods of our History of Costume. It changed little in form, except in being long or short, ornamental or useful until Henry VIII and Mary when it was guarded with lace & formed of the richest materials. Ben Jonson, 1603. mentions one "loaded with pearl" which cost 50£. Rawlin. 1640. mentions "a Cloak of Gold". All pretenders to gentility wore cloaks; those who had not a cloak & gown, were set down as common men, or not genteel.

Gowns of Men. These were worn in the middle ages; The Knights wore green gowns. Gower & Chaucer wore gowns. [Priests, prelates & many laymen wore gowns. The physician & surgeons wore gowns: also lawyers, judges, &c. Gowns and long robes continued long after the middle ages, & still continue on some. Lawyers in England are "gentlemen of the long robe."

"Robe is an external garment or gown, worn in middle ages". [Robe & gown are about the same with F. who both wore by men or women.

Con. p. 320 Roquelaure, a short Cloak; was very fashionable in England before 1715. and after.

[The Great Coat of New England no where appears in Fairholt. Was not worn by nobility, and perhaps not by gentry.

The Surtout does not appear there. He has Super-tout.

[Fairholt is very deficient. Many garments were worn by the higher classes which he does not notice; and notices imperfectly; and his book furnishes but little information, as to the garments worn in common life; or even in middle life, though many more of the middle than of the common.

M. 13. 339. Men's Dress in Philadelphia, 1755. 1760. &c
" " do do in do. letter & earlier

Clothing Lamb p 209] Account of old Costumes in New England.
Felt p. 80 to 208. Account of Fashions of dress in N. E.

Mens body Garments. cont. M. 1. 252

Ladies Pocket [See Con. g. 321. 346.

Fairholt represents a daughter of Edward III. having two pocket holes in her gown, a little below the waist one in front of each thigh; both in front almost, but inclining to the sides, perhaps 8 or 10 inches between them. Both of her hands are in the pockets. "Pockets (says Fairholt) now begin to appear in ladies dresses, into which the hands are most generally thrust, in the manner that a modern French girl places hers in the pockets of her apron." p. 123

Fairholt p. 386 [I do not find another female in Fairholt represented with pocket holes in her dress.

Fairholt p. 386 Plain country women about 1772. held up their gowns (open in front) and the gowns "were frequently worn drawn through the pocket holes." This indicates that there was a pocket hole in the country woman's dress, on each side

[Fairholt represents no dress with pocket holes, except that of a daughter of Edward III. above.

Putnams Mag. Feb. 1857 p. 165 } It is mentioned that ladies at home in Boston about 1789, when impeded by their train caught it up & drew it through the Pocket Hole in the ball room. It was fastened up by being folded in, & secured by some fastening. The ladies aided each other in this. It was sometimes hung on the arm.

Ladies' Ball Dress in Boston, 1789. is in Putnams Magazine for February 1857 — the hair dressing &c. Also a gentlemans dress. At the ball given to Gen. Washington in Boston.

M. 2. 2 14c. Womens waist & body Garments. From Fairholt. & other Garments.

To 1066. Anglo Saxon Ladies had a long gown to the feet; frequently a super-tunic over that reaching down to the knee & having a broad sleeve; a wide mantle over both on upper part of body, falling on the backside, & a coverchief on the head — This was the Dress. The coverchief was sometimes a hood — long gown, short upper tunic & hood one or many costume of Saxon Ladies. Colors principal, blue, red & green. Sometimes pink & violet — few perfectly white.

Anglo Saxon females, in ordinary life, or less dignified, had the coverchief, hood, or head-rail (this was the Saxon name) which covered head, neck, & upper part of body — some had blue gowns with long sleeves reaching below the hand, red hood, with a girdle of folded cloth.

Danes had similar dress.

A.D. 1066 to 1154. Norman ladies at first dressed simply like the Anglo Saxons, but became extravagant in time — Cont'm. 1. 209. had gowns very ample, in folds about the feet, or trailing behind; sleeves pendulous, hanging at the wrist a yard long; waists tight-laced; some had gown open from right hip downward; hair in long plaits sometimes reaching to the feet, sometimes to hips, ending in tassels or locks.

1154 to 1399. Plantagenets. Females had long gowns, a little pendulous at wrist, coverchief or hood hanging upon shoulders Cont'm. 1. 209 / 1. 210 / A mantle, an undertunic, girdle, brooch, &c. The mantle hangs behind — Norman dress was continued but the gown & its sleeves & hair plaits were shortened. Women of the commonalty wore long gowns, & had kerchiefs or hoods on head & shoulders. A wimplier gorget appears. Under the gown, often appears a part of what Fairholt calls an "under garment" — never calls it petticoat — an "undertunic" above. Females in common life appear with a hood, gown, undergarment, boots fastened by buttons, no girdle, some carry a distaff — gloves appear. Sometimes an upper tunic appears over a long gown. Reticulated cauls worn by some. Pockets appear in a ladies gown latter part of this period, & long streamers from the shoulders reaching to ancles.

Womens Garments. From Fairholts

Plantagenets 1154 to 1399 — continued.

Furs. Fairholts figures show no furs till after this period. But Geoffroi de la Tour Landry, in his Treatise for his daughters, begun 1371, mentions ermine & minever as used for fur hoods & coles in France — were used in England.

Poetry of 14th century mentions a lady clad in velvet, covered with pearl net work, & sapphires set therein; and furred with ermine. She had an abundance of buttons, and glittered with precious stones: Ribands of red gold mentioned. She had a curious kerchief (about the head apparently).

Another woman, a queen, wore a kertle and a pelicke [coat and cloak] of ermine, silk kercheifs, smock of linen She had yellow hair, & others had yellow hair.

Another woman was in a glittering gown, trimmed with ribbons, & was arrayed over with ribbons Her head was blue & adorned with jewelry; she had on a short cloak that shed the rain; was set over with sapphire, and chalcedons; her saddle had rich housings of silk upon a mule white as milk.

Another woman in the poetry, has a green gown, with a belt of white cloth, ornamented with bands and well buckled; jewels in her hair, & her head & caul bound with a fillet; curious kercheifs with proud pins or bodkins.

York & Lancaster 1399 to 1485.

Queen of Henry IV. had a long gown open at sides, and a jewelled girdle, ornamented with rich buttons — a flowing mantle, a collar of S.S. round the neck (like her husband) a caul of jewelled net work with a veil descending, around her head & a crown — Gowns open at sides, showing dress beneath & girdle at waist. are just observed in time of Edw. III. Dresses were furred, embroidered, & rows of buttons in front down to waist or lower. Girdles beautiful with long pendants in front.

Ladies head dress 1399 to 1485 were monstrous and absurd — gold caules, horns, wings, veils, behind and at sides extended on wires. Ladies have a chain on neck, rich brooches & clasps. Dress long & full, sleeves wide; gowns trimmed with fur at wrist & neck, and sometimes more. Waists short. A great variety of horned and other ugly head dress. Some wore Hennins which were swelled out large. The horns were declared by Satirists to be the visible sign of all evil. and a "Ditty on Womens Horns" appeared in a ballad. Steeple caps followed horns.

Womens Garments. from Fairholt

York & Lancast., continued.

Latter part of the period. Ladies dress, was open about neck & breast, and had a turn over collar. Gowns very ample, & often caused on the arm. Breast covered by a gorget or something similar. Shoes with long points. middle classes, some of them wore hoods with "ape's ears" at the sides, having a pendant tippet or liripipe hanging down the back. — A plain country woman is represented with distaff & spindle, in a gay striped gown, a plain hood, & cuffs; but gown turned over & plaited. Simplicity is in all her dress.

The queens of Richard III wore a gold caul and regal circlet with a large gauze veil held out by wires; her mantle is crimson with white lining, probably ermine; her gown is purple with white cuffs, open at sides. the upper part garnished with ermine.

Tudors 1485 to 1603.

A lady of 1485 has a caul of embroidery, with a gauze veil on wires; a necklace of pendant jewels, massive & beautiful. Collar, gown & wide cuffs alike; fur; gown low in breast and round the waist, & girdle has an end reaching almost to feet — feet enveloped in folds of gown — Latter — gauze veil discarded, & warm cloth hood allowed, which lay in thick folds on the back & sides of head, neck & shoulders. Gown open from neck to the waist behind & is laced together & confined by a jewelled brooch behind where it is gathered; or girdle. Sleeves very ample, & the gown was ample having many folds, & was held up beneath the arm in walking ——— till late under Henry VIII — gown was full & not so long, or not trailing; wide sleeves; gown close around neck, or open from the waist showing the stomacher, across which the gown was laced; a girdle at waist with a long chain & pendant ornament hanging from clasps in front, as in past times; Unmarried ladies wore hair down their backs; others cauls of net work worn by some, & conical caps by some; turbans by some. Horns & steeples have forever departed; the more lappets remaining, & encircling the neck. Diamond shaped head dress came in latter part of Henry VIII. called angular head dress — was white, a long veil behind; decorated with jewels & embroidery & some with ermine behind; some had a gorget on the neck, some had chains & pendants under Henry VIII. Some had angular head dress; some wore hood Anne Bullen has the diamond shaped head dress, more neat and elegant, having some resemblance to a modern bonnet.] a kerchief folded about the back part of it.

Womens Garments

Tudors — 1485 — 1603

1 Henry VIII. Queen Catharine Parr. 1st wife of Henry is elegantly & neatly dressed; head dress of gold smiths work, long waist encircled by a chain of cameos hanging nearly to her feet; such girdles were long fashionable: sleeves tight at shoulder, with a wide border of fur below; showing a richly decorated under sleeve, slashed & puffed & ending in a ruffle. The gown is open in front & shows the richly wrought petticoat from waist to feet: both gown and petticoat are embroidered in cloth of gold.

[The Petticoat is here first named by Fairholt and here is first made elegant for the purposes of show — The petticoat was so named in 15th century but Fairholt did not notice them. Often mentions an "under garment" without naming it. In general it was covered by the gown & not seen — certainly not decorated & worn to show, till 16th century.

M.C. 298 / " 306 / " 320

From Normans to Henry VIII. long gowns cover the feet, & cover under garments — it is rare that the feet or tunic or any under garment is seen. in the upper classes.

Jupe in French is a petticoat, & corps de jupe is stays or boddice. It seems that once the stays and petticoat were one garment, but separated like the breeches & stockings.

M. 1. 241.

Chambers says Kirtles were called petticoats after reign of Henry VIII. (died 1547) other accounts different.

p. 113. Stubbs (opposite page) seems to call a petticoat, a kirtle.

The enormous ruff and Vast farthingale } and as a perfect abundance of finery were introduced under Elizabeth

Womens Garments.

Costum. 1.213 Elizabeth. 1558–1603.

Philip Stubbs in his "Anatomy of Abuses" 1583. gives an account of the new fangles & his indignant at them. Some that he notices are

The painting of ladies' faces;
their hair curled, frisled, crisped, & underpropped with forks, wires, &c. To the wreathy & rested hair are hung bugles, owches, rings, gold, silver, glasses & other childish gewgaws.

Wearing false hair is still worse; "of what color they list"; French hoods, hats, caps, kerchiefs and such like, of silk, velvet & taffety, & cloth caps of gold & silver; & making holes in the ears & putting in rings of gold & precious stones — excite his indignation.

The ruffs, "pillars of pride", stiffened by starch with the devil's liquor, excite his ire. They were clogged with gold, silver, or silk lace of a lately price, hung with needle work, sparkling with sun, moon & stars, & whatever made their ruffs "flutter like a sheldrake" (for umbrellas to keep off the rain) and they looked like "ground rats".

They had doublets & jerkins, buttoned up the breast with wings, welts & pinions, like mens apparel.

Gowns — some are silk, some velvet, some grogram, some taffety, some scarlet, some fine cloth of 20/ or 26/ the 4 of a yard — Overlaid with lace two fingers broad, or edged with velvet 6 inches or cast over the shoulders like cowtails.

p.112 Kirtles equally costly — & when these robes are upon them, they are but natural but artificial, not women of flesh & blood, but puppets or mawmets, stockings of gay colors silk, of worsted & cloth.

Corked shoes, pantofles, slippers, black, white, blue, green, yellow, embroidered, corned with gold & silver.

Scarfs, Velvet masks, scented gloves, and their looking glasses, carried at the girdle wherever they go. He calls these "the devils spectacles".

Riding Habit described in Goddard's "Mastiff whelps" indued; long locks hair on one side; hat & feather in swaggering guise, buttoned doublet, skirted doublet-wise; unmasked & info fam. She looks like a man.

Two gossips lament the fashions in Warners Albions England — so different from their younger days — high corked shoes, worsted & silk stockings (instead of old cloth kersey) garters of silk edged with gold (instead of garters of list) fringed & embroidered petticoats, — (lately unheard of) busky, perkins, masks, plumes of feathers, framed; supporters, postures, fardingales; & slender she seems & square crosswise.

Womens Garments

under Elizabeth. cont.

The extravagances condemned by Stubbs & others did not extend through the country. Fairholt gives specimens of country ladies plainly dressed in latter days of Elizabeth. But these had ruffs, in plaits.

The fashionables changed dress & colors very often — "The Cobbler's Prophesie" 1594, says to day she wears brown yellow hair; tomorrow a darker periwig; to day in pumps and chevril gloves she walks; tomorrow she has cuffs & countenance [mask?] — Now she is bare faced, next wears a muffler. Now she is ruff up to the crown, next mused to the nose.

Articles enumerated in Lyly's Midas 1592; "Hoods, frontlets, wires, cauls, curling irons, periwigs, bodkins, fillets, hair laced, ribbons, rolls, knot strings glasses &c" —

Heywood has frontlet, fillet, partlet, bracelet, bonnets, poynetten.

m.1.176 Con.g.304. Under James I.

Farthingale continued; tight boddice & long waist, ruffs, hooded coif with a frontlet. Frontlet was sometimes brought forward to shade the face, sometimes hung down the back came into fashion under Henry VIII. Went out under James I. Some frontlets were embroidered ornaments & cost £4.

John Taylor, the water poet alludes to the extravagances of the day — shoestrings edged with gold, spangled garters, hose & doublet, cloak, beaver hat & feather. (these belong to men.)

Puritanism toned down the exaggerations of costume, & brought in soberness of raiment.

m.1.176 [illegible] Under Charles I.

A lady in middle life 1645. Long boddice laced in front. White satin petticoat as display, & dark open gown is gathered up at the waist; sleeves wide to elbow and a deep cuff of lawn turned back; long white leather gloves.

A lady 1631 — large pleated ruff; gown open in front, with buttons & clasps, mourning sleeve; clasp French hood from which descends a long coverchief behind;

A lady 1641 — large coverchief; hair on the shoulders, the ruff discarded; a kerchief covers neck & bust, open in front; full gown & apron — costume plain.

Patching the face introduced, with sun, moon, stars coach & horses on the face — fashion long in vogue — used 1694.

Puritans dress plainly: one has close hood & broad band, ample gown open in front petticoat — all plain.

Women's Garments.

Con. 9. 304
M. 9. 179

Under Charles after Restoration [mud manor M. 1. 179. 180

The fashions of France were introduced enormous periwigs, &c on men, but quiet country folks dressed plainly, & despised London fashions. Ladies of the Court had an elegant costume:- glossy ringlets, unveiled neck & arms, satin petticoat in sight, and satin gown - Some had a plain collar like a wimple or Popy's mentions new petticoats of sarsnet, with black, broad lace, pinn'd round the bottom & before. also a white laced waistcoat & crimson short petticoat - yellow bird eye hood. Ladies with coats & doublets with deep skirt, riding; Doublets buttoned up in front, with periwigs that; along petticoat - under their mans coat.

James II. No special alteration in costume.

Under William III.

Con. 9. 304
M. 1. 180. The riband, lace, feathers & finery of fopperies of Charles II. gradually gave way to a more sober dress after the Plague and great Fire. In the habit of Charles II & his courtiers, in the latter part of his reign, may be seen the originals of the long skirted angular coats of the reign of William III. which have extended to us with many variations.

Ent Tower
Con 9. 305 Ladies hair was combed upwards from the forehead and surmounted by rows of lace & ribands; a kerchief or lace scarf was thrown over all & hung nearly to waist; stiff stays, tightly laced over the stomacher, & long in the waist, were fashionable: a lady's body from the shoulders to the hip looked like letter V. The gown opened in front & was gathered in folds behind, displaying the rich petticoat & small apron deeply fringed with lace, the gown streaming on the ground behind. The gown was fastened at the waist to secure the central opening by a jewelled brooch & sleeves sometimes had brooches. After a time, the sleeves became tight with an upturned cuff to the elbow with lace cappets & ruffles. all this gave ladies a stiff appearance, that contrasts unpleasantly with the beautiful costume of the dames of Charles II's court.

Tall head dresses were worn including the Commode with streaming cappets. Yet hoods were worn by some. and a close cap in middle class.

A milk maid on May day, 1698, has a plain hat a hood under it, laced bodice, small sleeves with cuffs a gay bunch of ribbons secures her apron at the waist & smart bows her high heeled, sharp pointed shoes

Women's Garments.

Under Anne ~~and~~ none given. George I. [Anne to Geo. I. full M.1.18]

A female appears with low headdress & falling lappets: bodice stiff & sleeve down in front; a small laced apron over a flounced petticoat [a flounce at the bottom, and one a foot or more above, below the apron]; gown gathered in folds behind.

A country girl wears a low cap turned up in front to imitate town mode, short loose sleeved gown tucked round the waist, stiff stays, an apron over the petticoat, and long quarter, high heeled shoes.

[Anne M.1.18] The Spectator satirised the fashions - especially high head dress, and the new fashioned petticoat [Con. J. 345] which was hooped — This widened gradually from the waist to the ground; the old fashion sale was wide at the top, as well as bottom.

In 1709, a lady had stolen, a black silk petticoat with a red & white calico border; cherry colored stays trimmed with blue & silver; red & olive colored damask gown flowered with large trees; yellow satin apron trimmed with white persian (silk); muslin headcloths with crow feet edging; double ruffles with fine edging, a black silk furbelowed scarf, & a spotted hood. advertised.

Bickerstaff notices the extreme nakedness of the ladies' breasts, in 1710

Ladies riding dress, adv. in Spectator June 2. 1711 - "Of blue Camlet well laced with silver; being a coat, waistcoat, petticoat, hat and feather.

Mrs. Beale lost in 1712: "a green silk knit waistcoat with gold and flowers all over it & about 14 yards of gold & silver thick lace. on it; and a petticoat of rich, strong flowered satin, red & white, all in great flowers or leaves & scarlet flowers, with black specks brocaded in, raised high, like velvet or sheag." [The chief end of dress is as to load the figure with all the profusion finery possible]

From Charles II. to George II. little comfort encouragement was given to dress.

under George II.

"Ladies Hoops were as ugly & inconvenient as ever; Spanish broad cloth trimmed with gold lace was still in use for ladies' dresses; and scarfs & furbelowed were worn from the duchess to the peasant, as were riding hoods on horseback. The mask continued in use until the following reign. There was a great variety of costume — Ladies wore large riding hoods, with ample capes that covered the shoulders.

M.2.208c. "The Straw Hats of the peasantry were introduced at Court in the reign of Anne & found the aristocracy ready to receive them, & christen them by the names of Chinchilla. These were followed by the Leghorn chip. Which had a long reign. The riband tied under the chin proclaimed the politics of the wearer - Stuarts wore white, the others red or cherry.

Womens Garments — from Fairholt

Under George II.

In 1739 Ladies wore, or some did, plain silk Gowns with a double border, a black hood & scarf with tassels at the ends — some had stomachers laced down the front with a fringed white apron before the gown. Beau Nash had a strong aversion to white aprons.

In 1744 ladies dressed in milkmaid taste, with a tiny hat, a plain gown open in front, a long muslin apron reaching to the ground, with a hoop so formed that it allows the gown to curve gradually from the waist downwards. These hoops may be seen in Hogarths pictures — [The hoop must have been in the petticoat under the gown and apron. The apron nearly fills or covers the opening in the gown.

The Hoop Petticoats were ridiculed by all writers. Gay in his poem, "The Hoop Petticoat, declared its origin to be an illicit amour, and its grounds of popularity, the convenience with which it hid the consequences." Some defended it.

Fairholt p. 378 p. 369.

A beer represents a monstrous hoop petticoat of a print dated 1746. They were formed of whalebone & the seams could then be bound in front or lifted them up each side when they entered a door or carriage.

[The figure given measures across her hooped dress in front 1 3/4 inch, while her whole height is only 1 7/8 inch or a trifle more. They were formed of whalebone, and the seams doubled them round in front, or lifted them up on each side, when they entered a door or carriage.

The shoes under the hoop dress are small pointed and high heeled, ~~scalloped~~ of white kid, "goloshed" with black velvet. In other words, the shoes are like some made a century before, which were of white kid goloshed with black velvet. — The Clog of the old shoe was simply a straight piece of stout leather inserted in the under leather at the toe, & attached to the heel.

Another old Clog is of leather, ornamented by silk threads; the ties also of embroidered silk, fastened by buckles of silver. It adheres more closely to the foot than the modern clog or pattew.

"Pattens" date their origin to the reign of Queen Anne: Clogs are of considerable antiquity."

Womens Garments

under George II.

m.2. 298 on below

"The **Sacque** was introduced about 1720 – a wide loose gown open in front which hung free of the body from the shoulders to the ground, being gathered in great folds over the hooped petticoat."

In his Glossary "the Sacque is an appendage of silk affixed to the shoulders of a lady behind & there falling to the ground." [The lady in the cut to which he refers, has a gown open in front, & setting out full behind.

The **Capuchin**, a hood for the ladies was introduced about 1752; was named from its resemblance to the hood of a friar, as it hung down the back when not used as a headcovering.

Ladies' Dress in Poetry, published in England 1753 & in New England 1764, is in Fairholt p. 372 and part of it in Misc. 13. 175 — In this poetry, he says of the sack:-

"Let your gown be a **Sack**, blue, yellow, or green,
And prettily your elbows with ruffles dress'd."

another 1756.

m.13. 180 } Put on her a negligee,
A short Sack or Sheppherdess,
Ruffled up to keep her warm,
Eight or ten upon an arm.

} M. 13. 339. Women's Dress in Philadelphia about 1760.

under George III.

The English Sovereigns after Charles II. paid little attention to Costume. The nobility & gentry started what was new and their taste or want of taste ran riot for 40 years (1760–1800) to an extent that equalled the absurdities of any previous period, & fashion was more varied in that time than in any similar length of time.

1760. Ladies & gentlemen dressed simply enough at the beginning of the reign of Geo III. The hoops of ladies were of unpretending dimensions. Some wore a small gipsy hat, a long waisted gown laced over the stomacher, short sleeves & full ruffles at the elbow or end.

A Ladies dress 1763 in London Magazine, viz. A wedding suit — A white negligee and petticoats, shift, point lace tucker, handkerchief, ruffles, & apron; point lace lappet-head, diamond ear-rings, finger rings, fine necklace, white silk stockings, silver spangled shoes, & stone buckles. She died and was buried in these.

Womens Garments
under George III.

Lost Articles.

A brocaded lustring Sacque, with a ruby colored ground and white tobine stripes, trimmed with floss.

A black Satin Sacque, with red & white flowers trimmed with white floss.

A pink & white tobine Sacque, striped, & petticoat, trimmed with white floss.

A gamut colored lustring night-gown, lined with shew colored lustring, with a tobine stripe of green & white.

Head dress.
M.S. 24 In 1762 & 63, a writer calls attention to ladies head dress in French fashion — It was dressed by curling & crisping, adding pomatum & meal, till it looked like the stuffing of a bed bolster: then it is bent into various shapes and curls over the barber's finger, & is fastened tight to the head with black pins; & the lady is then dressed for 3 months, & cannot comb her head in that time. This fashion increased in monstrosity & continued for 20 years, & was the great feature of English costume. Fairholt gives several head-dresses, 1968 &c; and the [illegible] of dressing is given: when the hair was opened, numerous inhabitants were discovered; the description is revolting. Curious compounds were advertised, of a poisonous nature, to destroy the insects. & the constant notice of these facts prove that it was no exaggeration. No more disgusting fashion than this can be found at any time.

A Ladies' dress 1770 — head dress rather simple — a toupee a plaintie of frilled ribbon round the neck — a gown with short sleeves, open in front, setting out fully behind, seems like a Sacque] shewing the petticoat covered with rows of furbelows [4 rows are over-lapped]

Com. to 446 "In those days" Mrs Yates represented Lady Macbeth in a powdered head dress, and a hoop at least 8 yards in circumference."

Plain country woman, 1772. had a little pleated cap, silly upturned hair, uncomfortable bodice and stomacher, short sleeves, gown open in front, & held up from the ground (and frequently worn drawn through the pocket holes) long white apron, high heeled shoes and buckles — just like a charity school girl; a few years back, except the shoes & buckles.

Fashionable woman 1772. Head with an enormous heap of hair, surmounted by plumes of flowers, until the head became to overbalance the body. Gown open in front & spread outward from the waist & trailed behind; showed rich laced petticoat ornamented with flowers & needle work; sleeves of gown very wide to elbow, where ruffles & lappets hung down below hips. Hoops discarded except in full dress.

Womens Garments - from Fairholt.

Under George III.

Dress of fashionable ladies, in Ladys Magazine, March 1774
Hair dressed backward & low, with flat puffs on the top, and toupee not so low. A bag, rather more round; 3 long curls or 6 small puffs down the sides. Powder almost universal. Pearl pins & Italian tippets filagreed with flowers. German collars or pearls about the neck. Jacques of palish blue or dark lilac satin. Large puffs down the sides. Stomacher crossed with gold or silver cord. Fine lace ruffles; satin embroidered shoes with diamond rosettes; small hoops. Earrings. Turkey handkerchiefs.

Undress — Hair higher; 3 sorts of caps, 2 of them hat-caps. Small chip hats with small double rows of puffs of lilac ribband; or pale pink hat covered with lace quarters with Turkey turban. Cloaks of sage green mode, or light-brown with white ermine. Gown trimmed with white tissue or brown satin.

Same Magazine May 1775. Hair in a half moon toupee combed up from the forehead & large curls at sides, & one large curl beneath each ear; plume of feathers. Simple ribband round the neck. Gown open in front, high behind, having a stomacher over which it is laced with gold or silver twist; a bunch of flowers stuck in the breast; body tightly confined in stays, & strengthened with steel "busks". Sleeves tight, with cuffs at elbows, and the smallest ruffle. Long gloves worn; fans constant. The Gown a Polonese cut as was termed, open from waist, is in festoons at the sides, edged with silk ribband in puffs, & lace; the petticoat which is seen all round in the lower part, is richly decorated; high heeled shoes with rosettes. Small hoops worn; not prominent.

The follies of ladies' dress were ridiculed in verse in the London Magazine for 1777. Fairholt p. 391.

"Give Chloe a bushel of horse hair & wool,
Of paste and pomatum a pound," &c. 5 Verses.

More poetry on Ladies' Dresses. 1776 & 1780. Fairholt 392

Fashionable full dress - 1775 May, from Ladies' Magazine
Hair all over in small curls, with pearl pins, starred leaves, large feathers, drop curls at ears. Round neck small pearls or collars; Ranelagh tippets, or rattle snake tippets of fine blond stuck with flowers & rows of beads hanging over shoulders; powder universal; Sacques trimmed in made flowers, gauze & deep flounces; Pale pink, pearl green, & blue lilac, favorite colors. Satin slippers.

Undress. Worked gowns over small hoops. Various sorts of hats & bonnets: long cloaks; night gowns flying back & tied behind with bunches of ribband. Sashes round waist with a small buckle; Short Aprons Shoes with buckles. Riding dress made with buttons and frogs, & lined with silk; colors various; fantail hats with tucked up feathers.

Womens Garments, from Fairholt.
under George III

1776 Lady's Mag. Hair high in front; hind hair in a puff bag; Turbans over them caps, with roses, feathers, &c. Round the throat narrow cord or ribbon, to hang down with a pendant cross or heart. Round the neck queens ruffs or lace tippets; narrow tuckers; stays very low; Sack gowns without robings, low behind, falling off the shoulders; large hoops; large boot-cuff shoes with buckles, flat heels.

1777 dresses. Large wing caps; chip hats ornamented with lace, stars, roses, flowers & fruit. Large cloaks of satin of all colors, trimmed with black lace; white with colored ermine. Some are of tiffany lined with white richly trimmed with blond in scallops.

1778 Polonese; the dresses are much the taste & made various ly; some worn as a full dress & some as undress. Italian Polonese most becoming. Short Aprons, round cuffs, & slippers.

The Head-dress was a most obtrusive feature from 1776 to 1785, & was exposed to the ridicule of the press. Fairholt gives several head dresses:—as

1. the flat hat of a country girl 1773.
2. white hat & black silk, & middle class. 1773.
3. Hat of the fashionable—is a Calash, made like the hood of a carriage; had whalebone hoops. Introduced 1765. This pictured 1780 (much like a modern one
4. a cap covered with a gauze Therese (a large gauze kerchief which covers the head. 1786.

about 1786. The head dress began to lower—the hair streamed down the back. Hats of great circumference of brim, turned down back & in front into a half circle, with flat crowns & plumes of feathers, tied beneath the chin with broad ribands, were fashionable

Ladies full dress in 1788. Powdered wig, or the natural hair, made wide but high, by curls all round; flowing down to waist at the back; surmounted by gauze kerchief & feathers, & a wreath of flowers, neck & breast concealed by a buffont, which stuck out beneath the chin like the breast of a pigeon. Sleeves ruffled at elbow & small hoops. Gown still open, & trailed on ground behind. Cambric apron and lace borders; high heeled shoes & buckles.

The French revolution, 1789 greatly affected male and female costume; the change encouraged simplicity. In 1789. Ladies began to relieve themselves of their load of hair; it was frizzled all over; and the sugar loaf bonnet of French peasantry was introduced—very ungraceful. The buffont, the frilled jacket with tight sleeves (a la M.E. short gown, as pictured) all in bad taste.

Straw bonnets introduced among fashionables 1783; also shawl coats, &c. 1795. The era of straw bonnets among commons. Short waists came in 1794; Gown open in front 1796 but without hoops. Immense hats & feathers. Hair in powder & blond. Large Ostrich feathers worn, "a yard high" Open Gowns discarded & waists elongated before 1800

Titles, &c

[Cont. from M. 11. 59. & M. 16. 142

Same M. 16. 142

From Ruggles History of Guilford } in My. Cons Dec. 1835. was published. Aug. 15
written in 1769.

"The first planters of Guilford were of two ranks, viz. such who in England were called gentlemen and commonalty — none were poor men and few or no servants. The gentlemen were men of wealth and they bear the appellation of Mr. while according to the plain custom of those times, the commonalty were named only Goodman or Neighbor such or such a one. How greatly are times now changed! Every man, almost, is called Mr. every woman Miss, Mistress or Lady. Popularity destroys all civil distinction"

Says the Com. Advertiser 1835. "How would the good Doctor Ruggles have grieved over the degeneracy of the present times, when almost every body has changed the titles of Minister for that of Captain, or Colonel or General, to say nothing of Squires & Judges who swear thick as blackberries!"

In England [See M. 16. 142.

M. 11. 329. A justice of the peace or Country Squire was called "a man of worship". - "a gentleman of worship". These titles seem to be nearly the same as worshipful. This title was below Honorable — "Worshipful gentleman" is used also, M. 11. 329.

M. 9. 324 "your worship" was the address to a Squire or Knight — and "your Honor" to a Lord.

Lady.

Meso. 2. 294 & Chron. 5. 126. A Knight is called Sir. The wife of a Knight is

M. 16. 142 called Lady, as well as a baron's wife; but her husband is not called Lord.

Lady in Latin (young) is Domina, feminine of Dominus also is Nera, meaning nearly the same, fem. of Herus

young Lady is virgo nobilis, that is noble virgin

Lady. "a person of quality, wife or daughter." Bailey

Persons of quality — are nobles ascending to Young Bailey or of noble birth. But seem to include gentry as well as nobility.

Lady. Dufief says is a "dame ou demoiselle de qualité" — "But in England (he says) this title belongs not only to the wives of Knights & those higher rank & to the daughters of Counts and those above, but flattery is so accustomed to lavish titles of honor, that Lady is a title often given to wives & daughters less distinguished, and even to plain wives & Bail of citizens.

Dame and demoiselle include other females besides those of quality.

Titles

"Titles in general, literary & religious as well as civil, are wholly unsuited to the tone and temper of our republican institutions. We have no "most sacred majesties" no dukes, earls, lords, or sirs, no distinctions of knighthood as an element of this state and why should learning and religion make themselves ridiculous by strutting before the public in corresponding titles in their departments."

The giving of these titles to those who do not deserve them may cure this evil. Nine in ten who get them are no more deserving than the mass of their professional brethren. The public are beginning to find this out. Much art is used by some to obtain these distinctions. N.Y. Examiner. Baptist. Nov. 1857

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m.2.298 b

Salt Marshes.

Guilford (says Mr. Ruggles History, written 1769.) "abounds with good salt marsh. This is the great reservoir of the town for raising stock, & making the best of dung, when well rotted in a cowyard. To this is chiefly owing the great fertility of the soil."

m.14.192.1760. Salt marsh at Dorchester £5.6.8 an acre
14.193.1765 Salt marsh at Milton £1.0.0. an acre
14.195.1771. English Hay in Chelsea 60/ton. Salt hay 26/8 ton
14.196.1771. English Hay in Hingham 48/load, Salt Hay 32/. load.
14.191.1760. Salt Marsh in Milton £7.10.0 an acre
" " " English mowing do - 8.0.0. "
" " " English Hay at Weymouth £1.10.0 ton: Salt hay 20/. ton.

Salt Marsh in Deane's N.E. Farmer 1790.
Two kinds, high marsh, and low marsh.
High marsh bears short, thick grass;
Low marsh bears tall, rank grass, called Thatch.
These salt marshes are the richest of our lands; yet Deane intimates that they produce less than a ton of good grass to the acre, where the sea is not excluded by dykes. (He probably refers to Maine.

M.13.419. Salt Hay in Essex, Mass. was worth 12 dollars a ton in 1853 / viz. the finer grass. Good upland grass was then 20 dollars a ton.

M.13.418.419.424.431.437. Salt Grass at Cape Ann & Vicinity.

m.3.45 } Salt-Marshes in England, Markham says, are
13.354 } profitable for feeding, breeding, & fatting sheep. They
13.354. obtain great flocks of sheep.

Bonds } p.457. Isaac Sterne. 1671 has 6 acres of meadow and
Watertown } 3 acres marsh at £5. p acre — others cheaper.
Upland was much lower.
Ibid p.126. Salt marsh 4 acres at 5£ 20£. other lands lower. 1694

(m.10.274. Norwalk had grass they called "Ledge or
1707 Crick [Creek] Thatch" which was doubtless tall
coarse salt grass, & had been used for thatch.
Not to be cut ob town's right till Sept 1.

b Salt Marshes or meadows.

M.19.17. Time of cutting Salt Hay — especially in 1857.
M.B.VII.92. Salt meadows near Scarborough
M.B.VII.94 Salt meadows towards Boston.

Sleighs. Sleds. Sleighing [Con. from Misc. 12. 349.

Deanes N.E. Farmer, 1790. says horses are "most commonly used single in a chaise or sleigh." This shows that cutter or one horse sleighs, were then common, where he was acquainted.

"Sled. A thing without wheels to draw things on." J.W. Introductio ad Systema Agriculturae 1681.

Coffin's History p. 45 } In 1646. a portion of the people of Newbury, oppose to moving the meeting house to another place, in a petition to G. Court, said that old men, women and children could not go "above three miles to meeting, "besides the necessary occasions in the winter of attendance of cattell, which will require divers to be neare."

What does this mean? Were people drawn to meeting on sleds by cattle? Or were they employed to break roads?

Ibid 159. 1693. People of West Newbury & West End of N. say they live 4 miles from old meeting house & some more, and "few of us have horses". They went on foot or rode horseback to meeting.

Ibid. 217. Rev. Mr. Plaut of Newbury, Oct 19, 1746, rode to church with his wife on a sleigh - very good sleighing - snow two feet on a level _____ Sleighs were in common use on the seaboard long before 1746. Rare in the country. [1746 Oct was Friday. No snow at all in Southampton. His date should be November perhaps.

Sleigh Riding in N. England

"We maintain that sleigh-riding, as it exists in a normal state in New England, especially in a bright moonlight night, with all its accompaniments of belly-band, warm buffalo robes & pretty faces, — at least a dozen in the same sleigh, and merry songs and laughter — is the highest conception of terrestrial fun."

Letter from Heidelberg. Jan 6. 1857. In N.Y. Tribune. April 1. 1857.

The same writer says in Germany, or at Heidelberg, the sleigh is a clumsy, stout affair, though not unornamental, and "the state of European society [illegible] was no such intermingling of the sexes" as in New England; the sport is consequently shorn of its glory, and of most of its humanity. The sleighs here have been filled with wild, noisy students.

Misc. 16 175

Sleighs in Westfield

Mr Baltenteus's diary mentions people coming to meeting in sleighs as common in winter of 1771-72. & in 1773 Jan. 4 Dec 8. 1771

Westfield Journal Feby 12. 1834

Misc. 13 161. } Sleighs came through from Sheffield to Westfield with loads, in January 1737. Hamp. 2 43.

Sleighs, Sleds.

Prices 64. Notices of prungs and sleighs by Decd. Ebenr. Hunt, 1760 and sundry years after.

medicines Hadley } p. 17. Sleighs in Hadley, noticed by Dr Crouch in 1737 and 1746, and 1740 – on his own 37+40, and James Kellogg's, 1746

Hadley 3. 206. 1733 } Timothy Eastman Jr. of Hadley had Team sled 10s. Horse sled and sabots 5s. 2 handsleds 2s. and 4s.

Sleigh boxes, made by Elisha Kim Smith, Hadley

Hadley 3. 101. Thomas Smith, making box to a sleigh 15s. O.T. (2/1 m.) 1760
" 102. Edm. Hubbard do & oil to color it. 36s. O.T. (4s/1 m.) 1758
" 103 St. Goodman do box for 2 horse sleigh £7.10 (20s/1 m.) 1762
" 104 Elizr. Porter Esq. do sleigh box for Elisha £7.10 (20s/1 m.) 1761
" 106 do —— do for a sleigh. —— £6.15. (18s/1 m.) 1765
" " do —— box to go to mill 15s. (2s/1 m.) 1765
" 107 Moses Kellogg making do to a sleigh —— 9s. (12s/1 m.) 1763
" 108 Jona Cook making square box to sled —— 6s. (4s a) 1770
" " " " box to a sleigh —— 6s. —— (8s) 1768.
" 107 Moses Kellogg. " half a box to do & found half 82/6. all N.S. 22/1 m 1764

Some were cheap boxes – being only 2/1 m. for the making – About half a day's work – pine lumber box – Those at 20s. 18/ &c were better boxes – required 6 days work, if all the 20s. was labor. Were the materials included?

Had 3. 64. James Kellogg had 1759 sleigh & tackling – all only 27s. or $4.50. He had a sleigh in 1746. see above.

Prices p 326. Elisha Hubbard. Hatfield, had sleigh & harness 65s. 1769

Hadley 3. 118. Enos Smith's sleigh, 70 miles at 1/. O.T. (9/4 m 1772.
also sleigh to Northfield 24s. (probably 30 miles at 1/. O.T.
Sleigh to Whip 2/. — Sleigh to Amherst 8s. to N. Hampton 6d
1780 price was 2 pence per mile 50 miles was 8/4s
to Westfield 2/8. 1776 – perhaps 20 miles at 1/. O.T. or 16 m. at 2
to Haddwick 1/6. to Middletown 1776. 8/4. 1/. O.T. or 2 d

Accounts 1785. Feb 14. B. Davenport had his sleigh to Boston 16/8.

Samuel Gayland Jr. accounts. Hadley.

1766 Making sleigh box for Wm Cook. 4/.
1770 making a sleigh for do 40/.
1767. do sleigh box for Jona. Wm 1/6
1770 do do do 4/2
1770 making a sleigh for Benj. Colt 33/.
1772 making stakes for a sleigh. 6/
1774 Nat. Montague. making sleigh 11/4
1773 Thomas Arnold making sleigh 28/
" do do making loading box 3/2.
" do do making sleigh box 20/
1774 do do making sleigh frame & box 40/
1774 Obium Smith's making sleigh box 20/
1782 Moses Kellogg. do sleigh frame & box 45/.
1780 Elisha Cook. making sleigh frame & box 54/.
1782 Simeon Cook making sleigh box 27/.
1777 mending sleigh box 4/6
1772 Ch. Phelps, making sleigh box 3/4
1778 do do " 26/6
" do Irons for sleigh 2/
" Dan Dickinson making sleigh box 30/
1774 Jonah Nash. do do. 40/.
1776 do do do 16/
sleigh yoke & whippletrees 2/.
1776 Wareham Sabbath making Penny box 6/.
1781. Samuel Belding 5/. making sleigh & sleds

[Cont'd on p. 131.

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M.2.295 New and Old, or Opposition to Progress.

To be in advance of the age is a crime that the world is slow to overlook. The discoverer of a new truth, the inventor of a new machine or implement, commits an offence that exposes him to the sneers and ridicule of the world, and often to more serious annoyance & chastisement. Such is the treatment that has been experienced by many to whom the race is indebted for its progress in the arts of life.

The telescope & microscope were once stigmatized as "atheistical inventions which perverted our organs of sight" &c. The establishment of the Royal Society in England was opposed because it was asserted that "experimental Philosophy was subversive of the Christian faith," & this prejudice against learning has not entirely died out. There was an Anti-vaccination Society in England, not 50 years ago, which denounced Jenner's discovery as "the cruel, despotic tyranny of forcing cowpox misery on the innocent babes of the poor — a gross violation of religion, morality, law & human right." & sane men gravely printed statements that vaccinated children became "oxfaced", that the countenances were gradually "transmuted into the visage of a cow, the voice into the bellowing of bulls" &c. The operation was denounced from the pulpit as "diabolical" as "tempting God's providence", and therefore a heinous crime.

When coal was first introduced as fuel in Great Britain there was strong prejudice against it & there was a proclamation against it, & men were to be punished who used it.

In 1558, the project of uniting the Atlantic & Pacific, at Panama isthmus, was opposed by a priest, who said God had put strong barriers of mountains & rocks between the two oceans, & we should fear the vengeance of heaven, if we attempted to improve what the creator had ordained from the beginning.

Fans to assist in winnowing corn from the chaff by producing artificial currents of air, it was argued that "winds were raised by God, and it was irreligious in man to attempt to raise wind for himself & by efforts of his own". A Scotch clergyman denounced the commonness to those who thus raised the "devil's wind".

When Forks were first introduced into England, some preachers denounced their use "as an insult on Providence not to touch our meat with our fingers"

"In those times [when forks were introduced or after] many worthy people had great scruples about the emancipation of negroes, because they were the descendants of Ham on whom the curse of perpetual slavery had been pronounced."

Others pleaded against the emancipation of the Jews, that the bill was a direct attempt to controvert the will & word of God, & to revoke his sentence upon the Jews.

When Cotton spinning & weaving were introduced into England, extensively, they were regarded as a direful calamity, & led to riot and bloodshed. It was the fashion, not more than a century ago, to attribute the distress of the laboring population to cotton. The ruin of the country & the irretrievable misery of "millions yet unborn", were predicted over and over again.

When Spinning Jennies and Power Looms were introduced into England, the insulted Spinners and weavers attempted to pull down the factories and break the machines. Now, while the working population of England & Scotland was estimated at 4 millions, the mechanical power at work was equal to the labor of six hundred millions of men.

The slaving mill, the trip hammer, the saw-mill and many other mechanical contrivances were quite as violently opposed. Sewing machines are now opposed.

Machinery has increased the demand for labor, and has added to the wages of laborers, [is this true?] and has reduced the price of the necessaries of life. New England Farmer Nov. 1856.

Ed. Enc. D. 260 Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, and stirred up a herd of opponents, so that his practice as a physician fell off. The bigotted abettors of old systems impeded him by whispers & by writings. Dr Primrose of Oxford was his first opponent; next Parisanus of Venice, Riolan of Paris, Plemp at Louvaine, &c

New & Old

Old ways may be best.

"The good old ways our fathers trod, though often scouted, are still to be commended, in preference to a new path, until we are well satisfied that the new is a shorter cut or a safer route." N. E. Farmer Feb. 1857

This regard for things ancient; this tendency of men to walk in the ways of their fathers is worthy to be fostered. The old paths, long tried paths which wisdom & the fathers have trodden, should be asked after by the children. —— But we should know that age does not sanctify; that a path may be old and yet unworthy to be trodden. —— Let us look after the right paths rather than the old ones.

There's a possibility of reaching a higher standard of excellence than has been reached before. Else what is the advantage of experience? There's such a thing as human progress & advancement.

Portland Transcript. 1857.

Sleighs, Sleds, &c. [Cont from p. 127

Samuel Gaylord's accounts — continued from p. 127.

1774. Paid Soles for a slay 1/8.
1773 making neaps for a slay 1/4.
" my slay 4 days — 4/.
" do do 7 do — 7/.
1776. Ebenr Mack, making slay box 20/.
1774. J.C. Williams " slay 26/
" do " a loading box 3/
1778 do to my old sleigh frame 10/.
1776 Lemuel Warner making slay box 20/
1782 2 runn a slay box. each 15/
1783. John Brooks, a slay frame 21/.
1777. Ed. Hubbard, slay box, old way 30/
" do. a loading box 1/6.
1780 making a slay frame 23/.
1786. making slay neaps 2/.
1784 N. Warner, making slay box 3/.
1781. John Eastman, making slay frame & box — 23/
and making a slay frame 13/
1783. Enos Smith, a lobby box made 1/8.
1785 Dr Kettledge, a slay frame and box & whippletrees 55/
same Coloring a slay 15/6
1787 Eleazar Porter my slay to Boston — 16/8.
mending his slay — 8/4.
1771. J.C. Williams, neaps for a slay 3/6.
To slayes work 6/.
To my part of the slay (by the Road)

1778 Mending 2 slays — 20/
1781. Daniel, making a slay 2/6
1774 my slay to Chesterfield 2/6
1776 a slay yoke 6d + one 8d
1776 making a slay box T.E. 20/
1777 making neaps for a slay 2/6
1786 do — do — 2/8
1777. for Whippletrees for slay 1/4
1786. making slay box 3/6 D.
1787 Charles Phelps, making slay box & laying floor to slay 32/
1788 He charged for his slay 20 shillings — 13/4
1783. pair Whippletrees for slay 9/
1785 Elisha Dickinson, making a slay — 55/
Do. making loading box 2/6
1785 Dr Timo. Lyman, making a slay box 38/.
1790 making a pung box 4/
for abram Fox
1786 making slay neaps 2/4
1781 Wm Billings, making a slay old way 55/
1775 Dec. Dr Kellogg, mending for slay. 12/. [illegible]
1772 Staples for your slay 6d.

Nuts and Nutting [cont. from Misc. 11. 113 and 9. 219]

H. W. Beecher thinks children are very fond of Nutting. They get baskets & bags, & some older persons to shake the chestnut-trees; and go forth in great glee. The limbs are shaken, the chestnuts rattle & some fall on their heads; there is eager picking up, and the heap grows. They have some cold dinner in a basket, which they eat by the side of a brook.

April 1857. Hickory nuts in N. York $1.75 bushel wholesale for N. York nuts. Western Hickory nuts, no sale. Pecan Nuts, 9 to 11 lb.

Oct 21. 1857. Wholesale Price in New York — Chestnuts $3.50 to 4 dollars a bushel: Hickory nuts 1.50 to 2.00 bushel

Oct 1857 in Northampton, Chestnuts and late, & many not ripe Oct. 20. They are retailed at 10 cents per quart Probably cost about 2 dollars per bushel.

M. 4. 283. Brande } "To go a nutting" was done on certain days, and at other times, in England

Nuts in Hadley.

1859. Mrs Newton, born 1776, says children went to gather chestnuts & walnuts, south of the Mills — seems not to have been very common. Gathered some butternuts

Mr Hooker, in sermon in Lewis' annals Hadley 1809. says they sold some walnuts — one man had sold 40 bushels, but a great many were stolen. Were 1 dollar and rose to 1.25 & 1.50 a bushel. many trees had been sold for timber — Chestnuts formerly 62 or 75 cents a bushel, much more now.

1857 Sept. Mr. Smith says the walnuts are or have been plenty about Fort river — are plundered by parties of children & older persons with impunity. Many of the trees cut down for timber & sold, used for fellies, &c. Nuts used to be sold for 75c — higher since.

Chestnuts — not many; not much chestnutting by those in the village when he was young 60 years ago — few in the woods, not so many as now. More clearing chestnuts now. Always were free plunder.

Butternuts are gathered by some — are not sold.

Mast or Nuts eaten by Animals. (See M. 2. 294

M. 9. 49 | At the Conquest (1066) and after, the woods of England were valued by the number of swine the acorns would maintain.
Mast was also used by men as well as animals, 1116.

M. 13. 405. Heresbachius & Googe say, 1577, that the best Mast is oak, next-best beech and chestnut. all good for fattening cattle, especially hogs. [cattle in three days] unloaded hogs & horses. Heath: mast below in shapes to that eaten by hogs.
Fruit for men & animals from oak, beech, chestnut, medlar, [illegible]

M. 3. 3. Markham says in the mast Counties of England, swine are fed on mast by those who live near woods, 6 or 8 weeks, then put in a sty & fed on peas 10 to 14 days to harden the flesh. mast pork makes the best bacon.

M. 3. 48 c. Markham says. "Put swine to mast," in September.
" " In November, latter part, "bring your swine from the mast and feed them for the slaughter."

Truth and Deviation from Truth.

M. 2. 212.6. references

"Paradoxical as it may appear, it may be said, that there is no such thing as abstract truth, and men are nearly as often misled by rigid rules, as helped by them!" — "actual observation & experience among men and things, strengthen the powers of the mind itself much more rapidly than any process of abstract study."

Rev. Dr Burnap, Nov. 1856

[Exaggeration of Language. Embellishment.

Truth is a conformity to fact or reality. But what a large portion of what we read is not an exact conformity to fact or reality! Of the affirmations assertions, statements in the English language, how many are exaggerated, embellished! how few are exactly conformed to the truth! Would not the exact truth and no more be dull reading to most people? Cowper says, "Man first loves to be deceived & then is"

Misc. 7. page 4] White of Selborne says: "There is such a propensity in mankind towards deceiving & being deceived that one cannot safely relate anything from common report, without expressing a due degree of doubt and suspicion."

[Does not a large portion of history stand on a basis no better than this "common report," which White receives with doubt & suspicion?

Of that which is written and spoken, how large a portion is with the intent & purpose, to deceive and lead into error, & not to disseminate truth! And how much is written & spoken, without intention to deceive, which is a departure from truth!

M. 11. 375. "Whatever is very remarkable is always represented as being more extraordinary than it really is"

note to Adam Smith's

p. 135 Truth & Interest

When the mind has received a strong personal bias in a particular direction, it is unfitted for the investigation of truth. He whose feelings are strongly interested for a particular decision, is not to be trusted in his conclusions. Our personal feelings, if we allow them to prevail, distort our intellectual perceptions. How often do we see men in a plain case, taking ground, each on the side that favors his particular interest. They do not mean to lie, but a strong personal bias gives an undue weight to the arguments on their side, & unfits them to weigh the arguments on the other side.

R.B.J. Morrison

Truth and Error.

m.5 "Truth is better than error, were it only "as Hannibal's
2/ Vinegar" Carlyle.

"There is nothing in this world so beautiful as truth; Works of imagination derive their peculiar charm from their close adherence to nature, which is but another name for truth." Am. J. Review. II. p. 46.

The poets lines embody an awful truth:-
"Truth forever on the scaffold;
Wrong forever on the throne". My. Ch. Inquirer

There is more error than truth in the world. A majority of men love error more than truth.
Rev Mr Hall's sermon, May 24. 1857. in Edwards Chron.

"All Truth, to retain its temper, must be whetted against an opposing blade". Bayard Taylor says this in speaking of the importance of Toleration in Norway.

Truth & Interest.

"Proclaim a truth that bears against the prejudices or interests of men, & then reckon with certainty upon being knocked on the head." This from an English paper, 1858. The editor advises one that doubts, to lecture on Gambling at the Epsom races or on the Stock Exchange or to hint to merchants & clergy of New York or to Southern Slaveholders, that Slavery is not in accordance with the divine laws & the obligations of morality, & that the traffic in human flesh & blood & the perpetual degradation of a race are opposed to Christianity and to civilization, and the merchants, clergy will clamor you down, & the slaveholders will knock you on the head or consign you to judge Lynch. The horse race and stock exchange gamblers will abuse & maltreat you.

m.2.292c Legislation should be in favor of the ignorant, Legislation for laborers m.16.113.

Ed. Enc. E. 301 } "many farmers are imperfect judges of the quality of grass-seeds; hence they are entitled to some share of legislative protection". The purchasers of flaxseed were protected by rigid laws.

[Should not legislation be mainly for the protection of the ignorant & the poor, and not chiefly for the security and advantage of the rich?

Saddles, Harnesses, &c [Cont from p. 137

Misc. 1. 48. Blith, 1652, represents ploughs drawn by oxen, and others by horses. The horses draw by a chain, that is, by what was then called collar and hames.

Records, Samuel King of Northampton, made or mended Saddles. In his Inventory 1701. Had a shod saddle skirts, bees & pads 32/. Girth web & leather 4o/ Calfskin & saddlestraps leather 30/.

Saddles. Harnesses, &c. [Cont. from p. 147

Prices 48. Saml Alwood, saddler 1738 — He sold a homely saddle 1742 for £6 (but by 30/ or a little more.) In 1744, he sold a better one for £9.10. (perhaps 47/6 or 8 doll.
He bought many beaver pelts for his trade from 1/ to 2/6.
N. Coleight — w b o C at 1/4. Lawful. Hunt thought he sold his saddles & other work at dear rates.

Prices 69. Samuel Clark, a saddler, was in A.H. 1748. Bought many p. 30. beaver pelts.

Prices 226 & 227 Pomeroy. 1762. 2 Saddles £7 3/4 (£14.0.T.) 6 husk collars £1.
Private — Side Saddle 26/8 (10£ O.T.) 2 pillions 24/. & 6/ another saddle.

Hadley 3. 206. Saddle, bridle and male pillion 28/. Bridle 4/6 Straps 5/.
1733. Leather Collar 4/6. 2 Husk collars 3/6.

In Connecticut — Harnesses or parts of them

Con. 5. 332. Whippletree 1685. Whippletree chains 1666. & Horse chain
" " 2 pairs "hames & collar" 1668. [The collar was the stuffed part of the hames, & only the crooked pieces were called hames]
Con 5. 333. Saddle, pillion & pannell 1670. — 332. 1663. Horse collar & Traces
" " "horse collar & hames" 1671.
" " "Dutch Collar" — 1682 (Pynchon Led Dutch Collar.
" 354. Collars & Hames. Husk collars & hames. Hames & flag collar. 1696 to 1698
Saddles. Hartford &c
Con. 5. 375. Thomas Lord was made saddler & pillions sold a saddle 22/8.
" " John Turner, tanner, sold saddles at 22/. & 25/. ab. 1700.
" 374 Ebenezer Gilbert, tanner. made bridle 8 d.
Con 7. 125. Saml Bissell had 1700. "horse collar & hames".
" 7. 141. John Kilburn. "Flag collar & hames 11/6." = 7.94 Husk collar & hames
" 7 155 N. Stow. 1705. "Horse collar with hames".
" 7 108. M. Dickinson 1698. "Hames & flag collar". Saddle & bridle 30/
Hamp. 243. 2d Samuel Porter, 1722, had cumbbit and bridle and crupper and breastplate 15/6. Saddle & furniture, bridle, portmanteau 12/. Spurs,
" 48. Richard Fellows. 1663. had 2 pairs horse chains & hames & hooks to them 24/. horse collar 3/
" 53. Nath Clark. 1669 had saddle, two bridles & a pillion 30/.
" 50 Mary Barnard 1665 had saddle, pillion cloth, &c 56/
This is the first saddle named in Hampshire inventories.
" 60. John Webb 1670, had a saddle & collar, pillion } Hamp. 2:7. '68.
" 50. Matthew Cole 1665. had saddle & bridle } St. Tenn. saddle, pillion and cloth
" 51. John White Jr. had saddle & bridle 1665
" 253. "Horse gears" 1662. Whippletree chain 1661. Horse chains 1664
" 253. Hames & hooks & collars. 1664. [R Chunk & St. Tenn 1668. Traces.

[Cont. p. 136

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m. 2. 250. Cradle Scythe, and Harvesting (Cont. from M. 8. 358 Nat Hist. 2. 276: M.g. 223.
see M. 2. 277 & References.

London p. 69. pictures the Cradle Scythe used in France
do p. 364. pictures another — doesn't say it is used in England.
but perhaps it is.

Heresbachius and Barnabe Googe mention that Wheat
m. 13. 402 | rye and grain with a sturdy stalk is reaped
1570-1577 | with a sickle — but "in some places
they use a great scythe with a long swath
and fenced with a crooked frame of sticks
wherewith with both hands, they cut down the
corn and lay it in swathes as they do grass
when they mow it, and with that they mow
the highest sorts of corn." [Hers is a cradle in 1570 -
probably used in Germany, not in England.

London 364. The Sickle, the Reaping Hook, and the
+459. Hainault Scythe are used in England for cutting
466. grain; and the Cradle Scythe, which seems different
from the cradle scythe of France (see the figures.) The
Con. 10. 439. sickle hook has saw teeth or is serrated; the reaping
hook is smooth & sharp like a scythe.

Three instruments for reaping grain — the Sickle,
Hook, and Scythe. Most Wheat and Rye are cut
with the Sickle (and Hook) in Great Britain. Some
grain is cut with the hay scythe or one without
fingers, apparently. A scythe with a bow is
L. 759 mentioned & pictured, and a cradle scythe with
fingers.

1570 to 1577. In the days of Heresbachius & Googe,
m. 13 | there was Summer & Winter grain — sown
402 | in Spring & autumn: and it was observed then, that
"grain ought to be cut before it is ripe, a little"
or "before it is hard."

Order of Harvest

1 Rapeseed, is first gathered. (Buckwheat seems after, or may be
2 Winter Barley is next harvested — in June
3 Hemp harvest comes next
4 Rye is to be reaped in June or July
5 Wheat harvest follows that of rye (Winter Wheat. Flowers June 10
6 Peas, Beans, Tares and Lentils are harvested after Wheat

Summer Barley — time of harvest not given — seems July.
Oats — used for horses & cattle, & for pottage or gruel. Time of harvest not given
Spelt, Fitches, Millet, Panicum, Buckwheat, Lentils, &c. not used.
[Remarks seem to refer to Holland & Germany — not to England.

Harvesting by Cradle Scythe & otherwise.

M. 3. 38 / 3. 39 | Harvests in England in Markhams Husbandman 1613.

Rye first ripe - (about 14 th August he says. cuts it 2 ways)

Wheate Harvest comes next. Shocks of 7 sheaves & more

Wheat Harvest next. Shocks of 12 or 14 sheaves.

Barley Harvest next - mown close to ground - sometimes bound, sometimes raked up loosely.

Oats Harvest next - Mown & put in sheaves or cocks, like Barley. (No allusion to a cradle.

Beans alone or Beans & Peas mixed were mown. Beans alone raked into cocks. Beans & peas mixed were made with a hook into "little round reapes". [reapes seem small cocks or heaps. & next into cocks.

Pease alone, or Pease & Fitches, were cut from the ground with a long hook. and made into reaps; then 10 reaps put into a cock. [The weak valley reaping also

[Did the peas hook cut the pea stalks? I had supposed they pulled up the vines. I think now the stalk was cut.

M. 13. 381. Threshing Peas was very dirty work.

M 3. 48 B.. Time of Harvest in England, in Markhams time.

Harvest. He gives no directions for harvesting in July.

M 3. 48 C. In August, he says, "Shear down wheat & Rye, mow barley & oats."

" " In September "Reap beans, peas & other pulse." all old style.

Systema Agriculturae / J. W. 1681 / misc 13. 349 } Cradle. is a frame of wood fixed to a scythe for the mowing of corn, &c which uses if to be laid by the better in swarth; is called a cradle scythe"

M 13. 385. Plot's Staffordshire says they sometimes mow 1686. barley with scythe and cadar. in some parts, [Was not this cadar, a cradle?

M 13. 385. Plot like others, says they reap wheat & rye in Staffordshire; mow barley & oats in some parts, and in some reap with hooks, the barley & oats. Peas & beans reaped with hooks.

M. 13. 385. Plot believed that wheat sometimes changed to rye on some land, and rye to wheat.! abound.

Pease Hook was shaped like a sickle, had a smooth or scythe edge, and a long handle - Peas commonly cut with this.

Beans, upright - besides being mown, are sometimes cut with a sickle (usually cut with a sickle. London says). In some instances pulled up by roots -

140 Harvesting. Cradle Scythe, &c

Ed. Enc. V. E. p. 335 1811. } Livingston, on American Agriculture, says culmiferous crops [grain] are mown by a scythe affixed to a cradle, consisting of 5 or more ribs of strong, pointed, elastic wood, into which the grain falls as it is cut, & is laid in regular rows for the binders. This mode of reaping saves labor, & saves more of the straw for the barn yard.

Deanes N. E. Farmer p. 317 } Says an acre of wheat is a large day's work for a reaper; and the usual price for reaping an acre has been a bushel of the grain.

Grain. Flour. &c. Cont from M. 16. 186 + 187

M. 2. 294 **Meslin or Mixed Grain.** M. 2. 294. M. 8. 410. spelled also Maslin, Mescelin, Mixelane, &c.

M. 1. 58, Mixtures noted by Holinshed. 1577 or "Mixed corn".
Peas and beans sown together.
also Tares and Oats. " "
" Rye & wheat. " " This mixture called Miscelin by #
Mixtures in Markham 1613.

M. 3. 38 Wheat & Rye — called Meslin - harvested between Rye & Wheat
3. 39. Peas & Beans, mixed — reaped cut with a ~~Scythe~~ sickle.
3. 39. Peas & Fitches or Vetches, mixed. Cut with a hook.

The preceding mixtures in the Field, are not all the same mixtures in the oven. Wheat & Rye or meslin bread was used, not the others — also mentioned,
Bread of Barley, Wheat & Rye, (London 1760)
& Bread of Barley Wheat & Oats (M. 8. 410.
and other mixtures
Domestic Life in England (M. 8. 410) calls this bread made of Different grains. "Maslyn bread"; though the 2 or 3 kinds of grain were not sowed together.
Bread made of Rye & Peas noticed M. 8. 410.

Deane's N. E. Farmer 1790. says the name meslin is commonly applied to a mixture of wheat & rye. He thinks a mixture of wheat and barley would be better, but admits that barley is a poor ingredient in bread. Barley prevents the blight of wheat, he says. — Meslin was sowed in Hadley till after 1800.
"Mislen or Maslen. Corn mixed, as wheat with rye." Systema Agriculturae 1681.
wms

Spring or Summer Wheat.

In Iowa, there were in 1856 — of Spring Wheat — 223. 233 acres
Which produced (about 22 6/7 bush per acre) — 4. 972. 093 bushels
Winter Wheat - - - - - - - - - - 495. 768 "

It seems from this (from a correspondent of N. Y. Evangelist. 1857 Jan) that most of the wheat in Iowa is Spring Wheat. It is the same in Illinois, perhaps in most of the new States.
Iowa had 732. 803 acres Ind. Corn yielding — 30. 085. 127 bushels (about 40 1/2 to the acre
Iowa had 190. 158 acres Oats, & 6. 054. 341. bushels.

Maine Agricultural Report 1856, shows that the wheat raised in that State for many years is Summer Wheat. Winter wheat generally fails though some raise it especially on burnt [ashes] land. (and do. most of it is winter-killed. ~~also~~ Wheat is injured by the weevil or rust to a great extent — The wheat raised in Aroostook is Spring Wheat. Why is not wheat killed on burnt land? [Answer not satisfactory to me.] Wheat yields 10 to 12 bushels an acre.

m. 2. 299 **Shocks of grain**

M. 13. 385. In Staffordshire (Plot). Wheat and rye were put in heaps of 12 sheaves — 9 stand on the butts, covered by 3 sheaves. (Not called shocks by Plot. 1686

M. 3. 38. Markham's shocks of wheat were of 12 a 14 sheaves each; half upright, & half across them.

" " Her shocks of Rye were of 7 sheaves or more; when of 7, 4 were placed upright & 3 on them bottom upwards.

London p. 754. 200 years later, says of wheat, — "the sheaves are set up in shocks or stooks, each with 12 sheaves, or 14 if the straw be long. In a shock of 14 sheaves, two rows of 6 sheaves are placed apart at bottom & close at top, & two sheaves cover the 12, the grain end of both being towards the ends of the lines.

Indian Corn in Maine. Report 1856.

Indian corn furnishes more nutricious matter for man & beast, & makes bread and meat at less cost, than any other grain. It is the surest of all grains to ripen a good crop. It will stand severe drought and dampness. It is rarely injured by fly, weevil, midge, bug, or worm; blight, rot, rust, and mildew, it scarcely knows. The early settlers of New England knew some thing of its value. It grows in every state from Maine to Texas. Cultivation of Corn increasing in Maine. Average in the State 30 & 35 bushels per acre.

In Maine, Oats yields 30 to 35 bushels per acre; Rye 10 to 20 bushels; barley 20 to 30 bushels; Peas 10 bushels; beans with corn (not sowed alone) 5 bushels. Buckwheat 15 bushels. Potatoes 150 to 200 bushels. (Peas, beans & buckwheat, in only one returns.)

Winter Wheat.

One writer thinks this wheat is winter killed because the ground is too wet; another because it is sown too late. Much said about having the land drained or dry, for winter wheat. Another says — "for winter grain a good covering of snow is the main thing, north, south, east, west."

Why is wheat winter killed in Maine, New Hampshire & Vermont if snow will prevent? Why is it killed in our meadows, if dry land keeps it from killing winter killing? It is sometimes winter killed when covered with snow & the land dry — It was winter killed in Massachusetts 150 & 200 years ago.

1/4/14

Grain, Flour, &c

Average crops in England

The mark Lane Express. Oct 30-1856. estimates the crops throughout England, as follows:- Wheat 16 to 48 bushels averaging 30. Barley 24 to 56 bushels, average 36 bushels. Oats 16 to 96, averaging 40 bushels. Beans 18 to 48 average 32 bushels. Peas 32 bushels. Turnips 16 to 28 tons per acre.

[These estimates must be too high. After making deductions, they will be much higher than crops in United States, in new or old states. [Hollingshed 1577 m. 1. 58. gives crops in England mean wheat 16 to 20 bushels; barley 36. oats & rye like 32 to 40; more 3, less N. [These were crops on well tilled land.

p. 145

Pop Corn.

Much of this is raised for children & grown people. It is eaten by companies, when on a visit, to other occasions. Corn-poppers of wire cost about 25 cents. As an article of food, it is palatable to almost all, eaten dry or in milk. [It is similar to the old no cake of the Indians.] It is recommended to more general use in N. E Farmer, Feb. 1857.

Common Hoe Cake of Virginia } are said to be nearly
Johnny Cake of New England } alike.

Being cooked without yeast; they are more nutritious than yeast-risen loaves of any kinds.

Leavened bread disengages a part of the nutritive matter in the process of baking.

Summer Wheat.

Kalm &c. } About Quebec, they sowed grain in 1745 the last
M. 3. 104 } week in April and just past of May; and Harvested Aug. 22 to Sept 25.

3. 102. Kalm says Summer wheat rye & other grain grow in Canada

Indian Corn. Its Growth.

From the old Mass. Ag. Repository. (In N. E Farmer, March 1857

	Planted	Sprouted. days	Tasselled. days.	Silked. days.	Established green. days
1792.	may 4 —	May 12 — 8	— June 30. 57	— July 14. 71.	— Aug 1. — 89
1793	April 26 —	may 12. 12	— June 19. 54.	— July 5 70.	— July 23. 88
"	July 15 —	July 22. 7	— Aug 24. 40	— Sept 15. 61.	— Oct 10. 86
1794	may 3 —	may 15. 12	— June 27. 55	— July 12. 70	— July 29. 87
"	June 21 —	June 28. 7	— July 28. 37	— Aug 13. 53	— Sept 1. 72
1796	April 27.	may 15. 18	— July 10. 74	— July 24. 88.	— — — —

Grain in Massachusetts 1816 [from Mass. Ag. Journal Jan 1817.

Crops in bushels to the acre.

	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Barley	Potatoes
West Springfield &c.	12 to 20.	5 to 15.	15 to 40	—	
Shrewsbury &c.	12 —	— 15.	— 35	— 18	
Newbury &c.	16 to 20.	— 15	— 40	— 30	— 200
Danvers &c.	.....	25 to 40	— 20	—	
Vassalboro &c.	— —	— —	30 to 40	—	

An acre of Indian corn requires on an average — 18 days labor of a man, at least.

Grain, Flour, &c.

Western States. 1857 July.

Wheat. Ohio produces the most wheat; Illinois is next; Indiana is 3d. Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri yield each about half as much as Indiana or 1/3 as much as Illinois - 1/4 as much as Ohio. Tennessee and Iowa only half as much as the 4 States, viz Kentucky, &c

Indian Corn. Of the Western States, Ohio yields the most corn. Illinois is next. Kentucky & Indiana come next and are alike. Tennessee but little behind and next Missouri. Iowa produces 1/3 as much as Pennesee & more than double Michigan & Wisconsin. the two that yield the least.

[There are only estimates of a Cincinnati paper based on the census returns of 1850.

p.144. Pop corn

most beautiful pop-corn in a parched state is sold on the cars on the Fitchburg rail road at 4 cents for what is in a paper bag - perhaps 1½ pint. It is all White being completely turned inside out and every tender one - is salted a little.

Tracing Corn.

The old way to keep seed corn 50 or 60 years ago (say 1800 and before) was to select the best ears from the heap when husking, braid them together by the husks & hang them up to dry. — A writer in N.E. Farmer for July 1857, mentions one man who selected the best ears from the field before harvesting.

Change in New England

from rye, corn, Domestic wheat, &c. to wheat flour from other states, as common food. M. 19. 38.

Hoeing Corn

Thomas Haskell of Gloucester, July 1857, notices the "old fashioned way of hoeing corn three times, and potatoes thrice," and nothing more done. He hoes over the land the 4th time, about the first of August, to kill the weeds. [Some Northampton farmers hoe corn 4 times. N.E. Farmer.

Freight of Wheat flour.

M. 15. 400 / M. 2. 274. 3 Barrels of flour sent to J.P. Strong, my neighbor, from his wife's place Pomeroy, in Northern Illinois, cost for freight $2.30 per barrel, to this town; + the flour cost 6½ $ per barrel in Illinois. This was last summer. A large quantity would have cost less, freight to N York would be less. From Indiana to N York called 1.50 per barrel 1855. [M. 15. 400.

Cont in M. 19. 272

Indian Corn

Beaten by all sorts of poultry, horses, sheep & cattle, bears & raccoons, swine, squirrels especially chipmucks, crows, jays, &c

The meal makes delicious brown bread, johnny cakes, hoe cakes, hasty pudding & other puddings, samp, hominy, &c. Corn, green, is eaten boiled & roasted; ripe is parched, &c. Judd's Agriculturist 1857.

146 Saddles, Harnesses, Pillions } Compare M. 15.363
Pannels, &c

From Systema Agriculturae of 1681

M. 13.348. Harneys, Ropes, Collars – fitted to horses and other animals for drawing. (Perhaps Ropes and collars are the meaning of Harness.)

M. 13.348. Pannel, Pad or Packsaddle – a saddle to carry burdens.

M. 13.348. Sussingle [Suncingle] – a large girt that carriers bind their packs with.

M. 13.349. Collers – are about Cattles necks to draw by.

From Heresbachius & B. Googe. 1570–1577.

M. 13.398 Among tools of husbandry, are Collars, Bridletreins, headstalls, halters, traces cords, harnes. whips. ropes & lines.

M. 13 353. 1613. Markham directs to make ready his "Collars, hames, traites (traces), halter, mullens, and plough-geers." This direction is to the ploughman – This is the harness of a horse or horses in the plough. what were mullens?

1613 Markhams Harness for 4 horses drawing a plough in pairs.

M. 13 36. Each of the horses had Harnes made of ash or oak, which "girt the collars about". (collars not described) and the treates (or draw ropes) were fastened to the hames; Each horse had a whipple tree, which Markham names Swingletrees, and each pair of horses had a long whipple tree or piece of wood, called a Toastrell, to which the single Whippletrees were fastened. No hold backs nor girts – no leather or very little about the harness. There were bands under the belly from treate to treate to keep the traces down; and bands over the back to keep the traces up. These were not Girts, but used to keep the traces in their places. Something about the neck (withes or thongs) to keep up the main chains.

M. 2. 226. Tull's Harness, on 2 horses, tandem, to a plough. Bridle, Hames, collar, hold up chains, & draw chains were the whole harness. No leather hold backs. girts. &c The hind horse is in thills called limbers, & has a whipple tree behind, which Tull calls Whipper. A chain passes over his back on a kettle saddle or pad, from one limber to the other, to hold them up. The traces of the forward horse go back to the swingle tree of the whippletree of the hind horse, being very long; the hold up by a strap over the back of the forward horse, and a chain over the shoulders or hames of the rear horse. Tull calls the leather part of the hames "collar" and the outer part the wood of the collar a hames"

Saddles, Harnesses, &c

The old Harness for draught horses consisted of Collar and hames both often called collar or hames, and traces or draught chains or ropes. There was on the head a bridle & reins, or a halter; then was a whipple tree. These things cost but little and farmers in New England made some things themselves & common mechanics made the rest. A Harnessmaker was not needed in the agricultural part of the colonies of N.E. for a century. Harness leather was not called for.

Harness became necessary, made of leather in part, as soon as coaches were used to draw pleasure carriages or farm vehicles. The carriages & harness were both imported, chiefly, for a long time; and a harness of the breed of horses was needed as soon as they had to hold back in carts, waggons, &c was made by men who worked in leather, as shoemakers, saddlers &c

M.I. 3. 354. Markham's Tree Harrow is drawn by one horse, which has a collar & hames, and traits or traces fastened to the hames & to the swingle tree behind, which is fastened to the tree by a rope.

Ed. Early C. I. p. 239. 1809. A figure of a plough & horse is given. The horse has collar, hames, draw chains and whipple tree. Nothing on the back nor breech. The bridle reins are over the top of the hames. Perhaps a strap went over his back to keep up the chains, but none is represented. Very similar to Markham's harness 200 years before.

London's Encyc. p 469 Collars and Saddles are leading articles for a laboring animal's harness. They should fit properly. The "collar-blades" to which the wood of the hames

Saddler, or Hadley.

Hadley Rec. 3. 114 9. 119 Jos Frea Ballard mended saddles, collars, &c 1764
3. 118 made collars, stump leathers, saddles, &c.
3. 118 Samuel Gaillon made something called "slay tacklin" at 12/. about 1786.
3. 118 Jacob Rosefelt sold slay tacklin 1775 @ 28/6, & a slay 20/
3. 68. Eleazar Porter 1758 — 2 side saddles 66/8 & 8/. 2 mens Saddly 53/. 10/. 8/. 8/. 2 bridles 3/4. 1/4. Pillion 6/8. horsewhip 2/

Pynchon 334. Rev. B. Woodbridge, side saddle 1750, 16£ O.T. (26/8 sterling)
" 302 R. Ch. Williams 1754. Saddle, bridle & furniture 5£. Small bag & 13/4 fine
" 302 H. Dwight 1732, Side saddle 3£. Pannel 2£. Pillion 10/ old portmanteau 4/ taken
" 205. These purchased Saddles things of H. Dwight 1762-64 — Samuel Clark, N.H. Joseph Hubbard, Hadley, James Henry & Nathl Bartlett, S. Hadley, Justin Bull, Deerfield.
" 331. J. Mallefield, 1701. 1 side saddle, bridle & male pillion, all 16/.
" " 1 Portmantle, lock & chain 16/. Pr. lock &/.

Cont. on page 137

Swedish Schools. School system established 1848 — to be one
m. 2. 298 in every parish, under supervision of the pastor.
Norway p. 380] Obstacles are want of interest among the people, & scattered condition of the population, & poor state of the Normal Schools.
Some parishes are 10 & some 20 miles in length.

Circulating Schools have been allowed in such parishes. The teacher teaches for a time in one part & then in another part of the parish &c & the schools circulate. — [Circulating schools were
Sabbaths m. 2. 299 once common in New England, in many towns. Daniel Webster had his early education in such schools. See page 11.]

In Sweden teachers in the country get little pay — some only 25 dollars a year above their board — raised by taxes on the parish. They are inferior teachers, or many are.
The Catechism takes the place of usual school studies and of genuine religion — words are substituted for feelings of religion — at least it is too much so.
Every school has its rooms & instruments for gymnastics, and the children are strong & healthy.
There are scientific schools for mechanics also.
C. L. B. in N. Y. Tribune. Dec 9. 1856

Watertown Children (Francis's History, p. 44.

1679. "The Selectmen agreed that "they would go two and two through the town [of Watertown] to see that all the children be taught to read the English tongue, and some orthodox catechism."

[The authorities in towns took pains to see that all children could read. Though females did not generally attend the public schools, it was expected that they would all be taught to read at home.

Winthrop II. 264] Winthrop says under 1645 that "divers free schools were erected." He mentions Roxbury & Boston and says "other towns did the like." Boston voted to allow forever 50 £ to the master & an house, and 30 £ to an usher to teach to read, write & cipher, & to teach Indian children freely. Boston had a free school 1636 — before 1635

N. A. Review 1823. p. 379] Schools in Connecticut in early days. The School Fund, &c.
m. 9. 22 Circulating Schools in Duxbury.
9. 17 moving School in Framingham.

Schools.

Roxbury Free School. — (from Ellis

£

Dedham established a school 1644 & appropriated 20 a year to it — Roxbury established a free school about 1643; but the first agreement extant was in 1645. The people agreed to pay 26 £ a year to a schoolmaster and each subscribed a sum to be paid yearly, & bound their lands & houses for the payment. In Roxbury sums 2/. 3/. 4/. 5/. 6/. 8/. 10/. 11/. 12/. 13/. 16/. 20/ & 5 subscribed 24/. each Then were donations also years after. These school rents were collected for 106 years, though reduced one half afterwards, about 1674

1652. There was provision for "benches with forms" "Tables for the scholars": "seat for schoolmaster", a Desk to put the Dictionary on"; "and shelves to lay up books": house, doors, windows & chimny to be kept in order — 1668 the master was not to teach Abecedarians — nor was he obliged to teach the children of any but the signers, but might teach others & have the pay. Mr Hanford taught the school in 1650 and had 22 £ per annum. Mr Prudden in 1668 had 25 £, and got some thing from children of others besides signers.

1679 Children were to pay 4/. each or half a cord of wood —
1714 " " " — 4/6 each or 2 feet of wood (how much was 2 feet?
1735 " " " — 8/ " or 2 feet of wood. (" " "

1668 Prudden had his pay 3/4 in Indian corn or peas, & 1/4 in barley at price current in country rate (high prices) Nothing said about board.

1681. A teacher says the school house was shattered & nasty, glass broken & cold comes in, floor broken & torn up to kindle fires; seats some burnt & others out of kilter; one might about as well keep school in a hog sty, he said — New house built 1682.

Latin was not taught apparently till 1670 or later — though it was called a Grammar School by Eliot & Weld 1669

1728 Not only Abecedarians were excluded, but none were to be sent "till they can spell common easy English words, either in the primer or in the Psalter, in some good measure"

[Children were taught at home or by female private schools their letters and the rudiments of reading.

The Signers in 1645 were above 60 & included "well nigh the whole town". Others came in later not of this company nor owners of their lands. Owners of their lands were bound to pay the taxes.

Schools. Boys & Girls together.

At Antioch College, Ohio, of which Horace Mann is President, females are admitted on equal terms with males. The Boston Journal says the experiment is a great success; that it has been found that females refine rudeness into decency and shame insubordination into obedience; that the sexes mutually polish the manners and stimulate the scholarship of each other. —— The Cambridge Chronicle says "we regard it as one of the greatest mistakes in education, to separate the sexes in any institution of learning, from the primary school to the University."

Schools in Oldentime

A piece of poetry 1867. represents boys going to school in frock & trousers. with their kibbonses, having looks well combed & face washed clean; when they met a traveler, the boys took off their hats and made low bows & the girls low courtesies; when they spoke to old folks, they used Mister &c The school ma'am rapped on the window or door when the school hour arrived, & all ran; she wore to school a green calash & calico Vandyke. - no pantalettes, no silks, no bustle, nothing to swell out the dress. She was modest, loving, punctual, methodical. They had a spelling match and learned sounds, & the months, weeks, hours, &c on Saturday forenoon & found out about Cap year; she kept school till past her prime and died a school mistress. In Drew.

Boarding Round

Sarah Jewett (now Mrs Sarah Bradford, March 1857) says she has kept school in three outside districts in Northampton (2 at West Farms & 1 at South Farms) and boarded round, and she found it not disagreeable but pleasant. She did board with a few very poor or shiftless families she was always treated with kindness and respect wherever she did board, & they took care to have something good to eat for the "school marm"; and she got along better with the school by being acquainted with the parents and children at home. She thinks boarding round even in outside districts, is not a bad system, but often good for the teacher, parents & children. The teacher learns much more about men & women, & manners and habits, than she would otherwise. Others agree with Sarah Bradford. Some do not.

Schools.

m.2.235 ## Boys & Girls together — [Cont. from m.14.257, m16.171

Miss Susan B. Anthony, at the session of the American Institute of Instruction at Springfield, in the fall of 1856, advocated the education of boys and girls together. None opposed her, but what she said was evidently repugnant to the opinions & prejudices of many present.

The Springfield Republican says fact & philosophy were on both side of the question; and that it has been demonstrated in instances innumerable, that the two sexes, under whatever phase of life they may be brought together in reason, exercise upon each other a restraining and softening influence.

When brought together they desire to appear well before each other, & to secure one another's good opinion. They grow circumspect in their expressions, and there is less rudeness & coarseness, & the females exercise a softening & purifying influence. All the old fashioned Academies of New England receive both sexes, & we cannot recal to memory a single instance of scandal connected with those institutions while not a year passes but some melancholy case is reported concerning a female boarding school. Wilbraham Academy & Williston Seminary receive and educate both sexes, & this may be one reason of their success — These are many of them, not boys & girls, but mature young men & women. They might associate advantageously, even after entering college.

It is time to do away with the idea that the sexes are dangerous to each other naturally, & that the only protection to virtue is a bar or bolt; & that there is nothing to be trusted in manly honor, nor in feminine truth & modesty.

Our colleges are too often schools of immorality and dissipation, especially in locations that favor debauchery. Many young men are ruined at college. Virtuous female society would have saved most of these — The idea that woman is the only one who needs looking after in our systems of Education is entirely wrong. Fifty men are ruined in the progress of education to one woman.

Springfield Weekly Republican dec. 20. 1856.

"Ohio has opened two large flourishing colleges, Oberlin and Antioch, where both sexes are admitted to the same privileges of education. The High Schools in her cities are opened to males & females alike."

N.Y. Ch. Inquirer 1857.

[Cont. on page 378.

Hemp & Flax. [Cont. from M. 15. 417

Misc. 13. 415-416. Markham's account of raising hemp & flax – rotting it, dressing it, spinning it on the rock, & on the wheel, and all processes till it is made into cloth & whitened. [See pages 415 & 416, in No. 13, & references.

[It seems to have been pulled in those days after the seed was "brown", of course ripe, & was generally rotted in water, or "ripened", but sometimes on the ground. Tools in dressing it:– Brake, Swingle tree block, Swingle tree dagger, heckle. – Method of bucking, &c

M. 13. 350. Systema Agriculturae by J. W. 1681.
Hemp sown in ~~March~~ April – pulled, bound, unbleubs, housed, thrashed, watered, dried, broke and Tewtawed.

M. 13. 350. Flax, sown in March or April – "pulled when ripe"; bound in handfulls & set up to dry; housed, thrashed or seed separated, watered, dried, broken, and tewtawed.

Hemp & flax ~~was~~ was much neglected in England, and the English purchased most of their hempen & flaxen commodities of strangers. Scotland, Holland, France, &c made finer linen than England.

[J. Worlidge complains of neglect, 1681, as Holinshed did a century before. His flax was evidently "ripe" when it was pulled, and was "thrashed" to separate the seed, as it was 60 or 70 years before when Markham wrote – When both wrote, the flax was made into coarse, or not very fine, cloth for family use; not exported much if any. Later when finer linen was made, it was pulled before the seed was formed. Families for their own use let the seed get ripe, apparently, in old England as in New England. Flax was watered to rot it in Old E. Scotland was much in advance of England 1681. I (and perhaps Ireland – but not so said)

London 89-90, page 43, that Tusser in 1562, mentions hemp and flax as common crops.

1859. Some have spun flax on the foot wheel since 1820 and made cloth – They had flax raised before. Mrs. Sy. W. Smith's family, old Mrs. Newton, &c. in Hadley

Nov 1789. Flaxseed — was sent from Southampton to Hartford by Teams — J. Judd Jr sent some

M.H. 2/5 Price of flax in 1672 — sent from Northampton to aid Harvard college — was 1/. per pound when wheat was 3/. per bushel. This seems a large price for flax, compared with that of wheat.

Flax in Hadley. Surv. Misc. 9. 96.

Had 3. In Obum Smith's book 7½ & 8d per lb —
212 & 0. Daeman Flax was 1/6 old tenor or 2⅔ pence per lb. This was almost ⅓ the value.
216. 1782 to 1792, flax was 8d ; as cash 7d
116. Enos Smith paid for dressing flax 1773. 2/ & 2/4 a day.
117. His price of flax is 8d per lb. commonly 1775 to 1780.
68. Eleazar Porter's Inventory 1758, 28 lbs flax 15/. (6½d.
" 11 lbs Tow 3/. (3¼d per lb.) in sum
110. Enos Smith had 40 lbs flax of J. Hall 1773, at 7⅓ 24/. (7⅓ is 4/6 old Tenor — a common price.
1779. do : do had 24 lbs flax at 6 : 12/. called "the old way"
112 Flaxseed called 4/. 1771

Prices 249 Flax in J. Hawley's accts. 1723 to 1730, called 1/. per lb (perhaps 7d lbs.
282. Flax in 1737. 1/6 swingled, 1/10 hetchelled (about 7d and 8d. lbs
284. Flax in 1747. 4/. lb (perhaps 7d — Prices 289. Flax 1755, 6½d. 1764 8d.

Enos Smith. Flax seed sold at 4/. 1783. 3 bushels.
Prices 310. John Goodman 2 bushels flaxseed @ 4/. 1725 (about 2/8. lawful
" 316 Aaron Goodrich 1½ " do @ 3/. 1769. p. 320. Some @ 4/3.
" 302. Rev. S. Stoddard 62 lbs Flax @ 1/6. 1729. (about 1/. lawful
" 310 John Mayh 1725. 70 lbs flax in Sheaf @ 6. (about 4½ lbs
" 316 John Hayoke 1712. 61 lbs flax from swingle @ 7.
some hetchelled at 8d.
" 311. Peter Tufton 1696. Swingled flax @ 8.
" " Jas. Goodman 1744. 20 lbs flake @ 1/8. (about 5d or 4 for one ; do flax 1/10
320. Flax at 8 : 1761 — 321 John Nash 1773. W.B. 23 lbs Flax @ 7/ 5d 13/9
321 N. Montague 1785 Flax at 6 : and 2 bushels flax seed @ 2/8.
320. Dr J. Barnard 1726, 100 lbs flax @ 7½ 60/.

Prices 5 Flax by L. Shepherd — in making Duck — bought great quantities from all the towns — beginning in 1789 — from a few pounds to several hundreds at various prices according to the various qualities — at 4½ d, 5d. 6½ 6d. 6½ d and 7d. 7½ d and 8d. More at 6d than any other price.
P. 96. 98. Flax 1786. 87 & 88 (before Duck was made) was 5d 6d & 7d
P. 113. Flax 6d. 1774. — Pr. 141. Flax 6d 1771 ; Pr. 143. Flax 1774, 6 : 1775, 8.
P. 150. Flax 7d. 1787 — Pr 153. Flax 1788 & 90. B & H, 5d ; 1792 & 93. 7d.
Com. 7. 81. 1795. Flax of 3 sorts — 1st from the brake ; 2d swingled ; 3d Hetchelled.

Flax dressing
Joseph Jones 1701. charged for swingling flax, 9 lbs. 12 lbs. 18 lbs 24 lbs. 24 lbs. 12 lbs. 7 lbs. 30 lbs. 36 lbs — all 161 lbs at 2 d. 28/6
Work was 2/. a day. Corn 2/ bushel — all "in pay". Add 54 lbs 2/. 9/.

Small Vermin [Cont from M. 15. 329.

M. 2. 212 c.

M. 2. 294 **Lice** — In the code adopted for the Natick Indians in 1651, the 8th article is: — "If any shall kill their lice between their teeth, they shall pay five shillings".
History of Natick p. 248.

The Regulations of the Concord Indians or Regulations agreed upon at Concord. January 1646. Shattuck p. 23.

The 14th Order is as follows: —
"That there shall not be allowance to pick lice as formerly, and eat them, and whosoever shall offend in this case shall pay for every louse a penny".

[It is evident that the Indians were all lousy, and were in the habit of eating them. Eliot tho't to take them more decent and cleanly. Louse eaters are described by the ancients, and there are some among modern nations, called civilized.

M. 15. 435. Head lice are eaten in Peru and Africa.

M. 2. 238 **Canker Worms** — (M. 15. 31. M. 12. 304. 305. M. 9. 274. 275. Nat. Hist. 2. 94.

A Boston paper, June 1857, says the canker worms are doing great damage to the fruit trees in neighboring towns. At the Cambridge crossing of the Worcester Rail Road, the trees, as usual for 5 or 6 years past, are assuming the appearance of having been passed over by fire. In Newtown, the worms were thick upon the trees, and numerous on the fences.

M. 15. 331 The Caterpillar of the Apple Trees & wild Cherry trees seem to be very [illegible] in the eastern part of the state. In Northampton village and environs, I have seen but a single nest this year. I never knew so few of these worms.

Lon. 2. Review Vol 30. 147. **Lice-hunting at Rome**
The modern Romans are as unclean as the ancient. The diversion of the common people, is hunting of heads. They are seen eagerly engaged in this pursuit on a Sunday or festa, sitting at their doors, windows, or in the open street. Often three are together, one above another, the middle one hunting and being hunted. This loathsome practice is not confined to the modern Romans

Hair snakes or worms.

Ml. 2. 276
Ml. 15. 329 below

W. Rose of Pittsfield in N.E. Farmer, Aug. 1857. says he has "demonstrative evidence that the hairs of men and animals, if put into a standing pool of water, exposed to the rays of the sun for a few days in warm weather, will animate & become hair snakes." He had tried the experiment with his own hairs, & so had others. Also horsetail hairs revived & became snakes. He thinks this cannot be denied nor questioned. This is in part in reply to Mr. Gage, Ml. 15. 329.

A Worcester correspondent of N.E. Farmer, for Sept. 1857, says he has tried the experiment of putting horse hairs into water, but could never divide a hair. He gives an account from a London publication, stating that the gordius or hair worm deposites its eggs in water, where they are swallowed by insects and hatched, & produce the gordius, which escapes from the insect into water.

Enemies of Insects.

The Toad is very useful in destroying insects. The Frog eats insects, near the water, but not those hurtful to agriculture. The Skunk eats beetles, crickets and the larvae of various insects. Bats live on insects, taking them on the wing, like the swallows. Boston Cultivator.

Ml. 19. 222 [The birds which destroy so many insects, are not noticed in this article.

A writer in Mass Ploughman Aug. 1857. says we have not only Frenchmen but yankees who eat frogs, & ransack fields, brooks, ponds, &c to get them. Frogs as well as toads & birds he says, should be protected, to destroy insects. Robins do far more good than harm & should not be hurt. Even garden snakes are a benefit to vegetation, he says. E. Sanborn. Andover.

above.

Hair Snakes.

A Correspondent of N.E. Farmer Oct 1857. thinks there are no hair snakes with life & animation. He attributes the motion of the hairs to imperceptible animalculae adhering to them.

A cor. in N.E.F. Nov 1857, has seen animated hair snakes; has seen them squirm & die in warm & hot water. - believes they are deposited by crickets & grasshoppers, and are not vivified hairs. Supposes they are generated in the body of grasshoppers, & appear in water after the grasshopper dies.

Food of families in N.E. &c. Cont. from M. 15. 295. 436

M. 2. 289. Kidney Beans (Phaseolus Vulgaris. Harricot.

London. p. 776. says its culture in England has been hitherto confined to gardens, but is raised in fields in France & Germany, Switzerland, &c. The small dwarf white is commonly used ~~stand~~ in pods - pulled when ripe.

Harricots & Lentils are much used in Catholic countries on maigre or fast days. London thinks they were in Catholic times much more used in England than now and left off after the reformation. (This is all London's conjecture - he may be right.

Field beans, white or others, seem not to have been much used by the settlers of New England. It took some time to get rid of their English habits. The Indians in some of the Colonies had kidney beans & probably ours came from them & not from Europe.

M. 1. 24. Douglass called them "Indian or French Beans".

M. 3. 387 } The Dutch writers called the same "Turkish Beans"
M. 13. 32 } and Indian Beans. Were planted with corn - climbed up the stalk

See Dana p 158

"White Beans, Whole or split peas, hominy, oatmeal, corn meal, samp, hulled corn, crushed wheat & rice are among the cheapest, most wholesome, & most nutritious articles of food. If fruits were largely used with above diet, either baked, or ~~if green~~ stewed when dried, both digestion and health would be greatly improved"

[He agrees with Dana mostly] Hall's Journal of Health, 1857.

Judd N.Y. Am. Agriculturist. March 1857. speaks of the "perpetual diet" of the farmer, as being corned beef & pork, with potatoes, turnips, & cabbage. [He should have added Indian puddings, and he would have given the dinners of half a century ago.] He would give them a stew, a roast, a cake, a soup, &c

Food in North Sweden, see pages 307 & 308.

Food of New Settlers in interior of Minnesota. 1856 & 7

Those in poor or moderate circumstances make corn-meal, salt pork & molasses their substantials. Milk, butter & fresh meat, they must do without, unless they have plenty of money. They can get strawberries in summer, and raspberries, and in autumn wild plums, and cranberries. Some wild game can be killed near the farm in autumn, as prairie hens, wild ducks & pigeons. At first, in the interior, fried pork & bread are almost the only things to be obtained. Roads are bad in winter. In Feb. 1857, at Hutchinson, 60 miles W of St Paul, flour was 14$ a bbl: pork 20¢ a lb and eggs 1.33 gallon in the shops in proportion. Board $3.50 to 5.00 per week.

Food of families.

The Anglo Saxons in England

Thorn. 3. page 5 | They raised wheat, Barley & other grain. The more wealthy had wheat and the lower orders barley. They had animal food from oxen, sheep, swine, goats, fowls, deer, & hares. Swine were very abundant & were kept in the woods. They had fish of various kinds, especially Eels. Animal food however was the food of the more wealthy rather than of the lower orders. — They had milk, cheese & eggs for fast days. — The monks had an abundance. Horseflesh was used by the Anglo-Saxons, but was discountenanced by a Council 788.

There has been a great uniformity of taste in England as to the main articles of food, from the Saxons to the present day — says Turner. The Saxons killed & salted meats in autumn. The Anglo Saxons had orchards; figs, grapes, nuts, almonds, pears & apples are mentioned. Also beans & honey.

Ed. Enc. IV. 103 | They had large joints of meat, the favorite dish of their descendants. The great use of salted meats was a matter of necessity, from the want of provender for cattle in winter. November was their Slot-month, that is, Slaughter month.

Food & Diet of the English. 1487–1547. by Henry

M. I. 35. Peasantry had bread of rye, barley or oats. Wheat chiefly confined to tables of the wealthy. wealthy had luxurious tables, delicate viands, vegetables not plenty. Country families lived much on salted meat. Onions in use. hot spices in cookery.

Churchmen lived luxuriously — Scots lived not so well as English. Peasantry had oat meal and cabbage. The more wealthy had but little animal food. [Not quite correct perhaps]

M. I. 59. to 62. Holinshed gives an account of the food & drinks of the Nobility, Gentlemen & merchants, artificers & husbandmen. Abundance of feasting & drinking. He does not tell what the peasantry have to eat.

61 The Gentility commonly had wheat bread & some others; but sometimes the gentility in some shires, and those below them ~~[illegible]~~ had only rye or barley. Corn, that is wheat, rye, are so high that artificers & poor laboring men cannot reach them, but have "horse corn" I mean (beans) beans, peas, oats, tares and lentils. If the world lasts a while at this rate, wheat and rye will be no grain for poor men to feed on, & so in case as much already.

60 yet in another place Artificers & husbandmen are said to live on beef, mutton, veal, lamb, pork; also souse, brawn, bacon, puddings of fruit, fowls, cheese, butter, eggs. The husbandmen have most of these at home. Artificers in London buy them

Foods of families in N.E. &c

Doct S. L. Dana. 1857. in reply to queries respecting the cheapest & best kinds of food, gives his reasons for the following conclusions:—

Wheat flour which is the finest, or deprived of most bran, is the dearest and most admired. But this is the least valuable for food. The fat & salts of wheat reside in the bran chiefly, and the flour deprived of these, does not contain well mixed nutrident matter.

Indian corn & Rye are placed above wheat for our food by Dr D.

Oatmeal begins the highest place of all grain; it contains the greatest amount of albumen, & its starch is equal to that of fine wheat flour

Buckwheat & Rice are poor articles of food [i.e. not nutrient.

Beans. one pound is equal to 3 lbs of rice or potatoes

Cabbage contains much albumen but no fat, sugar or salts. Is excellent to mix with other substances.

See Hall p. 156

Oatmeal Cake
Bean & Pea Soup
Baked Beans
Indian meal Pudding sweetened with molasses

} Dr. D. esteems the best & cheapest vegetable food, for common and general use.

One part of food forms the blood & tissue.
The other part forms fat, & furnishes the fuel that keeps up animal heat.

Starch, gum, fat, sugar, water, & occasionally a portion of woody fiber or grain are fuel formers, & rarely ones minister to the wants of nutrition.

Man must have both sorts of food — that which forms blood and tissue, or which is nutritive; and that which forms fuel. We cannot live on one of these sorts. [Both are in one sense nutritive.

Milk contains 4 groups of substances the essentials of four, on which nutrition depends, viz. 1. Curd which is a blood former; 2. Butter which is fat; 3. Sugar, which is a fuel former or heater: 4th Salts, soluble & insoluble — the earth of bones, potash, soda and phosphoric acid.

To suit human wants, according to its age, we should imitate this best natural mixture of these substances designed as the food of man. (viz the natural mixture in milk.

Flesh of Fish contains the same amount of nutrient matter as Flesh of Ox &c. Dr. D. says — Albumen forms gristle, sinews membranes, muscle, nails & is found in nerves & tubes — Fat as a lubricant, forms part & parcel of all the chemical changes of the body, & is wanted for other purposes besides heating — Sugar when forms a part of animal tissues, but performs an important office in the changes of these tissues & contributes largely to the formation of fat.

Food of Families

In Pennsylvania

M.13. p.338 Watson says that in Philadelphia before the revolution, Coffee was rarely used. Chocolate was used morning and evening. Children often had thickened milk. In the country, morning & evening repasts were made of milk having bread boiled therein, or thickened.

M.2.236

M.13.307 12.322 Watson p.437 In Bucks County Pa. formerly — for Breakfast milk, bread & pie — milk boiled in winter sometimes thickened. For Dinner, pork or bacon, with sauce? — buckwheat flour pudding & dumplings with butter & molasses. For Supper, mush and hominy with milk and butter and honey — Pies of green or dried apples were the standard good eating, especially with children.

M.2.236 Bread and Cider

M.13.307 Watson When milk was scarce, small beer thickened with wheat flour and an egg — or Cider prepared in the same way, made a breakfast.

p.438 [This was not quite the Bread & Cider of New England

M.9.279. This was much used by children & some by adults, in the winter, when milk was scarce, and was much liked, at least by children. After the cider had fermented some but had not become sour & harsh, some water was mixed with it & it was warmed on the coals in saucers; a spoonful of molasses was mixed with the cider in each saucer, & then toasted bread was crumbled into it, and it was eaten as bread and milk. Some persons not forty years old tell me they have eaten bread & cider; but it was much more used 50. 60 and 70 years ago.
S.J. April 1857.

Adulteration of Food [N.Y. Tribune April 10. 1857.

In England, especially in London, nearly every article of food & drink used by the poor is basely adulterated. Adulteration is carried on as regularly as any honest avocation. A volume of 300 pages in 1848 exposed these things. In this country adulteration has been mostly confined to drugs and liquors. Now, 1857, sugars are adulterated being mixed with sand, chalk, plaster of Paris, pipe clay, potato starch, &c. Candies, lozenges, &c are adulterated. Confectionary is colored with poisonous matter.

Food at Inns & in private families in Spain.

They sit on long wooden benches. First comes Soups; next puchero or Olla, a mixture of beef, chicken, pea called garbanzo, many other vegetables, well seasoned with garlic, & a piece of salt pork or bacon. This common Olla is every where in Spain. Olla podrida has many more ingredients — often Olla comes roast fowls & salad. Then a dessert of Olives, apples, figs, almonds & grapes. Lastly all brandy impregnated with anise, & cigars. Am. Quar. Review VI. 125

Cont. p.430

Ropes, Cords, Lines [Cont. from M. 72. 302

Ropes in Harnesses. M. 57. 284.

M. 13. 407. Henry Gachins, 1570. says Goats hair makes Ropes, and packs and things for seamen.

M. 13. 398. 1570. He has among instruments of husbandry, strings, ropes, lines, halters.

M. 13. 346. Worlidge, 1681. has "Cart Lines" (what? perhaps Cart ropes He has ropes & collars about horse harness.

Bonds Watertown. p 451. Isaac Sternes had a Cart Rope 5/. 1671.

In Hadley

Had. 3. 124. Wm. Cook was a Rope maker. made Ropes 3/. Halters 1/. teeding lines. &c 1791 & 1800

Had. 3. 135. Noah Cook made "teddering lines" 1769. &c
149. or ropes to tedder cattle. Also bed lines or bed ropes. He made ropes from other flax. 1764
Cart ropes cost 12/. or more, as one deed.

H. 140. Josiah Pierce gave 12/10 for a cart rope. 1765

Prices 245. Jos. Hawley 2 halters at 1/.
" 315 Many had Hay Ropes & Cart Ropes before & after 1700
" " Hair Lines, so one had. One 1/. 1710. Several more
" 303. S. Smith. a teddering line 1724 — p. 320. S. Marsh a tie line 1/.
Teddering lines were somewhat common; horses and perhaps cows, were often fastened in the shed or on the homelot.

Hadley 3. 206. T. Eastman J. 1733. Cart Rope 5/. Halter 1/.

Prices 303. Eleazar Warner, 1729. had "4 hooks to make ropes 6/."
do. 294. Ropes for pigeon nets are mentioned. 1709. 1744. 1742.
do. 294. Nets had ropes — were they made here?
Connecticut.

Con 5. 332. Halters. 1671. Pullies & rope 1681. p 333
" 332 Rope at cedar mill or ox drink rope. 1681. (Was it used about press?
" " Cart Ropes. 1675.

Teddering lines were used at home & often to tedder horses on the meadows, when not in ride down to their work.

Desks—[continued from M. 12. 62.] & Scritoires

M. 2. 235 Bookcases.

Prices p 308 | Rev. Jona. Edwards 1758, had Desk & Bookcase 40/. Booktable 6/ and small bookcase 20/.

" 333. Rev. Neh. Bull. 1740 Scritoire 5£. (about 33/6 Lms.

" " Do. Bookcase 14/.

" 328. Rev. Hope Atherton had a desk & letter case 1677. 16/.

" " Andrew Warner had a desk & things on it 6/6.

" 330. Nathaniel Parsons, Desk 15/.

M 12. 62 Desk & Bookcase 1758. 1760, 1771—several in those days.

Farmers did not have desks in 17th century nor in first half of 18th, with few exceptions. Most of business men who wrote much had a desk. The early Desks were cheap—not a high Desk with drawers. A Scritoire had drawers—is very near the modern desk.

Bookcases were more rare than desks.

Prices 317. Desk & bookcase (Aaron Whitney's) £5. 1790.

m. 2.232 m. 2.214 # Baskets & Wicker Ware. [Cont. from Con. 10. 345 m. 9. 270

Wicker is an osier, a twig, a rod. Young. In Latin, Vimen
Wicker work seems to be ware made of round, long twigs, as willows, &c interwoven.
Baskets &c of splits, splints or splinters, interwoven, not called wicker-work.
Baskets are made of twigs, rushes, splinters, or other flexible things interwoven. Webster.

Con. 10. 345. On this page are Baskets, wicker Caskets, Wicker rings, clove-Caskets (what? probably baskets of splits, or wood cloven)
Riddles, Flaskets, Reddles, Wicker clothes Basket, Voiders (baskets for table fragments)
Demijohns & some other bottles are wickered on outside.
Chairs sometimes bottomed with splits.
A sort of mat, under a bed, on the ropes, was made of split.

Mats - a texture of sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw & other material. Webster

m. 2. 232 Bast - is a rope or cord made of the bark of the lime or linden tree (bass tree) (Webster
Chairs formerly were bottomed by cords made of twisted bark.
Were bottomed with cane, &c.

m. 7. 146. Baskets at Springfield.
m. 9. 271. Indian Baskets. and Mats, & materials used
Con. 9. 319. Chaucer says Cages and Paniers were made of sallow (willow) twigs - red, green & white

Pannier - a wicker basket - primarily a bread basket but used to carry fruit & other things on a horse. Webster.

The Latin Corbis was a twig basket or pannier. Young
The Latin Canistrum, was a basket or flasket made of osiers. also a bread basket, a voider. Young
The Latin or Greek Cophinus, is a basket of twigs, a pannier, a coffer, Young
The Latin Lucubellus, is a wicker basket, hamper or pannier - the basket in which women slaves kept their spinning work. Yo

Hamper - a large basket for conveying things to market, &c. Webster
Maund, a hand basket. Webster. A handled basket. Young
Crate, a kind of basket or hamper, used to transport china, crockery and similar ware. Webster.
The Latin Sporta, Sportula, is a basket, pannier, bird cage
Hand Baskets - called Sports in books of rates, 1660. Con. 10. 345
That is, baskets carried in the hand by a bow handle or some other handle
Loudon says p. 368. "Baskets are made of wicker work".
It seems that English baskets are not made of splits. Various shapes & sizes.

Baskets, Wicker ware, &c. Seedlips

M. 13. 398. Baskets & Hampers - farming tools. 1577. (Heresbachius
M. 13. 348 Maund. A basket with 2 lids to carry money &c. 1681 J. Worlidge
M. 13 348 Leap or lip, is half a bushel. J. Worlidge. 1681.
M. 2. 299 Leap is a basket. Webster.
Su Webster Seed lip - a vessel in which a sower carries his seed. W
London p 368 calls the sower's basket, the Seed Basket, made of thin veneers of wood. (Perhaps splits like oars) Sowers arouse a linen bag, suspended on right shoulder, and the seed under left arm — Worlidge has Seed Leap.

Heresbachius M. 13. 405. 1570 or Googe } Willows & Osiers are used to make Baskets, chairs [bottoms] hampers & other country stuff.

Markham M. 3. 42 } says Osiers are used for fish leapes or weeles (basket work.) baskets, scuttles (baskets), fans to winnow with & many more things.

London's Gardening M. 2. 181 } Osiers used for baskets, Hampers, crates & hoops. Several kinds of Osier or basket willow.

Misc. 13. 348. Whisket is a basket or Scuttle

Misc 3. 413. A good description of Indian Baskets and Mats, by Gookin.

Sa p. 211 y this. Panniers or Baskets were used to carry vegetables to Boston for sale till 1721 — on horseback. so said. (Probably not strictly correct.

Clothes Baskets are in Con 10. 345. Ebenr Ferry had a Clothes Basket 1/4. 1752. Price 334.

Indean Baskets some had. E. Ferry had Indian baskets, Price 334 see Con. 9. 271.

Prices 245. Jos. Hemley 1717 to 1731. Corn Baskets 1/8. 2/6. 2/8. 3/. Sow over 1/6 Lowpil

Con 5. 333. Seedlip in Con. 1675 — & Seedlips in do. 1676
5. 333 Corn Baskets 1671 + 354. 1695. Con 5. 333. Indian Baskets 1676
Hemp 252. Indian Baskets 1661. Baskets 1662. Seedlip 1661. & 1676
" 253. Corn Baskets. 1665

Paper, Paper Mills, Rags. [cont from p. 85.

Prices p. Cost of Paper in Boston

" 274. 1723. 3 reams at 24/. — 1732. 3 reams 26/. 36/. 42/.
" 274. 1726. 1 Ream 48/. & 1 quire 2/6.
" 283. 1722. 3 Reams @ 20/.
" 284. 1747. May Hawley, paper 5/8. 6/. and 7/. 2 quire (say £.10.1/. (m
" 243. 1722. to 1733. Paper was retailed at 1/8. 2/. 2/6 & 3/. a quire
all bought paper — much sold.
" 283. 1726. paper 4/4: 1730. 2/8: 1732. 3/4: 1731. 3/: 1733. 2/8 & 3/: 1734. 3/.
Retail prices of various sorts. — about 1/4 to 1/8 lawful.
" 202. T. Dwight sold paper 1763 &c. @ 1/2. 1/4 & 1/6 a quire
" 209. do. 1766. &c. Paper constantly selling @ 1/4 a quire

166 Mischievous Birds [Cont. from M. 13. 73
and Scarecrows — in England

Holinshed mentions as mischievous birds
Ravens, Crows, pies, Choughs, rooks, kites, &c
says "there are sundry acts of Parliament for
destroying these birds and a reward is given
for killing them, on the head.

M. 16. 372. Act 24 Henry VIII. 1532-3. Reward for killing
12 old Crows, rooks or choughs, 2 pence; the heads
to be brought to the parson or vicar of the parish. 1 penny for 6
half a penny for 3

Markham M. 13. 355 Jays Crows, Choughs & small birds follow
the sower & devour wheat, rye, oats; also
M. 3. 45. 3. 46 hempseed, linseed, rapeseed. They also dig it up
after it is covered. He would have boys follow the
seedsman & harrow, & make a great noise, & the
field to be watched till the grain comes up
The same birds make holes in the thatch of stacks
and devour the grain
Scarecrows may be put about the stacks, as dead
crows, dead pigeons, other crows, & the shape of a
man made of hay or straw & old cast away apparel;
and clapmills may be used.
He would place long lines of packthread with dews
feathers knit unto them, which feathers dance
and turn about in the wind — the thread to be fas-
tened to little stakes. He calls these "blenks and
scarrs" — to be placed in corn fields, &c
These birds do much damage just before harvest,
and when the grain is reaped in the field.
These lines or scarrs should then be raised
on higher stakes; and a bigger scarrs should
be used, as dead Crows, pies, gleads, pigeons
and such like; and the forms of a man.

Markham p. 39 Sparrows, robins, Starlings, jays, bullfinches
and others plunder the fruit-tree cherries
set clapmills on the tops of poles that reach
above the trees. The mills made of broken
trenchers joined like sails, which are turned about
by wind and clap against a piece of board
They are placed also on stacks & shovels of grain.
Who'ping, shouting boys may be employed and they
may shoot a bird-bolt, &c.

Ibid p. 50. Magpies, blackbirds & thrushes devour cherries.
The best remedy is to shoot them with bows, muskets, &c.

Mischievous Birds & Scare Crows in England.

W. Blith
M.1.47
1652
He would keep off crows, rooks & daws pomgrain by holes & crow feathers.

Rees Cyclopedia – mentions:–

M.8.303 – Crows – an act for their distruction under the 8 preceding page
Rooks – pull up young wheat as soon as it shoots up, & again the latter part of winter. They pull up beans and peas
Scare Rooks or Scare crows – an feathers stuck up; limbs of rooks scattered on the ground; dead rooks hung on sticks; boys and the gun. They destroy many worms, insects, but are great pests & plagues. They are protected for the support & amusement of certain proprietors.
Ravens & all Eagles are mischievous
Kites & hawks. do much damage to poultry.
Jays. Pigeons & some small birds – destroy field produce; some plunder fruit. The jay injures beans crops. Small birds injure grain Some birds injure gardens.

Tull
M.2.224
1733
Says Rooks destroy wheat when it first comes up, He recommends, to scare them, the digging of holes, & sticking feathers into them, (like Blith about) Scattering limbs of rooks on the ground. Hanging up dead rooks – Does very little good. Shooting them with a gun. ——— The only effectual way is to have a keeper to watch the field (a boy will do) 8 or 10 days, till the grain is so much exhausted that rooks will not dig after it.

M.2.209. Bp. Hall uses the word Scarecrow – they seem to have been shapes of men made of straw &c & placed "in the new sown field"
"Lik'st a shamen scarecrow in the new sown field, Reared on some stick, the tender corn to shield"

M.2.234. Sir T. Eliot mentions Blenches & Shreddes,
M.2.264 Clouts & Threads (may be same as b.o.s.) set up in new sown corn fields to scare away the birds.
"Clouts, or Threades" were called by some "shailes or blenches".
These were all perhaps only lines fastened to stakes & rags &c fastened to them & flying in the wind.

M.12.69a. Crows, blackbirds, Rooks — Scare crows.

London fp. 1665. Mentions Kites that destroy poultry; crows and others that injure the farmer. All granivorous birds are injurious at seed time & harvest. To be detered by watching, shooting, scare-crows as figures of men, cats, &c; rags dipped in burnt gunpowder & tar. "chiefly by shooting & fixing up the victims. Birds that are granivorous are also insectivorous, generally, & do good by destroying worms, &c. especially the crow tribe.

Mischievous Birds and Scare Crows – in England

Edin. Enc. XV 105.4 — These birds in England that do mischief to the grain of the farmers are almost all of the Corvus or Crow tribe; they are omnivorous live in flocks; their flesh is hard, tough unsavory. They live on insects, worms, offals, grains, fruits & any dead animal & clamorous. they do harm & good to the husbandman. are sagacious & crafty.

1 Corvus corax. Raven. Corby of Scotland. deep black
2 Corvus corone. Common or carrion crow. Blueish black.
3 Corvus cornix. Hooded Crow. N. Scotland. Ash Color, & pt black
4 Corvus frugilegus. Rook. ---- Black & more ash color.
5 Corvus monedula. Jackdaw. --- Dusky. part black
6 Corvus pica. Magpie .... Black mostly – some white pied?
7 Corvus glandarius. Jay. --- Buff. some white & black
8 Corvus graculus. Chough. Violet-black. red legs

Birds that destroy domestic fowls are of the Falcon tribe. as Hawks, Eagles, kites, &c. Also owls of the Strix genus. many species of birds plunder cherries, grapes &c as Robins, Starlings (blackbirds), Thrushes.

In New England.

Shattuck's Concord p 45 — Concord in 1668 directed to encourage the destroying of blackbirds & jays. Crows not named.

(Deerfield 117 1699 — Town offers 4 d each for crows; 6 blackbirds 1 d each.

Hatfield p. 13. 1717. — Town voted for woodhatches 6 d each and blackbirds 1 d each. Bounty came to £10.6 Hadley same as voted for woodhatches 8. 6 d. Blanks 1

do. 1719. p. 14. Hatfield gave for blackbirds 1 d crows 2 d woodhatches 6.

do 1736. p. 25. do. gave for blackbirds 1 d — crows 2 d 1/ woodh. 6. 2 d do for young blackbirds. Paid bounties £ 9. 18.

Northampton Rec. p 45 — Blackbirds & crows 1735 to 1783. also Woodchucks & streaked squirrels

Hadl. 210 — Hadley gave premium of 1 d for blackbirds Jan 7 1717 This was first premium. Nov 4 1717. Vote explained — to include only blackbirds & woodhatches killed East side of river by inhabitants of Hadley

Had. 260 — Fast premium on Crows in Hadley was May 8. 1727 1/. for every Crow killed in Hadley in one month. East side river at Hadley.

Had. 260 — second premium on Crows & blackbirds — 1/. crow; 6 d young crow 1 d blackbird, 1/2 d young one — April 1 to Sept 30. Killed by Hadley men in their fields or about barns. See Hadley 3. 361

Misc 17, 68a + 69a. Much about Crows & their habits.
Some about Blackbirds, Rooks, Larks, and
Scarecrows

m.2.292 Lightheartedness of serfs, of subjects of despotisms, and of enslaved slaves.

m.16.198. Dr Bellows says, freemen assume a heavy charge & have an earnest gravity; but people under aristocratic & tyrannical governments are more light-hearted, [being free from the responsibility of the free people.]

[Are not the poor peasants, serfs, and even slaves that are not overworked, more readily engage in sports and diversions than the industrious freeman? Is it not natural that it should be so? are they not more light hearted?

Butter — Cont. from p. 99.

Prices 262. Joseph Hawley's Butter was 9d. 1730 (nearly doubled: 10d in 1732 and 33. and 1/ in 1734 (about 4 or 4½ Ls

Felt's Statistics p 280 to 282 1666. in Plymouth, butter was received for taxes at 3d. for a sirchet [firkin. 1667 it was received at 6d per lb. (about both wheat at 4/6.) same 1668. In 1670 it was 5d. & wheat 4/ Butter was 5d in 1671 & 1672 & wheat 3/ and 4/6. In 1674 butter for taxes was reduced to 4d, and wheat to 4/. In 1675 and 1676, butter was 5d. and wheat 4/6. Indian corn was 3/. these 10 years — Butter is not named after 1676 until 1690, when butter in firkin or pot was 6d. lb. & in less quantity 5d. wheat 4/. in 1727. Ohr. sweet

Page 343. Massachusetts received butter for taxes at 3. pd lb. & Ohr. sweet firkin butter, & then winter wheat was rec'd. at 8/ and I. corn at 4/.

Page. 476. In 1786. butter was to be received at 7d. in Hampshire for taxes assessed before 1784. The price was to be 8d in Boston, Salem, & wheat 5/. in Hampshire and 6/. in Boston.

Hadley 3.15.184. Butter in Hadley

172 **Fat Animals**, for the Butcher. Oxen, cows, Sheep, Swine, &c } Con. from ml. 16. 49. m. 142 112. 113. 208 209 210. 211

London. 965. 964 **Calves** should be well fed with milk till they are 8 a 10 weeks old, if they are to be slaughtered. They usually suck the cow till they are killed. When milk is valuable they are not kept so long – some only 4 or 5 weeks; many are kept 7 to 9 weeks

Cattle for the butcher, if of good breeds, are killed when about 3 years old some are kept a year longer.

Working Oxen generally work about 3 years, or 4, and are put up to fatten in the 7th or 8th year of their age. Some are fattened in pastures; others especially large ones are fatted in stalls and fold yards. If in good condition, an ox will be completly fatted in 3 months. Some are fattened at distilleries.

Cows may be kept longer; may be good milkers at 10 years old, or upwards are made fat like oxen.

London 1009 1016 **Sheep** are fatted at 1 or 2. 3 and 4 years old; some ewes at 6 or 7 yrs **Lambs** suck the ewes; some are butchered at 8 weeks; some 3. 4 5 or 6 months old – at from one to 4 guineas each. The rest of the year, they sell at 2 guineas

London p. 1019 **Swine** – Large breeds fattened for **bacon & flitches**

same m. 16. 32 **Sucking pigs** are sold when a few weeks old – roasted whole. **Pigs** 5 or 6 months old, are called porkers & sold to supply London, &c. are used as fresh or pickled pork.

Grown hogs 1½ to 2 years old are converted into ham & bacon mostly. [His bacon is the sides & called flitches, and both are smoked – Some of the large pork is pickled or salted in seaports – in casks or kits.

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m. 2. 264. 210. 2 289. m. 4. 333. **No Winter Fattening of Cattle formerly.** – [Cont from ml. 9. 306.

All modern English writers affirm that there was no winter fatting of Cattle till after the introduction of clover, turnips, &c. but Markham has the following direction for May; – (probably as early as 1620.

m. 3. 48. 3. "Sell winter fed fat Cattle". This shows that there were some winter fed cattle in Markham's time

m. 3. 48. "Sell grass fed Cattle" in November

1485–1603. Pictorial History of England

m. 7. 82. Cattle were killed in autumn & the meat salted. There was no fattening of cattle after this, till pastures became abundant about mid summer.

m. 9. 306. Macauley says this state of things existed under Charles II.

m. 7. 4. White of Selborne refers to this state of things as existing "300 or 400 years ago", when there was no fresh meat in winter & spring.

Athenæum II. 116 m. 4. 233 "Formerly a universal custom prevailed of killing cows, oxen, swine &c. at Martinmas" or St Martins day, Nov. 11.

M.2.264 Fatting Animals in G. Britain, not in Winter

Ed. Enc. } The introduction of Turnips into British husbandry
E. 290. } occasioned a revolution in rural affairs.
London 786 Before this, it was difficult to support live stock through winter & spring, and as for feeding and preparing cattle & sheep for market in these inclement months, the practice was hardly thought of, and rarely attempted, except where a full stock of hay was provided, which happened in but few instances.

E 292 Under the old system, the fattening season was confined within the narrow limits of the luxuriance of the natural grass; no animal was fit for the shambles till the wane of summer, & when the pasturage declined, the whole fattening stock was hurried to market; & their half fed carcases, were salted, frugally consumed, and satisfied our forefathers till the return of veal & lamb in the spring. — The condition of their stock was deplorable in a severe winter, or if the spring was unfavorable to vegetation: and many cattle were starved to death. — Now turnips succeed the decline of grass, & fat cattle are prepared for market every season of the year.

[This is a Scotchman, discoursing of Scotch Husbandry. It cannot all be true in respect to England, I think.

Clover is united with Turnips; the two have done J.208 much; & contributed more to afford a regular supply of butchers meat all the year than any other crops.

Anglo Saxons.

Ed Enc II. 103 The great use of salted meat in those days was a consequence of necessity, from the want of provender for their cattle in winter. November, when they laid in their stock of salted provisions, was called blot month, that is, blood-month, or slaughter month.

English Butcher meat.

Macaulay & some others must be incorrect. White of Selborne is nearer right, going back 300 or 400 years before 1775 when they were "no enclosures, no sown grasses, no field turnips, carrots nor hay". There was no fresh meat in winter & spring.

M.1.59. Holinshed says in 1577, "our nobility do commonly daily nearly have on their tables beef, mutton, veal, lamb, kid, pork, coney, capon, pig, or so many of them as the season yieldeth."

M.1.60 "The food of artificers & husbandmen consisteth principally in beef, mutton, veal, lamb, pork &c. which the butcher selleth". Did the butcher sell these only in summer & autumn? Such seems not the meaning of Holinshed. The husbandmen raised or fed most of these at home.

Fat Animals for the butcher

New York Market. March 1857. & to April 1.

Judd. Cattle for 4 weeks in March 12.427; Prices for the quarter March 25, general selling price 9½ to 10½ cents - some as high as 12 & 12½ cents & some as low as 8¾ cents. Average 10.

Robinson Week ending April 1 - 3195 beeves, 304 cows, 906 veals, 3.397 sheep, 2856 swine - 9 to 12 cents per quarter - average 10 cents - generally 10 to 11 cents. [Robinson puts down this week no higher than preceding.

Some Texas Cattle in market; Driven to Iowa & corned there. Did not do well - do not bear stall feeding. Many from Ohio, New York, Illinois, Indiana, &c

Cows & Calves. 1 Durham sold for $72½, Devon, mixed $72½ or both for 145$. Extra cow by 75th 100. Common cows & thin cows - 30 to 45$, a few 25 to 55.

Sheep & Lambs 4109. April 1. 4 preceding weeks 5.310. Some sold by the pound at 12 to 15c for dressed weight; estimated at about one half the live weight. They brought prices all the way from $5 to 13$ each - many at 6 or 7$ each; some at 250 & some at 15$

Swine, 2856. Corned live weight 7¾ to 8c. some 7½. Large small size for market Butchers, live weight 8c. [Still fed. 7½ to 7.81 Others 7½ to 7¾. Supply light. prices high. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, N York, Pennsylvania

Veal Calves 906. Live weight 6 to 7½c - 2 quality 4½ to 6c per lb. Kittens, 2 to 3 days old $1.25 to $2.00. Calves 4 to 6 months old $4 to $8 each.

Lambs early in season sell at 20 to 25 cts per lb for the meat - later they are not so high.

Week ending April 15. 1857.

Beeves 3386. Cows 388. Veals 985. Sheep & Lambs 3288. Swine 7.741.

Beeves brought 10½ to 14c for quarters - mostly 11½ to 12c. average 11½c

Freight of Beeves (good steers) from Ohio is 11$ per head; Commission 2.50, other expenses 1.75; all expenses $15.25

Cattle brokers sell most of the beeves on commission.

Hides bring in green state 9½ to 11c; Rough fat 8c

Cows & Calves - all the way from 25$ to 100$. - very few over 75$ for cow & calf

Veals. good 6½ to 7c lb. live weight. Dressed 8 to 10c in W. market

Sheep & Lambs. Sold by head from 4$ to 7$. Some sold by the pound or neat 12½c lb. if clipped, and 14 to 15c for unclipped. Common sheep average 2½$ to 6 ea; extra good $7. to 15$.

Pelts clipped 20 to 25; unclipped $2 to 2¼. Some are sheared, but in general are unclipped. Sheep quarters weigh half of live weight

Swine. Stock hogs sold alive at 6½ cents. Hogs for the butcher sold alive from 7/8 to 8 cents. Some fat hogs to sell in market weighed as follow: 77 averaged 153 lbs; 199 averaged 130 lbs; 132 still fed 180 lbs; 136 corn fed 131 lbs; 138 averaged 159 lbs. [Small hogs - must be pigs not many months old.

Fat Animals for the butcher.

1857. Sales at Wholesale in Washington market. April 15

Beef by side 8 to 10c. Veal 9 to 10c. Mutton 10 to 12c. Pork if corn fed 10½ to 10¾; distillery Pork 9½ to 9¾ (& other large Pork I believe) The quarters of Beef and mutton in the market are cheaper than the animal when first sold, as the first purchaser gains the hide, pelt, tallow &c. and can afford to sell quarters or sides at a less price than he gave.

High prices of beef are expected to continue & to become still higher. Cattle, a large portion steers, are estimated to weigh 6 to 700 lbs for many of the smaller ones; and larger ones 800, 1000, 1200 & 1300 pounds, for the quarters only. They bought from 65 to 180 dollars a head.

Beef in England

Swift in his Tale of a Tub, makes an Alderman of ancient days say; — "Beef is the king of meats, beef comprehends in it the quintessence of partridge & quail, and venison and pheasant, and plumb-pudding and custard." Analectic Mag. III. 194

Retail prices of Beef in New York. April 16. 1857 (Tribune Beef, Hind Quarters 11 to 13 cents lb. Fore quarters 9 to 10c
Porter House Steaks 21 to 25 cts. Sirloin Steaks 16 to 20c
Rump steaks 14 to 16c. Roast pieces 16 to 20
Corned Beef 10 to 14. Smoked Beef 12 to 14
Beef tongues, each 75 to 1.00. Mutton 10c to 18c
Veal 14c to 18c — Venison 12 to 15
Pork whole hogs 9 to 9½c — Pork at retail 12½ to 14c
Smoked hams 12½ to 14c, shoulders 11½c, sides, 12½c, 11½ to 14 cents
Pickled pork 12½c. Sausages 12½c.

Beef, May 20, 1857. Nameny Beeves 2763. All choice Bullocks averaged from 13½ to 14 cents per lb for the quarters. The hide & tallow are said to reduce the cost of the meat about two cents per pound. Many cattle bought from 120 to 150 dollars each. Some cattle brought as much as 15 cents per lb. Tough thin & coarse oxen, stags & steers sold for 12 to 12½ cents. — The prices will be higher, it is said. The supply is not equal to the demand. [For week. 2183 for the day

Beeves at Cambridge, May 20., best 9.50 to 9.75 per 100 lbs of meat, hide, and tallow. Next to good $7,50 and 8$ ordinary $5.50. — The week before, some were up to $10.25.

High prices 1857 (N.E. Farmer. July 25. 1857. p. 237.)

Beef, cows, & the productions have advanced much in price in two or three years. The supply does not equal the demand, and scarcity & high prices are the consequence. For many years calves have been high, good ones bringing from 4 to 10 dollars each, & farmers have sold their calves to the butcher, and few have been raised. In a few years, none but the wealthy can afford to eat beef, if the race of cattle is not augmented.

Cont. on page 446

Ploughs, Ploughing. yokes. [Con from M. 12. 179

m. 13. 346. 4&c.
Fallowing.
m. 12. 3 67.

Fallow. Worlidge says. 1681. is to plough land before
m. 13. 348] it is ploughed for seed. You may fallow. twi-
fallow. also tri-fallow; that is, plough once, twice
or thrice before seed time.

m. 13 348 } yokes for oxen to draw by
yokes to keep swine from doing mischief. } Worlidge 1681.

Loud. p 469 "The horse & ox draw from their shoulders, carry from their back and push with their breech". [Oxen do not push with the breechin in New England. No harness touches the breech of an ox in N. E. London's from hang means backing; he uses both words.

p. 971. London says the most approved ox harness differs little from that of the horse, except in shape of collar. But in many places in E. and on continent especially, the Ox draws solely by the withers, by means of a yoke & bow. [He pictures this Yoke & bows, with bow pins, & staffle with hook or ring — just like a N England yoke.

In New England, the ox draws by the withers.
The Withers of a horse are the shoulder bones when the neck sets on. London mentions withers of an ox.

Ploughs in England.
H. F. French. 1857 July. says the ploughs in England are very different from ours. They are near twice as long as Boston ploughs and weigh 280 pounds. Yet their plowing is done much better than ours. A plowman in England is a plowman always, & has more skill than our farmers, & the land is entirely free from roots and other obstructions. But an English plow would be broken to pieces in a moment against a stump or stone, in New England.

Steam plows are used some in England. Some engines are stationary & some are locomotive. An Engine with 3 or 4 ploughs, performs at the rate of an acre per hour.

In another letter. H. F. French, calls the English plows "long handled, long nosed and long beamed". & also he says they are "heavy & ungainly". Yet he admits that their plowing is better done than ours.

Some of their oxen are harnessed in collars like horses with blinders & bits, & are guided with reins.

M.2.126. Ploughs & other Farming Machines.

H. F. French in England. July 1857. says the large & English implements, as steam engines, threshing machines, horse carts, wheat Drills, are made more expensively & thoroughly in Old England than in New E. but we far excel the English in small hand tools, as hoes, forks, shovels, rakes and the like.

Steam Engines are used in England, to carry threshing machines, chaff cutters, vegetable cutters, mills for grinding wheat, crushing rape and oil cake, sawing and other works. There is a steam engine on most large estates. Mr French says they will be used on American farms at no distant day, for plowing, reaping, mowing, hauling timber & driving machinery. Mr F. saw a steam plow or digging machine near Paris - a locomotive, just invented.

The Americans are far ahead of England & France in the perfection & small cost, and one other. The women in France all spread hay with wooden forks, & their rakes are as heavy as 4 of ours. They tie all their hay in bundles of about 12 pounds in the fields. In England rakes & forks are about as heavy and of a make like those of the Pilgrim fathers in the Mayflower. A yankee would burn them at once.

M.2.27. Horse Hoe.

Horse hoes or cultivators are used to work between rows of wheat and turnips. Wheat rows are 7 inches apart. Horse hoes are made to match the drills, and a horse hoe at one operation works between some 14 rows of wheat. or 4 rows of turnips; small harrows also clean 4 rows of turnips at a time. All the wheat in Leicestershire is weeded by hand.

Ploughs in Hadley

Hadley 3.188. The woodwork of a plough was 6/. Noah Smith made them, 1770. (Noah Smith the 2nd)
3.109. Noah Smith made two ploughs at 6/. 1765. and put a moldboard on another 2/.
3.188. Azariah Selden made a horse plow for 5/4.
3.116. Daniel White made plows at 6/. 1772. made a pump
3.122 Noah Smith made a plow 6/. moldboard 2/. 1774
3.142. Expense of plow. J. Pierce - woodwork 6/. Davis 8d.
Irons 21# 10d at 8d 14/4. — All 29/4.

Prices. 249. Daniel Nash, 1727 charged for plow irons 25/.
" 315. Horse plough 8/. a plough 1709 & before. One 15/. 1712. another 1712
" " Corn plow 1719. Seed plow 1747 & other years
Had 3.206. T. Eastman Jr. 1733. Plough 13/ (about 6/ less

1 178

Lard or Hogsfat. [Cont. from M. 9. 227 " " M. 15. 127.

This in New England was called Suet or Hogsfat. down to the revolution. "Hogs Lard" is and 1776. M. 25. 127
It was so called in old England

Lard formerly meant "hogs fat"; and seems to have
M. M. 16 included the fat of the inwards as well the other fat, and
112 so included the bacon. The latin lardum and the
French lard signified not only hogsfat, but bacon.

M. 1. 76 Holinshed (different from most English) calls Hogsfat,
1577. Lard, & says. "Lard we make but little, because
it is changeable; nor have we much use thereof,
as in France & other countries, since we do either
bake our meat with sweet suet of beef or
mutton, & baste all our meat with sweet
or salt butter, or suffer the fatter to baste itself
by leisure."

It appears from Markham that Paste of all sorts
was made of butter and not of lard (to shorten it)
and it was so when Holinshed wrote.
as Holinshed says, not much lard was used in ~~his~~ his
day; Nor in Markham's days, in England, among the higher
classes. What was done with lard in time of Holinshed
and after? Why was it changeable, or expensive? Perhaps,
their hogs were lean & did not yield much. It was so in
New England.

Seame is some kind of fat — dictionaries do not say
whether lard or tallow or something else. Probably Lard.
Young says Hogs seam is Adeps porcina, purificata
Hogsfat purified [that is tried & strained] which is Lard.

M. 3. 16 Markham says seame may be used in rye paste
instead of butter (not in other pastes) — Fritters may be fried
M. 3. 18 in seame, but beef suet is the best seame. Pancakes
may be fried in butter or seame. Some things were to be
fried in butter & nothing else.

M. 3. 16. Some Puddings bead in them beef, hogs or sheeps suet.
3. 20 Butter, oil or seame (not said what kind) might be used
for basting roast meats.
3. 53 Seame is the fat or grease of a hog or wild beast.
Richardson's Dictionary.

Prices 242. Lard in Hawley accot was 6d lb. 1724 to 1724. (about 4d L. ms.
" 203 T. Dwight 1764. Lard or hogsfat 6d lb. 240 lbs sold to Mr Hooker 1767 & 6
also 1768 Hogsfat 6d lb
" 310. W. Rooker 20 lbs suet at 4d. 1705.

Bees & Hives. [Cont. from M. 15. 124. 125

1577. Holinshed / M. 1. 77 } In those days, was plenty of Bees in England. "Our hives, says H. are made of rye straw; but some make them of wicker, & cloak plaster them over with clay. We set our hives the warmest side of the house, where they may be dry, and without danger from moth or mouse."

1613. M. 3. 6 a. Markham } Bees swarm from beginning of May to July 15. (O.S.) Markham says: "London says, they do not swarm till May 15. O.S. They sometimes rise & fly away, may be made to alight by the tinkling made upon a brass bason, pan or candlestick. are to be shaken into a hive, & the hive put on a sheet & gathered over the top; and at night the hive may be set on the stone; that is on flat stones on the top of stakes. The hives standing on stakes must be protected from tempestuous weather, & it would be well to have sheds to draw over them in winter.

Markham says Hives are taken at Michaelmas. Sept. 29. and the bees drowned in water, or smothered with puffballs London, p. 1062 suffocates bees with rags soaked in brimstone (as in New England.

Markham says some stocks cast (swarm) 2. 3 or 4 times may be

Markham M. B. Fo says hives are perfumed with juniper fennel, hyssop. &c

Fussballs used to smother bees in Markhams days, even as young says, Fungus fulverulentus. Webster says Fuzzballs are a kind of fungus that when pressed heavily and scatters a fine dust — also called Puff-ball.

A Swarm of Bees contains from 10,000 to 20,000 bees; and a hive from 30,000 to 40,000 — 5000 bees weigh a pound. There are 9000 cells in a square foot of honey comb. A queen bee is said to produce 100,000 bees in a season, sometimes. Natural History.

Mrs E. B. Browning. ("Aurora Leigh") says her morning dream was often "humming and buzz by the bees" in the lime tree, near the house. [They frequent the lime in flowering time, in England, as the bass and linden in this country.

Rev. J. Judd's Diary } Hesays Oct 20. 1746. "went to hunt bees". Does not say what he found. This was Oct 31. N.S.

Hadley

H. 3. 206. Timo. Eastman had bees & hives 20/. in 1733 May.

M. 19. 386. Hunting bees. Thaddeus Binges account. 1859.
" " do do May. Smith's account. 1859

Mrs. Allen Clark, a native of Hadley says there were not many bees in Hadley when she was young. Old Mrs Newton says there were few bees when she was young. Now and then honey was got from a tree in the woods.

Bees & Hives

Connecticut.

Con. 5. 329. Hives of Bees 1677 to 1681. 10/. 6/8 and 10/. ea
" " Jos. Smith, Wethersfield 36 hives or stocks of bees 10£ (about 5/6 ea
" 351. Stocks of bees 1683 to 1696. 10/. each; 12 hives 1683 no 9/. trouble/8
Mass. 17. 157. John Pynchon bought honey in Windsor in 1657
and in 1659. of John Whitefield & Henry Clark at 2/6 qt.
Con. 7. 8. Rev. Eph. Hewitt of Windsor had 3 stocks of bees 60/. 1644
" 7. 12 Thomas Dewey 2 stocks bees 50/. 1648. Windsor
" 7. 15. Amos Stanley 2 hives bees 30/. 1648 — Hartford
7. 17. Thos. Nowell. 4 stocks bees 60/. 1648. Windsor
7. 20 Rev Henry Smith Bees £8. 1648. Wethersfield

182

m. 2. 230
m. 2. 265
2. 286 Ague & Fever — called commonly Intermittent Fever. Called also Agues.

m. 3. 10 Markham notices this disease in England.
The quotidian ague & fever occur once in 24 hours.
The tertian occur every other day — most common
The quartan occur once in three days.

[These names tertian & quartan, seem improper, but they are the same in Buchan, Ed. Encyclopedia, &c. 'The Paroxysms of cold, heat, or Ague & fever occur once daily, or once in two days, most common, or once in three days. The old method of cure was to give cinchona or Peruvian bark. Buchan, Ed. Enc.

Causes of Intermittent Fevers
Agues are occasioned by moist air; and abound in rainy seasons & in countries where the soil is marshy as in Holland, the fens of England, &c. Buchan.

The exciting cause of intermittent fever is now generally supposed to be always the same, the effluvium or miasmata from marshes. Ed. Encyclopedia

p. 189 b.
m. 2. 294 Malaria. McCulloch's Essay on this was published
m. 299 in Europe 1827. Reviewed in American Quarterly Review
p. 250 December 1828.

Miasma, marsh exhalation, malaria, is something which originates from swampy, marshy, moist ground, wherein vegetables having grown, die & putrefy. This fair is not prevalent in the winter; this pestilence chiefly prevails in July, August, September, and in warm climates, one half of October. Places producing remittent fevers in the fall are liable to produce intermittents in the Spring. This poison is supposed by some to be a gas; by others an effluvium or odor, & by others is supposed to be owing to animalculae — Mc Culloch supposes malaria is the source of more than half the diseases of the human race; very destructive in Italy and Holland; in some places in France, & England, especially fens of Lincolnshire & Essex, in Sicily, Sardinia, &c.

Salt marshes produce malaria as well as others — They do so in Normandy, on the French shores of the Mediterranean, on the Adriatic; in Greece, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia; in Spain, the Crimea & throughout Southern Europe. Not so in cold climates, though in Holland inruptions of the sea are followed by the severest seasons of fever. Thick woods produce Malaria fevers; also Jungles of reeds & grass, produce Jungle fever. Rice grounds in India, Italy & our Southern country are unhealthy.

Ague & Fever, or Intermittent Fever

Mc'Culloch attributes not only intermittent and remittent diseases to marsh miasmata, but also yellow & nervous fever; dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, dropsy, obstructions of the liver & spleen & other viscera, neuralgia, rheumatism, asthma, &c. Nine disorders in many cases originate from other causes.

Ponds, puddles and marshy places about many our cities, as New York & Philadelphia, the swamps of the Carolinas, and of the eastern shore of our seaboard from Jersey to Georgia, and the banks of many rivers and streams in our country, produce intermittent and remittent fevers in autumn & other diseases. What at New Orleans produces yellow fever, gives rise to bilious remittents in Virginia, and to Agues, Dysenteries, diarrhoeas & cholera in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. [Not asiatic Cholera — that was not known here in 1828.] Thick woods & shrubberies, damp with luxuriant vegetation may produce malaria fevers — especially in warm climates. Pine barrens are always healthy, if no marsh or pond be near.

Clearing & breaking up new ground among us is often attended by the diseases of marsh miasma. The dreadful fever & ague affecting the first settlers of the Genesee country from 1796 to 1800 broke from them in clearing & settling the rich bottom land. As woodlands are cleared up, malaria is wafted to a greater distance. As the country is laid open, diseases will be extended more, but will be less severe.

Land productive of rushes, coarse grass, waterflag, equisetum, & hydrocotyle. Ponds soft & boggy, may produce disease: even swampy places on high land may produce disease. — The banks of streams & rivers through the United States & Canada are liable to intermittent & remittent from July to October. — Canals, mill dams, and the process of water-rotting hemp are productive of disease. Also the drainage of swamps & marshes is at first a source of disease, till they be put into complete cultivation. So, according to Mc'Culloch, breaking up old pastures for tillage is a source of disease. — The ague was common in London in Sydenham's days — now almost unknown there. Places all covered with water do not produce malaria although the margins of such places do. When the borders of lakes, ponds, marshes, canals become more exposed by the lower level of the water in summer, they become sources of malaria. Temporary inundations are extremely deleterious when the waters recede.

Malaria is sometimes wafted to a distance & to high ground by breezes & currents of air; but generally habitations fixed in low, damp grounds must be unhealthy — as at Calcutta, Batavia, Havana, Vera Cruz, St Lucia, New Orleans, &c. Malaria is much more easily spread by night damps & morning dews than in mid-day.

Agues. Fevers; malaria.

Miasma is produced in the greatest quantity in the rotting of hemp, in sugar ships, in the accumulation of putrid coffee, potatoes, &c. in warehouses, in certain fortified places as at Havre; in the cases of the pontine marshes, those of Bresse and Forez. It is present at sea, in calms, more or less at all seasons.

The general season for intermittents in England is the Spring; the remittents of summer & autumn appear in August. They go generally in all states. This remittents seem to include all fevers but the intermittents; at least, yellow fever? The yellow fever of New Orleans would be a mild remittent or intermittent in Canada.

Malaria Districts — are — the alluvions of the Orenoko, missisippi, Euphrates, Ganges, Danube, Congo, & similar places. Also the smaller alluvions of the Po, Rhone, & all other rivers; the valleys of Cochin China, Ava, Egypt; the jungles of the east; the river swamps & alluvions of the Carolinas, Georgia, Mobile, &c. Places where water accumulates, for want of drainage, as the swamps of Hungary, the Lyonnais, the Fenny regions & moors of England, the numerous low & wet lands of our Atlantic country, on all the eastern shore; the margins of lakes, in Italy, in Genesee, or the great lakes of Erie, Ontario & Superior.

Where miasma abounds, insects abound. viz in warm climates, warm weather, moist places, putrid vegetables. yellow fever in Africa or New Orleans will be intermittent in England, & the Musketoes will be gnats.

Pennsylvania & N. Jersey.

M. 3. 85. Kalm says 1749. that the Fever & ague is the most common disease — quotidian, tertian & quartan. It attacks in August & September. Strangers suffer most. Indians have it. It was very violent the fall of 1748 — was so 70 years ago (1678 or 9) or more. May be owing to stagnant water, & eating so much
M. 3. 93 fruit, &c. Kalm found fever & ague both in Pennsylvania & New York
M. 3. 86. The medicines used. 1748, were Jesuits bark, the bark of Whitewood root, and dogwood root.
M. 3. 94. The old Swede told Kalm that intermitting fevers were as frequent & violent formerly as now; & Pleurisies much more common now.
M. 3. 102 Intermittent fevers, pleurisy, &c. among French & Indians at Crown Point.

Agues in New England.

Mass 3. 150. Josselyn n. 1671. says a disease peculiar to New England is Griping of the Belly, accompanied with Fever & Ague, and turnips to Bloody Flux. The flux & small pox carry off many.

Mass 6. 267 Josselyn in his N.E. Rarities does not name Fever & Ague among the "killing diseases" of New England. but has Griping of the Guts.

M. 3. 221. Hubbard in his History says "New Haven was
3. 222. afflicted with fevers several seasons which killed
many." "The southerly coasts of New England (Connecticut)
"partakes with Virginia in its climatical diseases, commonly then called the seasoning,
which is an Ague & Fever, seizing upon men
in the heat of Summer, chiefly upon new
comers, thus so called by that name, but not
sparing others."

It does not occur every year on the S. coast of New England & is not so violent & universal as in Virginia; yet it sometimes falls very hard upon the people. Some seasons it is very fatal, in others not so. Sometimes one plantation has it & the others not. The seasoning or fever & ague, must include some fevers worse than the remittent. [Fever has visited every plantation within 40 years or less & some twice or thrice, and each has had its turn of heavy mortality. This disease is attended with great prostration of Spirits, and sometimes with not fit with strange stupefaction of the brain. Cordials are better than violent means by purgation or otherwise. Blood letting is found deadly in this fever. Except this disease, those places have been healthy and are overstocked with people. [His allusion to the "not fit" shows that there was a cold fit, an ague] He seems to mean all the towns on the Sound — or all the western ones, as having fever & ague that was often fatal — Hubbard refers to no other Fever & Ague in New England. It must have been elsewhere.

(Belknap says Intermittent fever, or fever & ague is very
M. 1. 294 rare in New Hampshire.
1. 125. Rev. Mr. Smith, mentions fever & ague & low fever, & bloody flux as prevailing at various places Sept. 1756
1. 123. Oct 1745. A sickly dying time in the country generally. "with the usual nervous or slow fever." Sickly Sept. 1748.

Agues & Fevers in New England...

In Northampton.

M.11.72 11.72 Ansel Jewett informs me that the Ague and Feber, which were here after the first dam was built, were in several families in this street (Elm Street.) His father & mother had the disorder, & he had it. He thinks he first had it in 1799, when he was 6 years old, & it attacked him slightly every year for some years after. The rest of the family seem to have escaped. He says it prevailed in the southern part of South St. but not in the northern part of the street, nor in the centre of the village nor in the eastern & northern parts

This seems to be according to some writers, who say that the wind wafts the miasma to high grounds, passing over or by some people who live on lower ground. At the time, it was supposed that the South would be ought the disease into Elm street.

M.11.72. Doct Seeg's testimony about the dam & the Ague and fever. He said the disease was unknown to the people of Northampton before for more than 60 years. It seems by this that the Ague & fever were here before, perhaps about 1730 or 1735, and before that. was it before Mill river was turned: and after also?

1799 to 1803 are mentioned as the time when the fever and Ague were here M.11.72. Mr Jewett thinks it was here from 1799 to 1803, more or less, & perhaps earlier.

M.11.71. The disease was in some part of the village 1798.

Doct. David Hunt, in his list of deaths & diseases in N.H. notices no death by Intermittent fever or Ague & fever. Nathaniel Phelps child, who, dear E.S. Phelps said, died of the Ague & fever (see M. 11. p. 72) M.11.72 is entered July 10, 1800, as having died of "fits". — perhaps ague & fever fits in part — Many Children & others died p. 188 of the Dysentery, especially in South Street, in the years the dam was up, & ague & fever prevailed.

Some persons died of consumption, &c. who first had the ague and fever, &. which changed to something worse

The turning of Mill river may have caused agues. It left many stagnant pools, and a rank vegetation sprang up in many places.

Agues & Fevers in New England & Elsewhere.

Con. & mis. 2. 95 } Webster says severe ~~intermittents~~ remittents were in Hartford "for the last time" in 1749. This expression shows that intermittents or ague and fever had been in Hartford before — probably many times.

Con. 2. 101. He says Intermittents & Remittents of Autumn are greatly decreased in U. States. — said 1799. This was said before Western N.Y. & Western States were much settled. Refers to the old Atlantic States.

Con. 2. 102. He says, Intermittents & Remittents generally proceed from Marsh effluvia. He calls them "bilious fevers". Calls them the "bilious plague", or more severe bilious fevers near lakes & rivers, all from marsh effluvia, as a general cause.

M. 1. 29. Doct. Douglass says that from 1716 to 1750. the epidemics that prevailed were small pox measels. Putrid fevers and Dysenteries. [Does he include the throat distempers in putrid fevers? He refers to his own practice.

As Ague & fever was not fatal, or was so seldom so, this disease is seldom noticed when it did prevail. Was never very common in New Engla

"A Fever is nothing else but an effort of nature to free herself from an offending cause".
p. 112 of Buchan.

Buchan p. 120 124 } In Great Britain "few patients in an ague apply to physicians, unless in extremities". — "Here is hardly an old woman who is not possessed of a nostrum for stopping an ague; and it is amazing with what readiness their pretensions are believed". Buchan p. 120 121.
p. 188 of Med. m. 15-218 }

Buchan p. 120 } "Many dirty things are extolled for the cure of intermittent fevers, as cobwebs, snuffings of candles, &c. Though these may sometimes succeed, yet their very nastiness is sufficient to set them aside, especially when cleanly medicines will answer the purpose better". Peruvian bark, he depends upon.

Ed. Enc. 8 III. 73 } "Cold agues prevail in the fens & marshes of Lincolnsh but not nearly so much as formerly."

III. 789-790 Essex County on the Thames is mostly low & marshy some of the stem limits also: Thick fogs prevail in autumn which are often productive of agues. This disorder is not so prevalent and dangerous as formerly, since marshes were well drained.

Agues. Dysentery. Jrs. 2. 260

Ed. Enc. & Dysentery "Its exciting cause seems to be
Xth. 815 very similar to that of Intermittent Fever.
It generally prevails in the same situations and
p. 156. seasons" (Speculations) as to how it is generated
by fogs and marsh effluvia, are not satisfactory
[Webster thinks that there is not sufficient evidence
to prove that dysentery is produced by peculiarities
in diet, as the use of decayed provisions, &c.: Dr Hosack
N.Y. says the want of fresh vegetables, an excessive
use of animal food, especially salted provisions, are frequent
causes of this disorder in N.Y. State Prisons.

Intermitting Fever (Francis's Watertown p. 46.
Rev. John Sherman of Watertown died of an inter-
mitting fever Aug. 8. 1685, aet 72 (but dys not fever & ague.

Agues in England.

Agues, are often mentioned in the writings of
Old England two or three centuries ago. Some
superstitions were resorted to, in order to be free
from agues. See them. Quar. Review. III. 448—poetry.

M.g. 52 Agues were severe in 16th Century. Ascham had Ague
4 years before 1562. Quartan Ague [one in 3 days] with
fever prevailed in 1556 and 1557. Many died, especially priests

M.g. 59 Clarendon In England men seldom apply to Physicians
in ordinary agues, but to receipts & known medecines—
Women applied plasters & posset drinks in the country
[not to Agues but to other things. Clarendon does not say
that women prescribed for agues, but they doubtless did.

p. 350. Ague was a disease of the Anglo Saxons.

London Qu. Review. Vol 30. 134 — 1823

In England the counties most subject to ague from
marsh miasmata, are Essex, Lincolnshire, Cambridge & the
adjacent East Riding of Yorkshire. The disease not near so rife
as formerly, before the more complete drainage. The
nature of marsh effluvia, and its component parts are
unknown. It sometimes passes over the lowlands
& shows its effects on the hills beyond. Aspects those on
ground floors more than those in higher stories

Marsh miasma is more violent & fatal in Zeeland (Holland
than in England; more virulent in some parts of Southern France
and Italy than in Holland; still more malignant in the tropics.

The malaria which produces remittent & intermittent
fevers about Rome is produced by dry, volcanic soil as well
as by marshes. Ibid p. 139.

Agues & other disorders from Marshes

London.

Intermittent Fevers were once extremely prevalent in London; now an instance scarcely occurs. In other districts of England, where agues were very prevalent, they are now unknown. This is attributed to draining; yet for two or three years after the draining of marshes their effluvia is more unhealthy than before.

Ibid. p. 148. 149.

p. 182. ### Malaria in Italy.

Dr Johnson, 1829, attributes the malaria in Italy, generally, to the product, or it is "the product of animal & vegetable decomposition by means of heat and moisture". Italy has a luxuriant vegetation; and Dr J. attributes malaria also to the volcanic nature of the soil. Malaria is carried by the winds, and open streets and areas are more exposed than narrow lanes & alleys. It produces "jaundiced complexion, tumid abdomen, stunted growth, stupid countenance and shortened life. Of those who labor on the Campagna, one in ten dies yearly of the fever, & others have swollen, sallow countenances. Many Englishmen lay the foundation of Chronic maladies in Italy.

Review of Dr James Johnson's Travels in Chr. Spectator 1836

Rural manners & Customs (Cont. from M. 14. / 430

Farming operations — continued.

In the Spring, when buds are bursting, leaves expanding, clearing smoke ascending from the vallies & highlands. Calves bleating, waters glistening in the brooks & pools — the farmer is turning up the sod with the gleaming share, his boy astride the old horse, while he "gees" and "haws" to the yoke of cattle himself. Or he is sowing his grain right and left, as he walks across the field.

There is sorting of seeds, preparing corn to plant, and slicing potatoes for the hills. Cattle go about the yard rattling their yoke rings: horses are hitched to this and that; wagons go & come; the turkies are off in the fields; the hens cackle about the barn. All day, the men & boys plough, sow & harrow, or drop seeds & cover them with the hoe. They are tired at night; & having washed their feet at the back door and supped, they go to rest; & there is no expense for candles. The whole house is soon silent, and the spring moon throws over its roof a silver blessing.

In Autumn comes Indian Harvest. The corn goes into the cribs, golden & hard; the pumpkins are carried home on creaking wains; the apples are gathered into barrels & bins; potatoes are dug and carried into cellars; stalks are packed in barns & sheds, & pumpkins fill some floors & places in the barn. The cattle come in from the pastures & stand in groups near the bars, idly battling each other with their horns. It is a busy time, as no one knows how soon rains & snows may come.

[The preceding and what is on page 430 in Mis. c. 14. and 2/3 of what is on p. 429. is in Drew's Rural Dec. 20. 1856, and headed "A days work on a Farm, by Jeremy Loud." It is not original in Drew. It contains some errors & blunders, but has many just descriptions of New England customs

Orange Judd, in My. Agriculturist, Jany. 1857. mentions the old kitchen fire place, broad & long, with a granite mantle piece, extending 8 or 10 feet from jamb to jamb. [I never saw a granite mantle piece in old times, but he refers to houses built 50 years ago. I think granite has not been much used at any time, but perhaps it has in some places.] He refers to the full length back log, the fore stick, & billets of wood heaped high — the roaring flame, bidding defiance to winters cold, the oven in one corner of the fire place, "the tub in the other corner, which served the double purpose of seat & dying establishment where fast colors were given to the woolens which made up the staple of domestic manufacture for winter, in the good old age of home spun." The fire side has been contracting with every successive age, as the forests have waned, and our ideas of domestic comfort have advanced. — There is much poetry lingering about the old wide mouthed fire place: but there was not a great deal of poetry or comfort to the men & women who passed their winter life by that open fire in the kitchen, which served for a sick room, kitchen, sitting room and parlor. As one side thawed, the other near froze, and the kitchen was an uncomfortable spot in most instances. [Such is not my experience. With wood enough, the old kitchen was warm & comfortable in a very cold day. The great fire drove the family back, & as it gradually grew less, the circle drew up nearer to the fire, but there was no suffering in the kitchen, none in the cold sleeping chamber.]

The farmer's home has gained much in health, comfort and domestic attraction, by locking up the open chimney, and putting in the fire frame, the stove, the grate, or even the furnace in the cellar. We do not see the fire, but the grand use of fire, to warm, we have, & can use the sight for better purposes than looking at the blaze. [We have gained nothing in health & not very much in comfort; & have lost the pleasant views of the fire. We have tighter rooms which are more comfortable than the old ones.]

Rural Drinking.

The old village bar-room was ample, and many of the male population gathered here in winter evenings to guzzle drinks of various kinds & to act out the foolish and mad fancies these drinks inspired. These nightly

— gatherings, were terrible in their influence upon the public morals. Many did not live out half their days. Drinking inflamed the passions and led to betting & gambling, and often to quarrels. Feuds between neighbors arose & grew better. Intemperance diverted much from their business & proved a great blight upon the industry & morals of the people. House, fences, farming tools, were neglected & out of repair; the corn fields were half manured & half hoed & yielded half a crop; the cattle were lank and lean; the children were late at school; domestic peace was destroyed & mortgage after mortgage settled down upon the homestead, until it passed into the hands of strangers.

Change for the better.

A great change has come over the homes of our rural population. The old kitchen fire place has gone, & the apartments are different; and the best room & bar room are banished from many of our communities, & home pleasures are brighter. The rooms are warm, some are carpeted; the household is well clad; books & papers are plenty; & the farmer has papers devoted to agriculture, literature & religion; as well as political papers. We have better horses, better food, better cooking, better beds & better clothing than our fathers. [A little extravagant in his expressions. He is Orange Judd, Editor of the American Agriculturist

M. 2:290 ## Old Fire Place & Fires (from Peter Parley or Goodrich

The fuel was hickory, Oak, ash & snapping chestnuts. The building a fire in the wide yawning fire place began at day break. There was first a back log from 15 to 24 inches in diameter, and five feet long embedded in the ashes; then came the log; then a forestick & mealdlestick on the tall andirons; then a heap of kindlings reaching down to the bottom; a heap of fragments, top of all; adjusted with spaces for the blaze.

Old Rubbish about Farmer's houses.

Broken carts & waggons, refuse wood & ugly logs, & other rubbish lie against the fence & disfigure the premises. The gate is blown down or hangs by one hinge. The Door yards are encumbered. Editor of N. E. Farmer Such things, as well as old pantaloons and hats in windows, are much fewer than they were 10 years ago. 1857 [I do not see many such things in windows in towns about Boston & Salem in 1846. but some door yards, &c were encumbered with rubbish.

Rural manners & customs.

Collecting old manners & customs.

"Tout ce qui regarde les moeurs des peuples de l'antiquité, même dans les plus petits détails, a droit d'intéresser, comme monuments historiques très précieux."
(See more on same page) M. Peignot in Am. Qu. Review. II. 422

Rural Scenes - in a piece of poetry

The joyous breeze, the singing birds, the lowing herd, the bleating flocks, the chickens skip, to milk the cows, to hear boys whistling at their labors; fields of corn and waving grain, orchards with golden apples, meadows where streamlets flow, flowery banks & shady woods, sunny skies.

Household Fires in the Old Kitchen.

"The hearth is piled - the fire is bright,
The chamber glows with genial light." &c
× × × × × × × × × × × × ×
Dear household fires! how glad the glow,
Ye o'er the homestead kitchen throw,
When gathering household gist once more,
The wide-armed fireplace where ye roar!
The sustained bed, the tables groan,
The ruddy fire place corner clear
Where the cobbled cat lies snug & warm
The quaint old chairs of clumsy form,
The rifle o'er the mantle swung, &c.
× × × × × × × × ×
The cricket sings - the stand & bible by the bed.
Grandsire with baby on his knee; grandma knitting. &c
1857. from Antioch College, H.C.B. in N.Y. Ch. Inquirer

Sons of Old Farmers of N.E.

Their villages had brown houses & some red, & white,
Their faces were ruddy with health & contentment
and they had athletic frames. They were busy as bees
and did not trouble themselves much about the
great world.
N.Y. Independent.

Rural Scenes in Western N. York. 40 years ago.

The dark, primeval forest near the house, from whose gloom the coon whinnied, and the owl hooted; the roaring of winds, passing through it, and the tossing of boughs; cutting down hill, & breaking through drifts in winter; riding to mowers to water; watering the cattle at the brook; hearing Katydids in the evening; & 100 other things. Letter writer 1857.

Rural manners and Customs.

From the Puritan; A series of Essays, in 2 vols. Boston. 1836. pp. 516, by John Oldbug, Esq.

He says he was brought up at the house of his grandfather, who seems to have been a N.E. farmer. The old mansion had jutting stories, & was wider at the top than at the foundation; the tall well pole rose towards the sky, with a quantity of old iron at on the farther end, to balance the bucket full of water. The meadow had a maple grove where the whippowill sang in summer evenings; there was a sun-dial, the pasture, the great rock, the barberry bushes, the lilacs, the mullen & the campane — all may be seen by the mental eye through the mist of years.

The best room had a homemade carpet, woven with strips of cloth — red blue & yellow. The kitchen had a vast fire place, an apartment of itself, into which the family huddled in a cold winter evening to hear stories of olden times; it had a carved dresser with well scoured platters of pewter, bright as silver, lessening in rows, one above the other. The family bible was bound in buff leather and printed at Oxford. There was an old hour glass, on a shelf above the fireplace which my grandfather turned at 8 exactly in the evening, that we might go to bed at 9. [How could he turn it at 8, unless he had a watch or clock, & if he had one, what need was there of the hour glass?]

My grandfather's library was a Puritan library; Shakspeare & Ben Johnson were not in it, & perhaps he had never heard of their names, though he was a reader. He knew little of Homer or Horace. His library consisted of Flavel's works, Bunyan's Grace abounding, Alleines Alarm, Baxter's Call; Sternhold & Hopkins's Psalms and Watts's Lyric Poems. He had Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress, which was accounted next to the Bible.

I was a Puritan by descent & education. "This is the true nobility of New England." When I go to the grave, may I sleep among the Puritans.

This from the Chr. Spectator. 1836, pages 545. & 546. It refers perhaps to 1790 — 1800. or thereabouts.

Rural Manners & Customs.

The Kitchen, &c.

"Do not live in a mean kitchen, to keep a useless idle parlor for the parson or tea table gossips, but make your every day room, the home of the family, the pleasantest of all. Keep no idle rooms for show but make all for comfort. Do not teach your daughters French or Music until they have learned to weed a flower Garden. Do not bring up your girls to be ashamed of their sun bonnets. Teach them to cherish & protect the forest songsters, the beautiful birds, & to despise the miserable wretches who shoot little blue birds & robins"

Mitchells address at Bridgeport Oct. 1857

60 years ago or more

A woman of Foxboro' Mass. who was born in 1787 and was 70 years old in Sept. 1857, writes for the N.E. Farmer Nov. 1857. She lived in Mansfield, Mass. in her younger days.

The old spinning wheel, she says, brings a sweet remembrance of early youth, when she helped her grandmother in her loom, helped her get in her webs, and wind her quills. Being the eldest of a family of daughters, she often helped her father in the field – she rode the horse to plough, dropt the corn, pulled the flax, drove the sheep to wash, raked hay, husked corn, kept off the blackbirds with my grandfathers sling, went to mill on horse back with three bags of corn; went barefooted. She then held communion with birds & flowers, learned their names and songs, and the names & qualities of plants, & the ranks of flowers, though she knew not the meaning of the word botany.

Mass. 1. 1. p. 231

Mass. 1. 2. p. 242

The old spinning wheel, wheel-pin, reel, &c are dear old friends. She was the spinner for my year to year, and arose early to the task. "sweet is the breath of morn" &c. Her labors ceased long enough to be educated at school from Websters Spelling book and Thumpast. "I think now that I was as happy with my new wheel when a child, as any young lady is now with a new piano". Old people & old things are passing away and all things are becoming new. children are now made to think that fashion is the one thing needful. Their school hours are filled with studies that they have no taste nor love for. ——— It seems as if every thing venerable was to be swept away, Some birds are not here that used to be. She has not heard the bobolink, the summer past.

How can the community be brought to love agriculture unless the rising generation are taught that they are made for use. They should not be put to manual labors beyond their strength, but in some way made useful.

E. S. B. Foxboro' Sept. 1857.

Rural Manners & Customs.

Rural Scenes in a new country.

My early home was in the forest, dank & dense, with a few clearings and log cabins. I could see the deer and Turkeys from the cabin door by day, and could hear the wolves howl and the owls hoot from my bed in the loft by night. Gradually the fields grew larger, and the forest was more distant. School houses arose, and at length a meeting house.

Letter in My Evangelist. Nov. 28. 1857.

[The deer, wolves, turkeys, &c. were in all our settlements when new – at Northampton, Hadley, & the towns settled from them. Bears also.

The Poor, Poverty.

[Cont. from M. 16. 289.

There are two classes of poor men in the world.

1st. Those whose poverty results from causes beyond their own control: among these are found many of the excellent of the earth. Piety has often exhibited its brightest jewels among the children of want. The pious poor usually do more good, in proportion to their means than the rich. They have not the aspirations nor temptations of the rich —— The really Christian man is a friend of the poor. Those who love God & cherish the spirit of the Savior are friends of the pious poor.

2 allass of Poor. Those whose vices have made them poor. This is the more common form of poverty. Idleness, intemperance, profaneness and ill will are its attendants: They hug the chain which binds them. When they are in sickness and trouble, the companions of their vice do not relieve them: those who have allured them from the path of virtue do not aid them. They must be aided by goodness, as no other will assist them.

NY. Evangelist. Jan. 1. 1857.

The Poor.

Charles Kingsley is a noble protestant against the damnable heresies of starvation, tyranny & filth. The wretched, debased poor, in dreary alleys & tenements, are he says, your brothers & sisters, bone of your bone, & "It is man's laws, and not God's providence, that have made them so" Kingsley says. "The thief is your brother, the prostitute your sister; the instincts of their hearts are the same as yours."

N.Y. Chr. Inquirer July. 1858

The poor in our land that are unprovided for and uncared for, in our religious arrangements, are constantly increasing. Accommodations provided especially for the poor, in a particular part of the church, are not occupied by them, & perhaps ought not to be. Seats specially provided for the poor, do not succeed, and perhaps it is well that they do not.

Ibid.

M. 16. 27
M. 19 3

Brotherhood.

The universal brotherhood of humanity is the doctrine of Christianity. It is not the doctrine of Judaism, and our religion is much of it drawn from the Judaism of the old Testament. Jesus said the poor have the Gospel preached to them: With us, it is preached to the rich, & for the most part, is only preached at the poor.

Ibid

200 Newspapers. [Cont. from No. 16. p. 317

Their influence.

It is hardly possible to over-estimate the power of Journalism as an element in the civilization of the present day. The Newspaper is the greatest of modern institutions; whether the tendency is good or bad, such is the fact. It stands out on the front of the truest and most advanced nations, as England and America. One newspaper often wields more power than many pondrous tomes. The London Times is the voice of England, speaking to the nations. The power of the press, which has risen up within the last century, is now felt to the extremity of the earth.

Some Journals are mere Gazettes, or Reporters of news. Others have a double office — to represent public opinion, and to act upon it. They must show the world as it is, and try to make it better.

N.Y. Evangelist Jan. 1. 1857.

Newspapers taken here.

Price 69. Deac. Ebenezer Hunt took Edes & Gill's Newspaper in 1756. — (It was in war time was probably brought by the war express, or post.

do. 87. He calls Mr Mestman "the Post" in 1772

do. 111. Dea. Hunt began to take Holt's paper of Mr Griffin Oct 20. 1774.

do. 14 Newspapers taken 1737 and 1741. in N.H.

Enos Smith 1787. Credits Capt John Wood for Boston papers one quarter 3/4.

202 Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Tongs, Boxes, [from M. 16.131

[Cont. from M. 16. 128–131.

Am. Qu. Review

Vol. 1. p. 216 } Madame La Roche-Jacquelin says the Vendeans in France were addicted to the use of tobacco "like the natives of moist countries in general". [Is this true? Do peoples of moist countries like tobacco better than those of dry countries?

Tobacco in the East.

N.Y. Independent. Oct. 22. 1857. says "Tobacco is cultivated, and is in universal use, both by males and females, amongst the native inhabitants of Palestine. The districts about Mount Lebanon grow it largely, for home consumption".

In Hadley.

Had. 3. 66. Eleazar Porter had in Inventory 1758 –
Long pipes 3/10½; other pipes 4 6/11.

H. 3. 68. Richard 10 lbs Tobacco, seems to have raised it, 20/8
seems to have been valued at 1/6 O.T. or 2¾d. per lb

3. 101. Elisha Smith 1765. 9¾ lbs Tobacco @ 4d.

3. 102 He made a pipe box for Simeon Strong 1/. 1762

3. 117 } Thos Smith 1773. 12 lbs tobacco at 3½d 3/4
and 1780, 6 lbs at 4d., and 1781. 10 lbs at 5d

3. 140. Jn Pierce 1 doz pipes 4d.

Prices 193. Samuel Taylor Westfield, 1709. trader, 12 Gro pipes at 6/.

" " Nathaniel Dwight 80 lbs tobacco 26/. 1712 (near 4 per lb.

" 226. Elisha Pomeroy 1762. 100 lbs tobacco 3. 25

" 284. Pipes 1747. maj Jos. Hawley, were also 4/6 & 5/. doz. O.T. (about 7 & 8 at retail
" 263, 283. Almost all men bought pipes of Hawley 1712–1735. Very
few bought tobacco. They raised it. Some tobacco sold at Dalb

" 283. 2d Joseph Hawley sold many pipes – at all times – more
before the anti-smoking.

" 303. P. Montague, 1725. 40 lbs Tobacco 24. Sam'l Smith 1724. Tob. 6/

" 310. Thomas Crafts 1714. 50 lbs tobacco 12/. (about 3d lb.)

" 203. Timo Dwight 1762–64 sold long pipes at 8d & 9 doz & short 4½ 64

" 208 Capt Wm Lyman bought a pipe 8/. Tavern keepers.

" 284 Capt Quentin sold 1766. 7 & 8. short 4: long 10

Tobacco Boxes (They were used for tobacco when it was smoked. I think

Prices 261. 1730. &c. 1/2. 2/. &c Prices 287. Tobacco box 4/. J.H. 1735. (about 1/6 to 2/

Pynn 319. 1725. P. Marshall 47 doz pipes at 6d.

Prices 241. Tavern Keepers bought very many pipes. On this page is Joseph Bartlett & Benjamin Stebbins.

Prices 253. Jona. Bunt bought many pipes 1720 to 1724. Seems to have kept a public house. Had 5 doz pipes in 1733. Perhaps he only kept soldiers.

Tobacco, &c.

In Philips war.

Mass. Rec. V. 73. 20 lb Tobacco and 3 gallons rum to be sent to Capt. Sill at Lancaster, Feb 24. 1676.

Shattucks Concord p. 60 Capt Hencheman at Concord sends for flints, tobacco, liquor pipes. May 1676

Misc. B. 274. Mrs Rowland, accounts her husband of smoking before she was taken. Philip asked her to "smoke it". She says an invitation to smoke was "a usual compliment among saints and sinners." 1676.

Mass. 4. 259. Soldiers to pay for their own tobacco - not to be reckoned as provisions

m. 2. 24. Tobacco Tongs — are mingled with tobacco in preceding notices — of — See m. 16. 134. &c.

Prices 308. Rev. John Williams. 1729. tobacco tongs. 3/6.
" 301 Abr S. Stoddard 1729. Tobacco tongs 2/.
" 261. Jos. Hawley sold Tobacco tongs at 6d. 1730 & 1733. &c (about 6 l/m.
" 315. Tobacco Tongs are not uncommon — pipes are seldom in inventories, any but traders — not worth prizing in a family — Tobacco box not common — some had them
" 317. Samuel Marsh 1761. Tobacco tongs 2/8.
Had 3. 68 Col E. Porter had Tobacco tongs 2/8. — 1758.

Snuff.

Prices. Jos. Hawley sold no snuff in his life, down to 1735.
262 sold lob Tobacco at 6d lb.
191. 1773. Breck & Hunt had empty snuff bottles 2/6 doz.

Enos Smith bought 11 4/4 lbs Tobacco of Samuel Warren 1774 @ 5d. 5/11
" " 6 3/4 do do 1775 at 6d. 3/4

Prices 289. Allyn Hawley had Tobacco at 2d. 1754. & some at 2 1/2 d.
" 25. Tobacco 1/. 1743 (3d lawful) 1/6 1/2. 1750 to 1752 (2 3/5 d & 3 1/5 d. lb
" 13. do lob 1740 (3 1/2 d. l.m)
" 66 do 1757 and 1758 — 3 1/5 d and 4 d per lb
" 72 do 1760 to 1769. 3 d, 3 1/5 & 4 d per lb
" 191. Breck & Hunt Long Pipes 7/ per gro. 1773. 1 box short do 28/.
" 151 Tobacco 1784 & 85. 5 d & 6 d per lb.
" 137. Snuff in Breck & Hunts memorandums, 1772, 73 &c was entered by the dozen bottles. In 1773. Oct. 3 doz. bottles was put down, or "3 doz. snuff". all snuff then came in Bottles

Hamp. Gaz. Aug. 30. 1854. conjectures that Hatfield & Whately have raised 250 acres of Tobacco this season; Hadley 175 to 200 acres, & Northampton 125 acres. Easthampton has a few acres. Light loamy soils on the bks. as N. Hadley, Hatfield & Whately; N. H. & Hadley meadows are too heavy soil The Gazette thinks the 800 acres in the 4 towns will yield 1600 lb. an acre, or 128,000 lbs, & bring 12 1/2 cents lb, or 16,000 dollars in all, or 200 dollars an acre. This is much exaggerated, & there is some in the no. of acres. Tobacco must be cut before frost comes — generally as soon as first week in September

Cont. in Misc. 19. 396

Intellectual & Moral. [Cont. from M. 15. 25

or Intellectual culture, without moral culture.

Immoral writers. See p. 302

Am. 2. Review Vol. I. p. 353 Cowper, after reading the lives of the British poets, wrote — "after all, it is a melancholy observation, that where there are such shining talents, there

M. 2. 296. b. should be so little virtue". "So much can nature do for our intellectual part, so little for our moral".

The Histories & Biographies of the ancients are filled to excite similar melancholy remarks.

Whoever reads the numerous Memoirs and Biographical Dictionaries of Continental Europe, especially the B. D. published at Paris, must rise from them with the sad reflection, that while nature & education could do so much for the intellectual part, the moral part is completely perverted or extinguished.

[The Reviewer seems to think, in Great Britain & U. States the moral part has been less perverted & corrupted. He will find much immorality in intellectual men in these countries, besides the English poets.

Cultivation of the intellectual powers alone can add little to the real usefulness or happiness of the individual. The highest cultivation of the head is often found associated with deplorable rottenness of heart; the most sensitive taste with the most abandoned habits. The moral as well as mental powers must be developed. Improvement of the mind is not enough. Aaron Burr was intellectual and immoral. N. E. Farmer for Jan'y 1857.

See drunken graduates. M. 16. 292.

M. 2. 296. b. Poets Corrupt.

"In the infancy of letters & society, poetry speaks the language of the gods; but as luxury increases, it is too apt to leave its lofty heights and to dwell in preference on frivolous or sensual subjects. The most esteemed modern poets of England and France furnish many examples of the truth of this remark." Schiller was uniformly on the side of virtue; Goethe & Wieland are by no means so pure. N. A. Review. 1823. p. 424

M. 14. 355. Spectator's account of the indecency of the English dramatic poets & the corruption of the Stage.

M. 8. 74. Ed. Enc. account of impurity of English poets and others.

Corrupt Poets & other Writers

It is a humiliating truth, that mediocre writers often are in their generation, more successful than excellent ones; and that the vicious are not seldom, more popular than either. The many cannot appreciate the higher productions of the arts. Milton looked to after ages for fame and was regardless of popularity. Lond. Rev. Rev. No 69. p 185.

M. 2. 241 In the days of Charles II, there was a "complete debasement of the national character in all things", owing in part to the rebellion, but more to the restoration by the French taste, French manners & French morals introduced by the restoration. One thing only is excepted from the debasement. Poetry was debased; the language itself was debased. Open & loathsome licentiousness may be traced both in the prose & verse of that disgraceful age. A few writers preserved a good English style, but the young generation wrote as loosely as they lived. Rev. p. 186. 187

The poets of this & the succeeding generation abandoned themselves to the debauchery of the times, & in general matter & manner were equally worthless. The moralists had the field to themselves, till Pope gained an ascendancy.

206 Music [Cont. from M. 2. 221.

M. 2. 192 c. M. 2. 218.
M. 2. 150.

Italian Music, &c. Review in Am. Qu. Review F. 371

The Russians, in 17th century, delighted more in a concert of Billingsgate nightingales "joined with a flight of screech owls, a nest of jackdaws, a pack of hungry wolves, seven hogs in a windy day, and as many cats with their corrivals", singing Lachrymae, than in all the music of Italy, light airs in France, marches of England, or jigs of Scotland, so said Dr. Collins of England.

Music was used at Rome at births, marriages, and funerals, but martial music was in the highest estimation. There was music at sacrifices. The flute accompanied the voice. There were other instruments.

"Caligula loved music as he loved blood" and madness of it in all his parties of pleasure.

Under Nero, music attained a splendor equal to what it had in ancient times enjoyed in Athens. The musical exploits of Nero are known to [illegible] conversant with Roman History — After his death, the Romans banished music as the accomplice of his crimes; and musicians also.

Music found an asylum in the new born Church, after it was proscribed from Rome, & was purified. The persecuted Christians derived a solace from music for three centuries.

A. 2. R. No Instrumental Music — all Vocal.
1. 380 "All species of instrumental music being forbidden,
Opposite page not only owing to existing circumstances, but principally in consequence of the prejudices of the early
p. 208 Christians, they could only form Vocal Choirs, of an unpolished kind, entrusted to inexperienced musicians." Music among these early Christians, suffered a degree of degeneration, which was greatly increased some centuries after, by the invasion of the Barbarians in Italy; and after the invasion, by adapting music to the uncouth languages of the barbarians — The ecclesiastical chant was the only one in use, when St Ambrose appeared. The true principles of rhythm were much disregarded. Ambrose enriched music with several
M. 7. 50 rhythms, which were improved by others. But St. Gregory in 6th century was the Reformer of Church Music.
M. 2. 220 He formed that system, known to this day, as the Gregorian Chant, & established schools to propagate it.

M. 2. 245 The Organ.

In the 4th century, Pope Vitalianus introduced the consonant chant, & ducted that the Organ, as yet little known in Italy, should accompany the voice — an innovation that announced the return of the Union of instrumental with vocal music; but the new system did not acquire much perfection until the next century (8th) under one of the Leos." Am. Au. Encyc. I. 382.

In Ed. Enc. XIV. 43., it is said that organs were first introduced by Pope Vitalian in the year 666. and they had become pretty general over Europe about the beginning of the 9th century (soon after 800.)

M. 4. 294. John Glen King D.D. supposes organs were not introduced until the 13th century, into churches, though the instrument was older.

M. 4. 264. Cotton Mather's views of Instrumental music in Churches.

That there was no instrumental music in Churches for several centuries, is apparent from what all writers say — See opposite page.

[Did Women sing with men, among the early Christians? Did they sing among the Catholics in Latin times, with men? I find no evidence that they did. See more about Female Singers M. 16. 312]

Church Music — of the People.

For 300 years after Christ, the singing of the people was the only singing. The singing of the early Christians was wholly Congregational — Shortly after 800, responsive singing began — first in the Syrian Churches — in the Eastern Churches about 350; introduced into the western Churches by Ambrose about 370, and soon came into general use — called Ambrosian style. It was still congregational — the people performed responsive singing — Congregational singing is still heard in Germany; & to a limited degree in England & U. States.

Music of the Choir.

Was introduced in the 4th century. A distinct class was appointed to perform this part of worship. But the people continued for a century or more to enjoy some of their ancient privilege of singing together; singing occasionally in the choruses, and singing the responses.

Music in Churches.

In Christian Churches.

p. 206 Instrumental music was not used in the Christian church till the 5th or 6th century. Now instruments were gradually introduced. [The ancient Jewish church and the pagan Greek church accompanied the voices with instruments]. [By Greek church he means the idolatrous assembly of the Greeks.]

Organs were unknown till 8th or 9th Century. Before this they were used in the Theatre. They were not regarded with favor in the east, and were vehemently opposed in many places in the west. No Organs in Scotland to this day, except in Episcopal churches. "In the English Convocation held A.D. 1562, in Queen Elizabeth's time for settling the liturgy, the retaining of Organs was carried only by a casting vote." —— The choir & organ as we now see them, may be assigned to the 8th or 9th century [not as to females. S.J.

Music of the clergy.

"The clergy eventually claimed the right of performing sacred music as a privilege exclusively their own. Thus church music passed at first from the people to certain appointed officers in the church; and from them to the clergy; & the more effectually to exclude the people, the singing was now in Latin.

At the Reformation, Luther restored music to the people, & it has not been wrested from them, though there is choir music in the larger German cities.

In the modern Church we have, for the most part, the exclusive institution of the choir.

[These historical remarks on the music of the people, choir and clergy are in R. S. Willis's Church Music. Derived, he says, from Colemans Primitive Church, a book endorsed by Neander.

The simplest form of Worship, combined with the least elaborate Church-Structure, is to be found among Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and the various Non-Episcopal denominations, who form by far the greater proportion of American Christians. The Methodists have practically favored Congregational singing more than any other denomination, though it has existed in a rude & uncultivated state. Of late years, however, the organ is finding its place in their churches

Willis.

Rome insists that pure Catholic tradition excludes the singing of the whole congregation in modern language, and that everywhere the Gregorian chant, in Latin language, ought to be restored. No great resistance has to be overcome in France, for Congregational singing never made much progress in that country; but in Catholic Germany it has made much more progress.

Primitive Church. English paper.

Man. 3. 288 They had Psalms & Hymns and all the congregation bore a part — afterwards they sung by course or alternation, answering one another. They sung Psalms & Hymns at dinner — Augustine says Churches had very different customs as to singing.

Music & Painting. Tabrum

Mus. 5. 139 "No great or abiding emotion was ever yet produced by the sight of a painting, or the sound of a strain of music." Ed. Review. 1824.

Italy.

An American at the monastery of Vallambrosa in Italy found old music books there made before the art of printing. The shapes of the notes was of two kinds — square, and diamond-shaped: those of 1500 were these shapes. Putnam Jan. 1857 4/58

The Organ in Italian churches is used mainly to occupy the pauses which occur in the vocal performances. Ibid

M.7.62 Music in England before 1460

seems to have been cultivated as an accessory to poetry, or in unison with the church service. No British musical composition can be found, not a simple melody, up to 15th century

M.7.50. Singing was introduced into the Saxon Churches in England after the way of Rome (See p. 344)

7.68. Music in England 1400 to 1485, began to have a rude form of melody and harmony. Ecclesiastic music was cultivated at University. Pictures 1450 exist of tabor & pipe (wind Instrument;) crowth or crowlin (string & bow); base flute (wind inst.); gittern, cittern or lute, (a stringed instrument played with the hand without bow); a treble flute or old English flute (wind inst.); Five minstrels were playing on these 5 instruments at St Mary's Church, Beverly in the Picture Edward IV. had "8 children of the chapel," and 10 more so called that belongs to royal household.

7.68 Minstrel Profession chartered by Edward III. 1469.

3.117. Tunes. Heylin 1626 says the English in churches had music of long notes, grave & sadd, & a mixture of long & short (Theorists & enlightening much used) he does not say in churches. The French music was all short notes, ravishing & lascivious.

[Cont on 344th page

210

Boston Market.

m. 2. 235

In the Spring of 1734, Boston adopted measures to provide 3 markets, where people of the country might sell, & Boston people buy, provisions, &c. viz at the N. End, the S. End, & at the town Dock. Previous to this, country people sold the necessaries of life from house to house, or at such places as they pleased. Some of the country towns disliked this being confined to certain places for selling, & Watertown was indignant & May 17. 1734, voted that no man in W. should carry any wares or provisions & expose them for sale in the Boston markets, on penalty of 20/. for each offence. This vote was foolish, and doubtless ineffectual. Boston people also opposed the markets, & within 3 years, the N. & S. markets were converted to other uses, & a mob demolished the middle one. Francis's Watertown. p. 81

M. 4. 164 } Notice in Boston paper that a market house
May 15. 1734 } was erecting, after much dispute.

M. 4. 176. } Peter Faneuil wished to erect a market
1740 July 14 } on Dock Square at his own cost. Great dispute on the subject in Boston, & great heat. The final vote in town meeting was 367 for letting Mr Faneuil build a market, and 360 against. Only 7 majority for allowing a market to be built gratis.

Ellis's Roxbury p 94 } says a Curtis of Roxbury was the first man who carried vegetables to Boston for sale, in a cart instead of panniers. This was in 1721. [Its cart was probably a horse cart.

212 Tories becoming Democrats.

m. 2. 1128.

Francis's Watertown p. 120 } Dr Marshall Spring, a distinguished physician in Watertown was a tory in the Revolution, & opposed the Constitution of the U.S. as not being strong enough; yet became a democrat under Jefferson in 1801 — [There were many such cases, though perhaps a majority of the Tories that remained or returned became federalists.

p. 93 of this. Littleton, a town that voted to do nothing in 1774, was a famous Democrat town after 1800 as was then Parson Foster.

M.2.254 Decline & debasement of Nations.

Lon. 2. Review } "When nations decline, literature, arts, morals,
No. 69. p. 186. } decline with them; and for nations, as for individuals, there is no second spring".

The Reviewer says England "affords the only exception to this rule; the moral & intellectual degradation into which it had at one time fallen was not attended with a correspondent decline of national power. It not only recovered, but made a great advancement."

[He seems to refer to the decline in time of Charles II. But do not nations, besides England, arise & have a "second spring" from decline & debasement?

He attributes the recovery & advancement in England to the virtues of the national character, to insular position, free institutions, & pure Christianity.

M.19.63. John Adams believed that a nation thoroughly corrupted, could never be restored.

The East

The Tartar is erased from the dominant races. Turkey is dying from inanition & the vices introduced by luxury. Turkey and civilization are incompatible. The Greeks may grow greater, "but no effete race has ever yet revived." The Great Mogul, an offshoot of the Tartars, vanished a century ago. The Tartar rules in China are perishing out. The Burmans, Siamese & Cambodians have but slight claim to dominions. Persia is decaying. A few years more and the race of Tartars who have held Asia under some form, for 5 centuries, will have passed from the scene. The indigenous races have done much; the Tartar races nothing. "All history shows that indigenous Asiatic races require the direction of a dominant class" [This is said of the Greeks, Hindoos, Chinese, &c.] The dominant class will be the English & Russians. To their hands Asia is entrusted.

1856. From the "Friend of India".

214 Irreverence. (See M. 2. 287. 298.

The Presbyterian, a Philadelphia paper, complains of irreverence in all religious assemblies in America, or among all denominations. He complains of the careless air with which the people enter the house of prayer, their looking around, their sitting during the prayer to sing, (or as the writer says "a large part declining following the established customs of the Church, as to position"); p. 68 their eagerness to leave the house after the sermon is ended, getting all things ready while the Doxology is sung; and after the last word of the benediction the opening pew doors clatter, and the multitude rush out. — Our church going people, he says, lack reverence decidedly. He thinks there is much more decorum in the Church of England where the habit is to bow the head in prayer a few moments after entering the pew — with some a mere form. Lord Morpeth when in this country thought the Episcopalians in a high church in Philadelphia, were irreverent. Dr. Leiber says the Americans lack reverence, in their mental and moral habits. ——— The Presbyterian of Phila. says our ancestors did right to protest against the false notions of Romanism about sacred places, &c. and the quakers did right to bear testimony against forms as superstitious; but formalism is not now the dominant evil, and high-churchism, nor mediaevalism, nor ultra conservatism now threatens our social fabric. We must cultivate more reverence.

[I do not notice any special irreverance in the house of worship, in country or city. People are as reverent now as they were 50 years ago. They sit in prayer, but that is not irreverence.]

Professor Huntington takes notice of "the stereotyped order of exercises; as to length, succession, appearance, postures — which latter have pretty generally settled down into an undisturbed, indolent sitting from beginning to end through every 'service'." p. 68

M. 2. 187 The Spectator complains of the irreverence of the English in churches; their want of devotion, &c. How they M. 2. 134 improved since Addisons day? Atterbury said similar things; also Howell M. 2. 292

216 Herdsmen, or Keepers of Cows, Sheep, &c

See M. 2.279.288. — M. 9.334.374: M. 11.199; M. 12.150.338
M. 2.350. M. 15.120.122.

p. 32. Watertown. Cows were herded 1641: and then was a dry herd, similar to Also 1637. Goats not to be abroad
32. without keepers. Hogs to be ringed — 10 acres in the common accounted sufficient to keep a cow.

Bond's Watertown p. 1042, 43 } In 1649 the town voted to have "pen of 1 one acre fenced with 4 rails, for lodging a herd in the woods; and to procure a small house for lodging the herdsman, towards Sudbury bounds". [This must have been a dry herd; cows must be at home at night.

1651. March 31. A herdsman, S. Johnson, to have 25£ per annum and the use of the house. Dec. 1651. the same man was to be herdsman for 7 years, another agreement 1658. Johnson seems to have had the use of the house and of a small farm, at the Cowpen (so the fenced one acre was called.) Dec 5. 1660. the Cowpen farm was leased to Henry Centes for 7 years — with 40 acres of upland, of which 13 are broken up, and 20 acres meddow. Rent pee first year; 5£ a year for 6 years. The Cowpen farm was sold 1664; had ceased some time before to be used for a herd. [This having a herdsman in the woods, on one side of the town, with a house, is something that I do not understand; never observed any thing similar elsewhere.

Charlestown.

Frothingham p 198 } The Herdsman blow his horn from the Town Hill to collect the herd, and drive them to the "best feeding places on the common" from April to October. This under 1684.

New Netherlands.

M. 13. 21. Cows were kept in the woods on the island of Manhattan, by herdsmen. The herdsman blew his horn at people's gates in the morning. Cows were branded.

218 Pasturing in the Woods, without keepers.

m. f. 296.6

It does not appear that horses or hogs were under keepers in New England. Young cattle were sometimes without keepers, perhaps generally — in early days

At a late period, perhaps half of the last century, cows & other cattle were often pastured in the woods without keepers. Cows generally came up at night.

Bliss's Springfield, p. 68. He says, 1828—

The right of pasturing on woodland was claimed as long as they remained uncultivated & unfenced, and was exercised without dispute — "Nearly all the milch cows and young cattle of the first parish of Springfield were depastured on the Common till within 40 years" — that is, till about 1790 — many all their cattle kept in the town. [They were not under keepers the latter part of the time, I conclude

Hadley 3. 11. In Hadley cows went in the woods mostly in 1770 and after, says Elihu Wemer. Oliver Smith born 1769, says the woods were the pastures when he was young. Col Moses Porter born 1768, says there were very few pastures when he was young.

Misc. 7. 406. Mrs Grant says the cows of Albany fed in a common pasture at the end of the town, and "returned in the evening all together, of their own accord, with their tinkling bells, to their wonted places, to be milked. The next morning they went slowly to the pasture." [Their pasture was evidently unfenced, but seems not to have been in the woods.

220
m. 2. 249
2. 285. vol. 7. 276.

Corporations, or Corporate Bodies

Such is the nature of corporate associations and corporate action, in church & state, that the state and the church, as bodies, have always been behind the community, where the claims of humanity are concerned, anti-slavery, &c. For high moral or religious action, we must look to the common conscience of the people, rather than to the government. Of all bodies, corporate bodies are the most unsafe moral & religious standards. They never lead; they usually follow the religious convictions of the community at a great distance. They reflect; but are not self luminous. This is true on all questions of right, and on the question of slavery, they have fallen farther back than on some others.

Jan.
Cor. of N.Y. Independent, on Western Reserve, Ohio. 1857

222. Slavery. [Cont from M. 16. 351.

Cardinal Axioms (by Dr. Bethune — in My Independent & comments

1 "Where the moral sense is not perverted, every man who rejoices honestly over his own freedom, will desire every other man to be as free as himself." The spirit of Christianity embraces all men in its desires & aims, and the spirit of freedom regards mankind as a universal and equal brotherhood. [How do such sentiments put to shame the Declaration of Rufus Choate against what he calls the "glittering and sounding generalities" of the Declaration of Independence. — My Independent]

2 The Gospel of Christ is essentially & radically hostile to slavery. "Christianity had the promise that the doctrine of her Gospel would break every yoke and set every victim of oppression free." [When does Dr Bethune find this promise?

3 Slavery is wholly inconsistent with our professions of republicanism, & with our institutions of freedom

4 The abolition of Slavery is decreed in the nature of things, in the Providence of God & in the grand charter of the Gospel. "Most firmly do I believe that the freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of press, and last but not least, freedom of trade, which a free government guarantees, or ought to guarantee, must and will, as certainly as effect follows cause, give liberty to every slave." — "When the process of Christianity is so gradual, we are not to be discouraged, if the process of other remedial & exterminating agents be slow also."

5 "It is the spirit of Christ in the mass of our people, acting through their laws, which alone can leaven the whole lump into a homogeneous perfect example of free government." "The sphere of Christianity covers every victim of wrong."
[All the quotations are from Bethune!

Slavery necessarily degrades.

"Centuries of enforced submission to a system of robberies, stripes & insults will degrade any people. To be under a paying, severe despotism, under the eye of an oppressor, must lead to habits of thinking and acting, more or less debasing to the character of man. If the oppressed cannot oppose or disobey, they will resort to deception, falsehood, trickery, and all the vices which degrade the character of the slave." Necessity imposes the law in this case; it is not in the nature of man to bear up long against the debasing effects of Slavery. [Said of the Greeks and the Turks
Am. Quar. Rebew. III. 195.

Slavery.

Oppressors chargeable with the degradation of the oppressed — Slaveholders, for the degradation of slaves.

"We as republicans, do not visit the degradation of a people, brought about by misfortune and oppression, upon themselves, but upon their oppressors. We hold these to be justly chargeable with a large portion of their ignorance and crimes". "It is little to be wondered at, that the slave, when he breaks his chains, and commences a retaliatory warfare, should act with indiscriminating vengeance. Desperation is always cruel." Am. Quarterly Review. III. 201.

Slavery in N. E. (Hist. Coll. IV. 200. N. A. Review 1823. p. 96

Col. Belknap, says "Negro children were reckoned an incumbrance in a family, and when weaned were given away like puppies. They have been publicly advertised with newspapers, "to be given away". In the country, negroes lived as well as their masters, and often sat down at the same table, in true style of republican equality."
Dr Belknap's reply to queries of Judge Tucker.

Coleridge's Remarks

He referred to the great and "agitating truths with which Thomas Clarkson and his excellent coadjutors, the quakers, fought & conquered the legalized kidnapping of men stealers, the numerous & powerful perpetrators of rapine, murder, and, of blacker guilt than either — slavery." Essays in the "Friend."

Misc. 7. 353. Slavery is "the evil of evils", "the iniquity of iniquities" so says Guizot.
Slavery is the sum of all villanies. says Wesley.

In the United States.

See M. 16 p. 286

"In the slave states, ethics, metaphysics, law, jurisprudence and political economy are all warped, wetted, twisted, and molded to form Euthanes and supports for slavery." English Traveller, Nov. 1856
[He might have added religion also as perverted for the same purpose, & might have included a large portion of people in the free states or in many of the free states.]

Slaveholders say much about the happiness of negroes. and the Englishman admits that they are happy, just as animals are happy. For his remarks on this happiness see M. 16. p. 286.

Slavery

March 1857. This is a dark day for our country. The decision in the Dred Scott case brands the African race with a new stigma and virtually nationalizes slavery. With the Executive, Judicial & Legislative bodies all committed to the perpetuity & extension of human bondage, how can we hold up our heads among the nations? Surely, such a monstrous devation from the genius and history of a republican government cannot endure forever. N.Y. Chr. Inquirer, March 1857.

American Slavery

The living & the dead are joined in the United States — the freest democracy, & one of the worst despotisms on the face of the earth, exist side by side. This unnatural alliance cannot last long. One of the two principles must overcome and cast out the other. So far, all the victories have been on the worst side. Nothing more atrocious, in our day has come from the worst despotisms of Italy than from the Slave holding South. Tyrants are the same in all countries, and are driven to the same iniquitous & cruel enactments to defend their unjust power. The Southern Convention that proposed to exclude all northern text-books, school books, & other books that have the taint of liberty, sounds like a chapter from the history of the popes. There is a vigilant censorship over the Southern press and Southern pulpit. There has not an act of oppression been done in the old world of late years that has not been repeated in some part of the southern states. The despotism of Russia, the tyranny of Austria, the cruelty of the Roman States we deplorate; yet America, that knows what freedom is, does the same things and glories in them. Edinburg Witness.

Some New Englanders advocating Slavery.

There are newspapers in Boston which approve of the decisions of the Supreme Court in favor of Slavery and against freedom; and would equally approve of a decision which should establish slavery in Massachusetts, or ordain that every abolitionist should be immediately hung. We have conservatives here who approve every new aggression of the slave power, and Democrats [illegible] who are ready to support the General Government in every new outrage on freedom and the rights of man. Letter from Boston in N.Y. Chr. Inquirer, June 1857 / G.W. Clark.

Slavery.

The diabolical decision of Judge Taney of Supreme U.S. Court, has this sentence; —

"The African race had for more than a century been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the White race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the White man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit."

Slavery — how it disappears.

"Slavery in almost all christian countries, has disappeared, no man knowing when or how — not by servile war, nor measures of legislative emancipation, but through the operation of the eternal laws of social progress fixed by Providence." L. 2. Review No 70. p 448

Bondage (by Rev. F. R. Anspach, of Baltimore.

"God never made a man only to toil and to die — nor has he delegated absolute power over body and soul to any one over his fellow because the infinitely benevolent sovereign is alone able & wholly to exercise such power. Bondage, temporal or spiritual, is painful & debasing in all its influences upon its subject." copied into Evang dict. '57

Arguments for Slavery.

Some duties are self evident and require no proof, as the obligation to speak the truth, to practice chastity, honesty and the like. Whatever is opposed to these plain duties is wrong. All rightful relations tend to increase the aggregate of human well being; any relation that produces more evil than good is certainly founded in error or wrong. No amount of speculation, no dogmas of schools & churches ever succeed in convincing men who read & think for themselves, that a wise & benevolent God has commanded or approved of any human relation or social system that ignores the immutable principles of right & wrong.

A. A. Guthrie. Esq. of Ohio at the [illegible]

Mr Guthrie affirms that the bondman of the Jew was never a chattel with the divine approval. "I repeat it, never!" The Jews had bondsmen, but did not chattelize them

[Cont. in Misc. 19. B.

Addition of lands — (Cont from M.14.357.

among early settlers.

History of Roxbury by Ellis. p. 65. Ellis quotes the rule adopted in England in 1629 — giving 200 acres of land for 50 £ adventure; & all that transport others to have 50 acres for each person transported and 50 acres for himself; this for adventurers. Non adventurers in the common stock, to have 50 acres for transporting themselves & families; that is 50 acres for the master, & something more for others. Also ½ acre for building, in the town plot, for adventurers.

[Ellis says this was the law for the division of lands in the Colony — It may be doubted whether any such rule was followed in any town.]

"It is well known that all the titles or almost all, which have been derived from proprietors of townships have nothing better to depend on than a vote in the proprietors book. Titles so acquired have been respected and maintained in our Courts of Law." Quoted by Ellis

Roxbury.

M.9. p.320 Some divisions of land made after 1700 seem to have been equal. Salt meadows were in these divisions.

Division of Lands in Charlestown.

p.55 & 56. Frothingham supposes much land in Charlestown was divided according to terms of the company — viz 50 acres to each who come over at his own cost; 200 acres to each man that paid 50 £ to common stock; & 50 acres for each servant brought over. (to the master.) Also grants for service done to the Colony. The farms of Winthrop, Nowell, Wilson & Bradstreet were granted on such considerations, Fr. says.

Same M.18.354 Vast of quantities of land remained.

Townships, or their lands were divided by their inhabitants. Tracts to be allotted were agreed upon in town meeting; & a committee surveyed, and staked out the lots and numbered them. Sometimes each inhabitant drew his share by lot; sometimes they were assigned by lot. They were recorded in the town books, & this constituted the title. The considerations that governed these local divisions were the number of persons in one's family; the number of cattle & other stock he was able to own; and men of eminent quality & descent had accommodations in regard of their great disbursements. [These are general remarks — do not refer to Charlestown in particular.]

Division of Lands.

p. 56 of Charlestown – continued. From Bingham.

1629. Each man to have 2 acres of planting ground
1630. Each to have 2 acres for a house lot, & 2 acres for every male able to plant.
1634. Each had 10 acres on Mistick side.
These were equal divisions to each inhabitant, but
1635 a large division of hay grounds was made very unequally – 63 inhabitants had 231½ lots the largest number any one had was 15 lots and the smallest half a lot.
1638. A large allotment in present Malden – the largest share was 260 acres; the smallest 10 acres Commonly each man admitted as an inhabitant had a lot of land, for some years.

The division of the soil continued to be made many years & occasioned jealousies & contests. The land was eventually broken up into house lots, farms and outlots, and every man or proprietor owned land in fee simple, free from feudal exactions. And the transfer was simple and free

1658. Division of land on Mistick side adjoining Malden – the following basis was reported & accepted.
1 Every head rated in country rate to be valued 20£
2 All women children & servants, not rated in the country rate as to their heads, to be valued at 20£
3 Every 100£ estate in country rate, to have 100£ in land or 5 times as much as the head of male, or 10 times as much women & children. Less than 100£ in proportion. Single woman or child or servant, to have as half heads or 10£.
4 To run from Mistick to Reading – to be in 10 equal parts.
5. about the 10 parts
6. Some not rateable, to have their proportion, according to property & heads. If poor & no estate, to be valued at 20£. women children & servants at 10£.

It was divided into 18 parts of 10 families each (or persons) and one part of 5 families – and called 185 families These 185 families had 4470 acres, and 783 commons All had acres & commons – a little short of 1 common to 6 acres. The poorest had 4 acres & 1 common, and the richest had 96 acres & 17 commons.

17 more families subsequently had 92 acres & 20½ commons. most had 4 acres & 1 common.

This was a very unequal division, but one based on estates, or estates & polls would have been much more so.

The acres are called wood & Timber – The commons not so called – not explained.

Division of Lands
Charlestown — continued

1700. March 4. The waste land N. of Mystic river was voted to be divided, "equally to every person an equal share", that has been in the town 6 years and is 21 years old — same to all widows.
Frothingh. p. 243.

1656 Dedham Mass. II. 39 Worthington. Rule for dividing lands in Dedham. Highways or low Common 532 cows? No of Cows less. 8 ft of valuation to have 1 Cow common; this gave 477 cow-commons, about the number of cattle fed on them. 5 goat or sheep common equal to one cow common. Poor men had 25 cow common rights more; non-residents 12 rights; church 8 cow com. right. So in all 477 + 25 + 12 + 8 = 532 cow common rights. This was the rule for future divisions. The sums added make only 522. I do not understand it.

Haven's p. 17 Rules to divide by — 1 number of persons in a family.
2 Quality, rank, Descent & serviceableness in church, & role
3. Men having useful trades as a rule.
4 husbandmen who can improve most land.
Some set apart for education & religion
Large quantities of land undivided; men's intent in them as in the public highways.
Married men had home lots of 12 acres, & farming acres of 8 acres.

230 Notions of Catholics & early Protestants & others about Women.

m. 2. 206. "Woman is frail and prodive to all evils."
Latimer's Sermon before King Edward.
2. 206 "Frailty of womankind". Udal. "the weak sex of women". 7. 198

Herbert's Temple I p. 165 } Herbert says — "If the parson be unmarried, and keep house, he hath not a woman in his house, but has his meat dressed & other services done by men servants at home, & his linen washed abroad. If he be unmarried, and sojourn [keeps house,] he never talks with any woman alone, but in the audience p. 166. of others and that seldom". — "His proper and peculiar temptations are principally, spiritual Pride, and impurity of heart" — or "the proper and peculiar temptations of his state of life, are" &c

Herbert. Women
II. 74 "Sick folks, women, those whom passions sway"
II. 191. "Womens & childrens wishes" are ranked with foolish thoughts, night fires, gilded emptiness, shadows will o wisps &c

Mar. 3. p. 290 } Cyprian chided virgins for going to weddings "where they could not help but hear loose discourses". &c He would not have ecclesiastics and virgins sleep near each other, nor dwell in the same house.

Mar. 3. 292. Council of Nice forbids the clergy to have any woman near them, unless mother, aunt, sister or such as there could be no suspicion. St Augustine would not live with his own sister.

p. 1 to 212 of the Pastoral } The Pastoral of the Diocese of Limoges prepared by or for the bishops of Limoges, and printed at Limoges in 1689. 648 pages — in French.

He says the Council of Nice has forbidden to bishops priests, deacons and all other ecclesiastics, to have in their house any woman, except mother, sister, aunt, or those who are out of all suspicion — (that is, so nearly related to them as to be above suspicion. — Other Councils repeated this prohibition, and popes and bishops — If the priest was 70 years old, Basil would not relax the prohibition.

The bishop of Limoges says, though it is allowed to ecclesiastics to have in the house ones mother, sister or aunt, yet it is much better not to have in ones dwelling any of these, lest one would never dwell with his own sister, though she was a widow consecrated to God, because "those with my sister are not my sisters".

Notions of Catholics &c about women and about the frailty of their priests.

Reasons for the preceding prohibition. – quoted & approved by St.

1. A priest cannot retain women in his house, without the danger of losing his chastity. He goes on to show what danger there is in such occasions & rencounters. It is in vain to hope not to sin, when one is among incitements to sin. He quotes scripture – "Can one hold fire in his bosom" &c. "Can he walk upon burning coals &c?" He quotes from Ecclesiastes "Dwell not in the midst of women, &c." Woman perverts the heart of man &c.

2 There is always suspicion & scandal in the common abode of a priest with a woman. He quotes Councils St. Jerome, Augustine, Bernard, &c Whoever keeps a woman in his house, will always be a just subject of scandal.

another Chapter p. 212 to 220. } Ecclesiastics ought to avoid the conversation of women &c.

They are forbidden to have any conversation, any intercourse or familiarity with women, by Council of Agde 506. Reason – they cannot preserve a life of grace nor their reputation, if they do not keep away from such conversations 1st Rule Ecclesiastics are not to visit women except on account of charity & duty. Augustine would not visit a monastery of women, unless in cases of urgent necessity. Such visits made without necessity would not be less perilous than others. Visits to other females.

2d Another rule is, never to see females alone, even when our ministry obliges us to render them service. – If she be a widow or virgin, never stop with her without a witness. So Augustin practiced; he would not speak to women alone. When ecclesiastics are called to confess girls or women, they must take care that there be some other person in the room; or if the room is very small so that the sick cannot confess without being heard, the door must always be open.

3d 3d Rule. Not to speak to women, except on urgent and very briefly, lest by the sight of them, we should be reminded of our former voluptuousness which we have renounced.

4th Rule – To keep always gravity & modesty – that is, not to speak to females, except in grave terms and serious words. When our spiritual assistance is needed by a woman, we should render it with a certain severity, which may keep a woman in respect.

"Above all it is necessary that an ecclesiastic never look in the face the persons of the other sex, that being extremely dangerous." He quotes Ecclesiastes 9:5.8.9. many have been ruined only by seeing the beauty of a woman, even of a chaste woman.

turn over

Notions of Catholics & others about Women.

At the head of the Scala santa or Holy Stairs at Rome, is a chapel containing sacred relics, "which no woman is allowed to enter."

Dr. Fiske. Hagar. April 7. 57

I have read accounts of holy places elsewhere, which women are not permitted to enter; it being supposed that women would defile & desecrate sacred places which men were permitted to enter.

Max. Th. 343. Women might not touch the bread of the sacrament with bare hands, but men might. The woman's hand was to covered with linen, Council of Auxerre 586.

Notions of Catholics & others about Women.

M.J. 401. M.2.298b. Mahometans do not permit women to be in the mosque in time of public prayers. This oriental prejudice is not peculiar to Mahometans. The custom is nearly the same among Oriental Christians. In the Greek churches the females are separated from males & concealed behind a lattice, something similar in Mesopotamia. Jews do not allow women to sit with men in their synagogues; they are screened from the notice of men by a wooden lattice.

A congregation of progressive Jews in New York. 1857, use an organ, and "admit females to the floor of the house!" So says a the N.Y. Tribune. I infer from this that Jews in this country do not allow women to come upon, or sit upon the floor of the house, but keep them one side, perhaps behind a lattice.

M.J. 403 In Germany, the two sexes sit separately.

Pine Lands.

The pine region in New Jersey is now (1854) 60 by 10 miles or 600 square miles. (Was 4 or 5 times as large, they say, 50 or 60 years ago.) It has a sandy soil with some marls, and is mostly overgrown with white & yellow pine, hemlock and cedar — is in 5 or 6 counties. In riding through it, the fragrant twigs seem to send forth an aroma. Hanover Iron Works in this forest, on Rancocas river. Not now in operation — ore all gone. Some clearings in the forest, made for getting coal. Marshy spots in the forest produce cranberries in abundance — some bogs contain 100 acres — Ignorant, brutish Pine Rats, so called. Descendants of tories, live in the pines, & plunder all they can, and make charcoal of stolen wood, & wood not stolen. There is good hunting in the pines — bears, deer, raccoons, partridges, quails, &c. went there in 1858, but will soon be gone.

Atlantic Magazine May 1859.

In passing through the pines, the breeze went humming around us, laden with aromatic odors & mysterious whisperings of the pine trees. Some of the cedars are in swamps.

George Herbert — [Cont from M. 7. p. 300

Survey the vices of England in his days — 1632. &c
in his Poetry. Vol III.

Lust. (connected with wine in some.

M. 16. 293 Drunkenness, by Wine "Drinking the most popular vice"

Profane Swearing. Has no excuse.

Lying.

M. 14. 3. Idleness, the great national sin. M. 7. 300.

"O England! full of sin, but most of sloth!"

He says most of the gentry "are gone to grass, are in the pasture best".

Gluttony.

He exhorts to live by rule. Houses & states are built by rule, and the sun goes by rule.

"Never exceed thy income".

Be not covetous. "Get to live; then live & use it"

Do not run in debt

"He who cannot live on 20 pound a year, cannot on forty"

"In clothes, cheap handsomeness doth bear the bell".

Play not for gain, but sport.

Be sweet to all.

Laugh not too much.

Be not surety, if thou be a father.

Pick out of mirth, profaneness, filthiness, abusiveness
There are the scum with which coarse wits abound.

Scorn no mans love. Make none thine enemy.

M. 16. 294 Keep body, clothes & habitation clean,

p. 289 Man is God's image; but a poor man is Christs image & to boot; both images regard. Give to the poor

p 389 Sundays observe; think when the bells do chime
'tis angels music. Come not late.

Though private prayer be a brave design,
yet public hath more promises, more love.

Kneeling ne'er spoiled silk stocking.

Resort to Sermons, but to prayers most.

For he that needs 5000 pounds to live,
Is full as poor as he that needs five.

George Herbert. 1632

Clocks. "Give new wheels to our disordered clocks.

Church Floor. It was checkered & speckled with marble or stones of different colors.

Flints. The fire in flints lies quiet; never shines without a knock.

The British Church. He calls it mother, "with perfect lineaments, & hue both bright & sweet."
[Strange admiration!] "Not too mean; not too gay"

"Money chinking" — "silks that whistled".

"The Whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth bind":
[He often notices physic, &c.

"No Screw, no fiercer, can work & wind into timber," &c
[Does he mean a small iron screw? Were such used.]

Rheum — is often mentioned as a disorder

"If each man saw another's heart,
there would be no commerce."

A Christian's state & care
Is not a corpulent, but thin & spare
. . . . . whose long & bony face,
Content & care,
Do seem equally to divide.

-4.2.292. Music in the spheres, I had heard of.

Herbert in 1632 or before, speaks of "Mother Church, as rent & torn & disfigured, & cast in the dirt, & is ready to weep his eyes out.

p. 450. Filth, & filthy are frequently used. Mary Magdalene knew who did deign to bear her filth". [Jeremiah.

p. 430 I 33 He says "a rose purgeth", "repentance is a purge"
Turning my purge to food. — Page 263.

II. 212 A servant with this clause. [for thy sake
makes drudgery divine;
who sweeps a room, as for thy laws,
makes that & the action fine.
The Old Egyptian worship — Garlic, and a broom.
money is in us the same foolery.

Vol II. 225. He describes the progress & arts of Papal Rome; — Rome
"Thus sin triumphs in Western Babylon,
yet not as sin, but as religion."
old and new Babylon [Rome] and "hell's landmarks"
"They are sin's nipples, feeding the east and west."
The Reformation he thus notices —
"And the late reformation never durst.
Compare with ancient times & purer years;
But in the Jews and us deserveth tears.
He says it shall every year decrease & fade,
yet in these diminishings, them will be proportions.
"Religion stands on tiptoe in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand."
And when malice, prodigious lusts, impudent sinning,
witchcrafts, & distrust shall fill our cup,
and Thames pollute her streams by letting in the
Seine & Tiber, & Italy of us shall have her will,
"Then shall religion to America flee:
They have their inTimes of Gospel ev'n as we.
why God, thou dost prepare for them a way,
By carrying first their gold from them away:
For gold & grace did never yet agree;
Religion always sides with poverty.
He has several more lines about the church flying
westward.

II. 321. Harvey's Synagogue: printed with Herbert's works
— just published 1640. by Christopher Harvey.
M. 2. 298. 6. Vicar of Clifton. Warwickshire
He says of the Sexton:
M. 3. 114 The Church's Key-Keeper opens the door,
And shuts it, sweeps the floor,
Rings bells, digs graves, & fills them up again.

II. 322 The Clerk. by C. Harvey.
The Church's Bible Clerk attends
Her utensils and ends
M. 2. 7
M. 3. 114 Her prayers with Amen:
Times Psalms, & to the Sacraments
Brings in the Elements
And takes them out again.

George Herbert.

The Poor.

II. 324. Herbert's Synagogue, calls the Overseer of the Poor "the Church's Almoner," — Four sorts of Poor —

1st. Those who make themselves by idleness & excess, Poor.

2d Poor in outward things, but rich in faith

3d. Some rich, & yet poor in spirit. Not many such. They have a hard task to withstand the temptations of riches.

4th Rich in the world but spiritually Poor, and destitute of grace, may be in the Church on earth but heaven's door is too narrow for them.

Some poor spiritually, & poor in the world. Seem the same as 1st Class." accursed in God and mans repute.

II. 332 "The Bishop; or to say the Overseer, is the same in substance and no hurt, I hope, in it."

Church Festivals

II. 335. Herbert's Synagogue says of the Festivals:- "Who loves not God, loves not in vain: Prove That he loves God, or heaven or happiness." He has the Sabbath; Lady Day; Nativity; Circumcision or New years. Epiphany or Twelfth day; Passion or good Friday; Resurrection or Easter day; Ascension or Holy Thursday; Whitsunday; Trinity Sunday; He has abundance of superstition connected with these festivals.

II. 379 Coleridge's Notes on the Temple & Synagogue

The Churchmen of England under James I. and Charles have been charged with a yearning after Romish fopperies & even papistic usurpation. Coleridge thinks it would be more correct to say they were yearning after the Patristic heaven. They overrated the church & fathers of the first 5 or 6 centuries. Herbert did this, & has some anti-scriptural superstitions: and he finds it. Herbert an open avowal of Romanism in the articles of merit.

Coleridge finds superstition in Harvey, and uncharitableness, &c.

Coleridge says Herbert was the model of a man, a gentleman & a clergyman. Some of his thoughts are quaint, but his diction is pure.

R 40 George Herbert, about 1632

F. 23. Roses & lilies speak of God – to make a pair of cheeks of them is abuse.
Why should I women's eyes for crystal take?

l 35. "The iniquity of the late times has made clergy-
m.7.309] men unkindly valued & the sacred name of priest contemptible".

l. 40. He addressed a letter to his mother as "Madam" (she had married a second husband) & ends it: "Dear madam, your obedient son." 1622. In the letter is also "Dear mother".

l. 44. He had quotidian Ague, cured himself, but ended with consumption in 1632-3.

l. 57. "The Court, I see plainly is made up of Fraud, and Fetter and Flattery, & many other such empty imaginary painted pleasures."

l. 68. Besides family prayers, he & his family attended at the chapel twice every day, at 10 and 4 o'clock, and he had Church prayers there.

l. 69. Music was his chief recreation, he composed hymns & anthems & sang them to his lute or viol.

l. 91 Herbert's widow married Sir Robert Cook, & died 1663.

l. 97. Rev. Barnabas Oley's Preface to Herbert's life & writings, 1652. He thinks their late calamities are just judgments of God for their grievous transgressions. The clergy are justly made contemptible and base before the people, for their sins. He says there were however "divers primitive, holy & heavenly souls": but he instances only three, of whom Herbert was one.

l. 121. Rev. B. O. admits that the prayers of the Liturgy were taken from the Greek Book, but taken, as he says, as gold from dross, the precious from the vile.

m.7.309 Rev. B. O. notices a book 1671, entitled "The Grounds and Occasions of the contempt of the Clergy." B. O. admits that promiscuous admission into the University, & indiscriminate ordinations, have let in unqualified men. He says after admission to the University, twelve terms there & a degree, then letters testimonial & ordination usually follow; course, unwillingness to take or keep a poor living has occasioned much contempt of the clergy, B. O. says. He says the laity are hostile to the clergy.

M. 7. 306 Contempt of the Clergy continued. Rev. B. Oley in 1671. lays it down as a general principle that Laici sunt infensi clericis; he says it is a proverb that holds in the vicarey, that they are hostile to the clergy — partly from Envy, and partly because the clergy do not make tents as Paul did, nor held the plow, thresh nor drive trades, as they do. They think the clergy idle persons. — Rev B. O. thinks Affectation of Gallantry &c is one cause of contempt.

He thinks high birth gives a nobleman or gentleman an advantage as a clergyman over those of lower parentage. He says the truth taught by them is sooner believed, and reproof from them better received, & an example of virtue shewed by them makes deeper impression. Herbert was nobly descended.

From Herbert's Parson.

He is not to haunt Inns, Taverns or Alehouses. [Herbert never speaks favorably of such places.

I. 158 The parson serves himself of the judgments
M. 7. 295] of God, — those of ancient times, & especially of later ones, & those most, which are nearest his parish.

I 163 The parson when he enters the Church on Sunday humbly adores & worships God.

He preaches A. M. & Catechises P. M.

I 164 After the services P. M. he reconciles neighbors at variance, visits the sick, exhorts some by themselves at night. he entertains some neighbors or is entertained by them, & the discourses of the day profitable for them.

I. 169. The Parson if he binds some of his children apprentices,
p 337 does not put them into vain trades, such as tavern men or lacemaking for women, because those trades serve but the vices & vanities of the world.

I. 210 Herbert says Adultery. Murder. Hatred. Lying &c are clear & acknowledged vices. — There are other vices whose natures in the beginning are dark & obscure. as Covetousness & Gluttony.

Herbert would have all busy or industrious; gentlemen as well as others. He respects an Italian proverb — "None fouls his hands in his own business".

Herbert's poems afford no indication that he took any interest in the political, moral endeavor of England in his day. B. B. in N. Y. Independent, on Art.

Flowers [Cont. from M.15. 445

Herbert says, "As watering pots give flowers their lives".
M. 12. 344 [Flowers were watered with watering pots in his days.

Herbert made a "posy" of flowers, used them for
II. 100 smell and ornament. They withered, & then were good for "cures".

II 109. He also has a "posy" in a ring; as
"A ring whose posy was, my pleasure!"

II. 210 He has both kinds of Posies perhaps — He says.
"Let them with words & posies windows fill —
Less than the least of all my cares, is my posy still"
This on my ring.

Aurora Leigh pressed flowers, when young, in her
father's book of philosophy, & stained the leaf. Mrs Browning p. 215
her.

Percival's Poetry to the Houstonia cerulea, a
humble flower of New England, is in N. A. Review
1823, p. 114 — This flower is called Innocence, Venus's Pride, &c

Some flowers are fragrant & sweet smelling; some
exhale narcotic or noisome smells: Some have
bright hues & gorgeous beauty but have no odor.
Some of those that have both color & odor
are the rose, an object of regard in all nations; the
lily, so much revered in the east; the camplor in the East;
the carnation & hyacinth in the west. many humble
flowers have the gifts of color and odor. Then are flowers
that give out their odors at night only. Putnam. Jan. 1857

Flowers that grow on trees without our reach seldom
have any fragrance, as those of the tulip tree. (?) Ibid

The aroma yielded by plants when crushed
has suggested many touching passages to our poets.
Moore says: —

"Thou can't heal the broken heart,
Which, like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathe sweetness out of woe."

Putnam. Jan 1857

M. 2. 208c. Strewing Flowers & herbs.
with rose and strewing flowers
was strawed haller and bouris.
The Meadow sweet especially was highly esteemed as
a strewing flower; Gerarde says "its leaves & flowers far excel
all other strewing herbs, for to decke up houses, to straw in chambers,
halls, and banqueting houses; the smell thereof maketh the
heart merry and delighteth the senses". Putnam Jan. 1857.

New England Farmer April 1857 names certain flowers, which he denominates simple, common, familiar to us from childhood, beautiful, as the rose, pansy, primrose, snow-drop, lily of the valley, lily, daffodil tulip, crocus earliest of all, iris or flower de luce, lilac, honeysuckle, morning glory, balsams, marigolds asters. — He calls portulaccas, verbenas, dahlias, calceolarias &c. modern flowers, & new species of flowers.

[He has flowers that I did not see in my younger days, and omits many that I did see.

"H.C. Journal of a Naturalist" London 1829. Gentleman's Quarterly Review No 78, p. 406. 1859. This combines the two. Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne".

Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these simple flowers of the field.

Says the Naturalist "There is not a prettier emblem of spring than a child sporting in the sunny field with its basket wreathed with buttercups, cowslips and daisies". We decorate the bride with flowers, & we call them over the bier and the earth when we consign our friends to the tomb. They were used by the ancients in pagan & heathen ceremonies, whether the temple, or banquet or tomb — the relics, pleasures and sorrows of nations.

"Yellow, he says, is the predominant color in Spring," in wild and cultivated plants — he names primrose, cowslip, pilewort, globeflower buttercups, chelidonium, crocus, all the cabbage tribe, the dandelions. — And the first butterfly of Spring is the sulphur butterfly (gonepteryx rhamni). Yellow flowers have more permanent colors than those of other hues. Yellow is also the livery of autumn — of the "sere & yellow leaf."

M. 2. 6/12. Trodden Flowers.

19. 332 In treading on the blue curls in the fall of the year, when they send up fragrance at every step, I think of the comparisons that have been made between these & the choicest virtues. Tennyson thus expresses this comparison:—

"Spirits that suffer and do not repine—
Patient and sweet as lowly trodden flowers,
That from beneath the passing heel arise
And yield sweet odorous breath instead of sighs."

Tennysons "Poet's Mind" Flowers.

[I trod on blue curls at Hackanum Aug. 31. 1857. & they sent up their fragrance as in past years.

Flowers in France

In France & England, flowerbeds are on rail roads for a near station, also on spaces near station-houses. Flowers are seen everywhere in France. The tables & shop windows the stairways & hotels at the hotels in Paris are all ornamented with flowers. H. F. Manela. Letter from Paris June 1857

[Cont. on M 19. 332

D. Israeli's p. 60. &c

Dante's Divina Commedia is a visionary Journey through three realms of after life. His conductor was a pagan, but the scenes are those of monkish imagination. A vision was a usual vehicle of instruction, & was adapted to the genius of a monk & to the faith of the populace.

The Provencal Bards had visions or pilgrimages to hell, before the days of Dante — "The vision of Alberico" was written in the 12th century, 200 years before Dante. This was the prevalent mode of composition in the monastic ages — These visions were a vehicle for popular instruction; they were the satires of the times. The monks in this way painted out the sufferings of bishops, nobles, &c in hell for the wrongs done in this world.

A French antiquary has found what purports to be a vision of Charles the Bald, King of the Germans, &c to heaven & hell.

He was conducted into valleys filled with fires well inflamed, blazing with all sorts of unctuous matter. He found bishops in torments in these flames, who had done evil. Black demons were around with hooks of burning iron. There were mountains of flame, whence issued burning lakes & streams; & there were souls of lords; some plunged in up to the hair of their heads, some to their chins, & others had half their bodies immersed. They said they suffered these torments in rivers of boiling metal, because of their wars, murders & rapines — on the shores were boiling streams & ardent furnaces blazing with pitch & sulphur, full of great dragons large scorpions & strange serpents & there were the ancestors & relatives of Charles the Bald, tormented for their evil deeds. There were large black giants; and dragons belching flame & sulphur. Some souls were suffering in boiling water.

Next he entered Paradise, & conversed with some of the blessed. — His vision of Paradise is not given by D. Israeli.

This vision may be found in the Chronicles of St. Denis

These visions of a Gothic age were only the frame work of Dante's picture. Dante said "I found the original of my hell in the world we inhabit!"

Hell, Devil. &c

Mass. 3. 296. Exorcisms were early resorted to, as a defence against the devil and evil spirits; Exorcism in Baptism followed. All the early fathers thought that exorcisms were efficacious against the debel.

Diabolical Religion, or Religion of the Devil

Mass 3. 286. Turner, an Episcopal clergyman, 1695, has one species of religion which he calls diabolical or religion of the Devil. It includes abundance of stories of witches & wizards. from Glanvil, Delrio, Bodin, Cotton Mather, &c. He is a full believer in witchcraft.

"Devil's dung" — so the people in some parts of England call assafoetida. Am. Quar. Review. III. 427.

Old Nick.

Nikar, Nikar, was an evil God of the Scandinavians — an object of dread, & propitiatory worship was offered him — His support St. Nicholas, the patron of sailors, was derived from Nikar. A. 2. Review. III. 458

Infernal Regions & Heaven

Christians in the first centuries had conceptions of the invisible world vastly more enlarged than those who had preceded them; and their faith in invisible agencies was sincere & earnest. They had the conceptions of the rabbies, the Gehenna of the Hebrews, and the Greek & Roman conceptions of Hades and Tartarus, [as well as the revelations of Christ & his apostles.] Their worlds of spirits were amplified, & gifted with characters of joy and sorrow, of glory & shame, unknown to the imaginations, hopes & fears of the ancient Greeks. A. 2. Review. III. 112.

Politicians, thorough-paced.

"To him, there is no devil like an enemy in power; no damnation like being poor; no hell like an emp[ty] purse" South

M. 2. 271 "Garbage & carrion are the devil's dainties" &c. Wesley.
(on 9. 428.
M. 2. 441) — Demons.

Dr Owen, of the Free Academy, says Diabolos, Devil, corresponds in Greek to Satan in Hebrew. In Greek Theos was applied to a God of any sort (not to the true God, as in New Testament). Daimon was applied to an adverse or evil spirit inferior to Diabolos, the prince of evil spirits. Owen believes Demon means true evil spirits or fallen angels, not diseases &c. as Farmer thinks. Owen holds to real possessions, or men really possessed by demons. Extract in My. in deposit 1857 Feb.

Hell, Devil, &c

Chronology
No. 2. 258

Josselyn says the Indians worshipped the devil out of fear: that the powows or priests had familiar conference with the devil, who made them invulnerable to shot &c. They cure diseases by aid of the devil.

N.Y. Evangelist thinks our present ministers do not use the words, hell, devil, damned, damnation, anger & wrath of God, as often as the bible does. The writer thinks they should not be afraid to use them as liberally as the bible does. Christ & the apostles did not hesitate to use them.

Some of Watts hymns have been subject to modern refinement, and others have been omitted in late collections. The one beginning with these lines is omitted:—

"my thoughts on awful subjects roll,
Damnation and the dead"

This awful hymn, full of dreadful images, does not allude to material fire, unless in this line—"down to the fiery coast." The Evangelist thinks this one of the most sublime and awful compositions in sacred poetry.

The Evangelist quotes one hymn, whose strains are so horrible and terrible, that he thinks it ought to be excluded from church collections. This verse is in it—

"Eternal plagues & heavy chains,
Tormenting rocks and fiery coals,
And darts t' inflict immortal pains,
Dy'd in the blood of damned souls."

Perhaps this is not Watts's hymn. Evangelist Oct 29. 1857

Writing Masters, & Caligraphy

M. 2. 214c. M: 3. 124.

D'Israeli, in his Curiosities, has "The History of Writing Masters". There were writing masters under Elizabeth, with their pretensions, boasts and quarrels — Peter Bales, David Johnson &c. 1595. There were writing masters long before — The writing masters have generally possessed little intellectual ability, but these Caligraphers have had a "maniacal vanity".

Short Hand Writing has been carried to greater perfection in England than in any other country.

P. Bales, under Elizabeth wrote some very fine writing — microscopic — a great deal in the compass of a silver penny. Gold pens are mentioned in those days, of £10 value.

Hands mentioned — best, straightest, fastest — full, mean, small hands, with line & without line. in a slow set hand, a mean facile hand, & fast running hand — true, speedy, secretary-like and clerk-like writing — all before 1595

Roman hand, Court hand, Bastard secretary hand. Silver Quill is mentioned. German Text. running hand.

In later times, the masters had many knots and flourishes, & made angels, men, birds & beasts — fancies round the margin, tender strokes, &c In 1763. Mason, a writing master, published the Laws of "English Penman", otherwise Writing masters Terms used for various hands, &c — "dish, dash, long tail fly" — Sprigged letters, penciled Knots & flourishes, Contest in Anne's time between Shelman and Mr Moore.

[They "set copies" in former days; and I notice a copy ~~in D'Israeli~~ quoted, the same that I had in my younger days — "Evil communications corrupt good manners" — D.I. says this line "still remains among the first exercises of our school-boys".

250. Fish & Fishing (Cont. from M.14. 372

Zouch's life of Izaak Walton, a late work gives the names of several English clergymen who loved fishing. Even Herbert loved angling.

Izaak Walton bears away the palm as an angler. He frequented chiefly the river Lea. According to Diports Ode to Walton, the latter caught pike, minnow, brandling, perch, trout, carp tench, gudgeon, barbel. — Walton's "Complete Angler." was first printed in 1653. with figures of the fishes. Other editions 1655. 1661. 1668. Improved 1676. Walton was active with his pen when 85 & 87 years old. He died Dec. 15. 1683. aged 90.

"The Treatyse of Fysshynge wythan Angle" was part of a book, printed at Westminster, by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496, in a small folio, containing also a treatise on Hawking and one on Hunting.

These tracts were compiled by Dame Juliana Berners prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell, near St Albans, a lady of a noble family, celebrated for her learning by Leland, Bale & others. It was written as she says, for gentlemen and noblemen, chiefly. It is a great typographical curiosity. Some extracts are curious.

The flies sometimes put in the fish-pit in asafoetida. The red worms was one species of bait; artificial flies of 12 sorts. &c

Josselyns Story of Herrings.

1670

Mis. 3d p. 144 He says so many were driven ashore at Black point "that we might have gone up half way the leg, amongst them for near 1/4 of a mile"!! [A monstrous exaggeration

Ibid. Alewives - 2 men sometimes take 10,000 in 2 hours!

Shad 1857.

They were in New York from the South early in February at 1 dollar each; March 13. they were 56 to 63 cents.

The first Shad about New York taken in 1857 was caught at Communipaw March 20th.

cts.

1857 April 15. North River Shad were sold in New York at 38 to 56.

" " " Fresh Salmon were sold in N.Y. at 1.00 to 1.25 per lb.

North River Shad said to be small and inferior.

1857 May 25. Began to be caught at South Hadley Falls. Water had been high and still is. 4600 said to have been taken at 4 hauls, worth 1000 dollars. I bought one of Kemp by that weighed 3 pounds dressed for 33 cents or 11 cents per lb. This probably being at retail 11 or 12 cents per lb. when dressed. The whole weighed 4 lbs undressed cost 25 cents.

June 15 Shad still caught at S. H. Falls. Sold here 25 to 33 cents. Not large.

Catching Fish at Plymouth, 1621.

De Rasiere, who visited Plymouth in 1627, in his letter now at the Hague, describes the Town Brook and Plymouth & the manner of taking fish in it, viz herring (called Alewives). The English had put in the river with planks, with a little door in the middle which slid up & down, and at the sides with trellice work. At the mouth they have constructed it with planks like an eel pot with wings, & a sliding door in the middle and trellice work at the sides, so that between the two [dams] the tide will bring in 10,000 or 12,000 fish into a square pool. They then shut off in the rear when the ebb comes, & the water runs off through the lower trellices and the fish are left & men draw out the fish with baskets each according to the land he cultivates, & put in each hill 3 or 4 fishes, and plant maize & which grows luxuriently, but would not grow without the fish or some other manure. [Bartlett's Pilgrim Fathers, p 181.

11.16.71 This in Apr. & beginning of May

[Were not this planks logs, hewed, or half logs hewed? p. 366
A basin wise made by planks at each end for logs & the middle was a passage for the fish, and they rushed in when the tide flowed, and when it ebbed, the middle passage was stopped, & water went off through the open work called trellices, which did not let through the fish. The upper dam or obstruction hindered the fish from ascending further apparently.

Shad 1857. Salmon.

The Shad season in Hudson river, near N. York, ended the first week in June, & they took up their poles. Fish have been plenty, and price from 18 to 50 ¢ per 100. or 8 ¢ wholesale. They sold as low as 8 ¢ only 2 days. The fish when seen seem to belong to New Jersey.

New York had shad from Connecticut river 10 days sooner than others had and before. June 24 price in N.Y. 44 cents, no more for some. Salmon (from Maine or further north) 50 cents per lb. & more for some.

Lobsters &c 1857.

Marshfield, Mass. has quite a lobster fishery. They are taken in pots, sunk along the shores of the bay. The pots are made of basket stuff, & bait placed within. The fish go into them to get the bait but cannot get out. The pots are sustained by buoys. [They seem to resemble the old eel pots.

Marshfield & Duxbury are places for fishing. Along the shores of the bay are found lobsters, clams, cod, haddock, bass and blue fish; & some trout are taken from fresh water streams.

Mass Ploughman, 1857.

Lobsters in Salem.

A newspaper states that one man in Salem since March 1. 1857. has boiled at his establishment 320.000 lobsters. which were bought at about 3 cents each, or 9.600 dollars [He paid 3 cents — sold them for more. A great story — not reliable. Sept. 1857.

Prices of Fish in N. York. May 19. 1858.

Dry Cod 3.00 to 3.62 Cwt. Dry Scale — $2.50 Cwt
Pickled Cod 2.75 to 3.12 bbl.
Mass. Mackerel No 1. 13½ to 13⅜ bbl. Mackerel No 1. Halifax $18 to 19. bbl
" Hal. do No 2. 12 to 12½ bbl. do No 2. do large 12½ to 12¼
Hal 2. do No 3. 9. to 10¾ bbl —
Salmon Pickled No 1. 22 to 23 bbl. —
Shad. Cons. Run 10½ to 11½ for half barrel.
Herring Pickled $2.75 barrel — Herring scaled. box, 37½ to 45¢

Fish in the Lower Connecticut.

Field's Middlesex County. p. 10. Field says there was a general prejudice against the use of most kinds of fish taken in the river, because they were generally used by the Indians, or from some other cause, but "little effort was made to take them for more than a century after Middlesex was settled." This would come down to 1740 or 1745 or later, before there was much fishing." Within the memory of persons living (1819 — 10 going back to 1750 or 60) there was very little demand for Salmon, and it was disputable to eat Shad." Prejudice gradually died away. Fishing became important 30 or 40 years ago (before 1819.

M. 2. 209 "Salmon have rarely appeared in the river for 15 or 20 years" (as since about 1800.) and shad fishing is not important, 1819. Causes of decrease of fish. There were then 80 places in Middlesex where shad were caught in the fishing season, from middle of April to middle of June. enough to make 5000 barrels were caught in 1817.

Prices of Fish in N. York July 6 1858

FISH—Dry Cod are a little more animated; but the market is by no means active, nor is it buoyant; sales of 1 000 qtls. St. Georges Bank at $3. Mackerel are dull and depressed; sales of 500 bbls. No. 1, 2 and 3's, at about $10 62½ @ $10 75 for No. 1, $8 62½ @ $8 75 for No. 2, and $6 62½ @ $6 75 for No 3. Herring are totally neglected, and prices are merely nominal. We quote:

Dry Cod	₩ cwt.	$2 50 @	$3 00
Dry Scale		2 12½ @	2 25
Pickled Cod	₩ bbl.	2 75 @	3 12½
Mackerel No. 1, Mass	small	10 50 @	10 75
Mackerel No. 1, Halifax		— — @	— —
Mackerel No. 2	large	9 75 @	10 00
Mackerel No. 2, Halifax		— — @	— —
Mackerel No. 3, Halifax		@	— —
Mackerel No. 3 Mass		6 62½ @	6 75
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1		22 00 @	23 00
Salmon, Pickled	₩ tierce	29 00 @	32 00
Shad, Conn., No. 1	₩ half bbl.	— — @	11 50
Shad, Conn., No. 2		— — @	10 50
Herring, Pickled	₩ bbl.	2 25 @	2 75
Herring, Scaled	₩ box	— 25 @	— 30
Herring, No. 1		— 10 @	— 12

Mass. I. 13. 1685. In regulating the bounds between Springfield and Northampton, the latter town was "to have liberty of fishing at the lower Falls in Springfield without molestation" & have liberty of highway to the boating place below the falls. — Fishing at the Falls was an object in 1685, & probably long before. It must have been for Salmon.

M. 2. 207 Salmon

Dwight to Travels Vol. I. 226 } "Fishermen are prone to take little care of their earnings."

"Salmon appear to have deserted Connecticut river within a few years. until this time they had abounded from the first settlement. They were large & fat and coveted by epicures." — This desertion of the river by Salmon, he attributes to dams, especially that of Montague, 17 feet in height. What date Dr. D. fixes for the desertion of the salmon, is not clear. He was describing a journey made in 1796, but has dates in the same chapter to 1810 and later.

S. Hadley } Fishing at South Hadley Falls and below
P. 3. 2. 33/34 } and above.
P. 81. 108
Hadley 3. 14. Fishing at Hadley

1775 } Lt. Enos Smith paid for 20 shad 2⅔d. each. 4/. to Jona. Warner
w. 76 }
1776 May do paid Thineas Lyman for 9 lbs salmon at 2½. 1/10½
1783 — do " do — for 15 shad @ 3d. 3/9

Rings. [Cont. from M. 15. 99.

Isaac Walton in his will, August 1683. gave a ring to each of three sr. Son-in-law, & daughter his wife, and Son Isaac, with these words or motto. "Love my memory. E.W."

To Lord Bishop a ring with this motto - "A mite for a million." E.W.

To friends named, each a ring - motto "A friend's farewell EW"

All these rings to be 15/4 each. 38 friends are named. So all the rings were 42 in number.

Church Government. [Su M. 16. 88. not filled up.

Popery is a spiritual despotism — monarchical in the Pope & aristocratic in the various orders of the priesthood, or oligarchic.

Church of England Episcopalianism is the same as the Roman Catholic polity, except the Papal monarchy is elective, the Church of England monarchy is hereditary. They are both monarchical and aristocratic.

American Episcopalianism is a combination of aristocracy & democracy. The priesthood are its aristocracy; the lay delegation in its conventions is its democratic element. The great predominance of the aristocratic over the democratic, is its principal defect.

The Methodist polity is aristocratic. It includes a slight element of democracy in the local rights and powers conceded to its local societies. It is mainly aristocratic in the higher departments of government.

m. 2. 296 ff. Presbyterian polity is a jure aristocracy or oligarchy, the government being vested in Elders who hold their offices for life. There are two classes of elders — 1st those who preach & rule. 2, those who only rule. All are ruling elders, but all are not preachers & administrators of church ordinances. Presbyterianism has not the monarchical nor the democratic element. The people in each parish elect their elders for life, & elect their pastors from among the preaching elders. The ministers and elders have the entire government of the church. The Association of parishes is an association of church rulers, not of church members or of the representatives of church members. The membership has no representation in the session, in the presbytery or in the General assembly. The Session is not a representative body. It consists of the minister & elders of a church. The Presbytery is composed of the ministers who are members ex officio, and of elders who are representatives from the church sessions. The general assembly is composed of delegates from Presbyteries. The people have no representatives in the Presbyterian judicatories. It is not republican nor democratic. Presbyterianism is modified Episcopacy & like that an elective aristocracy and oligarchy.

M.1.213. M 2.238 John Calvin's Presbyterianism. He was not a republican, but a supporter of aristocracy; next to aristocracy, his preference was for monopoly. He approved of the Episcopacy of the church of England [Not entirely]. He considered Presbyterianism a modification of Episcopacy. The principle of government by the people through their representatives, in the modern ided of representation, did not enter into his systems. Calvin himself exercised almost the authority of a diocesan bishop.

[This writen in the N.Y. Independent. L. A. Sawyer, is a Congregationalist I conclude. N.Y. 1 Jan. 15. 1857

Church Government in first Century, &c.

Mass. 1 D.294 "The actual officers of the local churches were chosen as circumstances called for them after the model of the synagogue" - as Elders to preside and preserve order, and Deacons to take charge of the poor and assist for the common good. The Elders were sometimes called Overseers (Episcopoi) Hase's Hist. of the Chr. Church.

"The officers of each church were chosen by the people or with the consent of the people were installed over them by those who organized them into a church". Every thing like a hierarchy was excluded by the universal M.551. acknowledgment that all believers were members of a general priesthood. Ibid.

Mass. 3. 289. There were Deaconesses employed in charitable offices among the women, and probably some female Presbyters or widows for the supervision and instruction of young persons of their own sex. Hase.

Each Congregation was an independent society but all congregations were connected so as to form one great Kingdom." The supreme law was love, and the sovereign power was exercised by the Holy Ghost Hase

Exercises

The devotional exercises of the Christian Assemblies consisted principally of Prayer, singing of Hymns, and Sacred discourses as in the Jewish Synagogues Every one who had the power and inclination to speak in public was allowed to do so with freedom. Hase.

Mass. 3. 288. [Reading must have been included, if they followed the synagogue must later, in Augustines time, they had singing, reading, preaching, prayer.

[Cont on M. 16. 88.

258 Birds in Cages.

See M. 2 234. 237.

The Germans in N. York import birds to the amount of about 50,000 dollars yearly. They are brought from the Hartz mountains, from Africa, South America, Europe & Elsewhere. The N.Y. Tribune estimates that there are 12,000 birds now (January 1857) for sale in N.Y. ork.

The estimated sales for a year are —

10,000 canary birds at 2 to 3 ₰ each, (short-bred
600 do — " at $4 each (long bred ₰
600 Goldfinches at 1 ₰ each. 50 blackbirds average 10 ea
20 Nightingales, average 16 ₰ ea. — 500 Linnets at 1 ₰
100 skylarks at 1 ₰ ea. 400 fancy pigeons at 6 ₰ ea
12 Gold & silver Pheasants at $15 ea. Dollars
making over 12,000 European birds, sold at 32.100

From Africa and S. America. ₰
500 parrots at $7. ea. 200 birds of Paradise at 3 ea
100 mocking birds 15 ₰ ea. 500 Java sparrows @ 1.50 ea
200 white-red Cardinals at 2 ₰ ea. 50 Grosbeaks 5 ₰ ea
200 nonpareils at 1.50 ea. — 50 Firebirds @ 3 ₰ ea
making 1800 birds worth $7.550.

N.Y. Evangelist Jan. 1857. Knob. from Tribune

There were no birds in cages in Hadley 30 or 40 years ago — perhaps not 20 years ago. There are many now. 1857. And for some years.

M.2.274 2.12 **Geese.** See Misc. 2. p 12 & references " Con 9 p. 362. 363. Misc 9. 366; M.13.409. 411
See Poultry Misc 11. 218; M.12.22.487; M.14.322

Prices 335. Matthew Gray of Pelham 15 geese 1759, 24/. 3 fowls 1/2.
" 334 Thos Ingersol Esq. Westfield 14 geese 1764, 8/. 3 T. (18/8.
" 219 Geese in Deerfield 1783 at 2/6. (about 1/. or 1/3. l.m. 14 for 3 12/ (about 5 1/.m
" do. some fowls about 3d or 4d.
" 327. John Brown, N.H. 1774. 15 geese 15/.
" 217. 1761. 5 Geese at Greenfield at 2/. ea — 1765. 9 Geese at 2/8. 24/
" " 1772. 5 Geese at N.H. at 2/. ea. — 1774. 5 Geese at 3/.
" " 1774. John Brown N.H. 15 Geese 1/. 15/. (same as above
" " 1788. Geese at 2/. 1776. Titus Pomroy, 21 geese at 1/8. 35/.
" " 1759 James Kellogg of Hadley 11 geese. (all only 3/.
" " 1760 John Stebbins, Deerfield, 11 Geese at 7d. 6/5
" " 1741 Rev. E Devotion Suffield. 4 Geese 12/. (say 3/. l.m
" " 1742 John Amsden 3 Geese 9/. (say 2/3. l.m.
" 62. Geese Quills — 1755, 3d doz E. Hunt.
" 67 do do — 1758. 1½d doz. "
" 150. do do. 1788. 2d doz Eliz. Ely

Geese in Hadley (See Hadley 3.10.

Mrs. Allen Clark born in Hadley 1793 and married 1814. says Hadley was fully geese and geese noise & geese filth. She thinks there was no other place so full of geese. There were geese ponds in the street — a pond at each one at lower end. The street was fenced at each end — the geese could not get to the river. They lived in the street many months; those with young goslings were kept in the yards sometime. In the winter they were in the barn yards. Some picked them 3, some 4 times a year — a cruel business she says. The ganders often ran at children & grown persons — they assailed all with noise. They hissed at night before the front gate, a little distance from it, & the consequences were obvious. Their noise, she says, went from flock to flock, through the street, & to back street. The academy boys killed some; drove some above the village & threw them off the high bank, & they swam down the river & were lost — some they drove into the river elsewhere. Some men were willing to be rid of them. They were a great nuisance.

She says Geese were sometimes eaten or goslings, but not often. Many were yoked — not all. Two sorts of yokes, a crotch & a single.

1859 Sept. 26. Mrs Newton of Hadley born 1776, says most people kept geese 60 years ago ~~and [illegible] later~~. Were very noisy. Chased children at times but did not hurt them. Lived in street in summer & barn yards in winter. Some did not keep geese & disliked them. All females of families that kept geese, picked geese. 4 times a season commonly — sometimes 5 times — quills once. Quills were scattered. Females driven suitably for picking & put a stocking or mitten over the head of the goose. Cruel & bad work.

[Cont. on page 267.

160 Shade Trees. [Cont. from M. 12. 165.

Downing praises the beauty of New England villages; these charms are owing in a great degree to the numerous and graceful shade trees, in which they exceed the villages of other states. Their principal trees are the Elms & Sugar maples. He recommends the oak, tulip tree, beech, Evergreens &c to be added to the elms & maples — especially the hemlock, White pine, Norway Spruce, & Balsam Fir. Arbor vitae, Cedar of Lebanon, &c. He dislikes the Ailanthus, silver Poplar or Abele Tree.

Ornamental Trees & Shrubs.

From Harey's Horticultura, copied by Downing. Recommended — some in one situation & soil, & some in different & various situations & soils.

The Oak, Elm, Birch, Maple, Locust, Beech, Poplars, Gleditschia triacanthos, Sycamore or Plane, Gymnocladus canadensis, Cupressus distichum, Catalpa syringaefolia, Magnolia grandiflora, and acuminata & others of this genus, including magnolia glauca, — these natives.

Foreign — Lenie or Linden, Horse chestnut, mountain Ash, Larch, Scotch fir, Pinus picea Cedar of Lebanon, Pinus Cembra, Norway Spruce.

Native. Our mountain ash, our Larches, white pine, balsam fir, arborvitae, other pines and firs.

M. 2. 298 Shades of Clouds

"A bright day, when the very clouds are driven along the sky by a pleasant breeze, and when the rapidly fleeting shadows, cast by them, chase each other gayly along the waving surface of the corn fields" (grain fields)

Bartlett's Pictures of England

[Such scenes I have frequently seen in grain and grass fields in our meadows, and view'd sides of Holyoke in the forests.

Anne Bradstreet, in early days in N.E. says:—

"Under the cooling shadow of a stately elm,
Close sat I by a goodly master's side."

The elm was then a "stately" & doubtless a beautiful tree, in New England. The tree to which she refers was in the forest probably, at least not a transplanted tree.

Shade Trees

A writer in N.E. Farmer, Aug. 1857 says shade trees should not be too closely planted around a house, but there should be a free circulation of air between them and the building, or a damp, unhealthy atmosphere may be the result. Trees of large size, or which will become of large size, should not be planted too near dwellings. — The writer says there is not much need of caution in this matter, as it is common tendency is to let buildings stand exposed to the full glare of sunshine and the fury of storms. He says he has known such localities to be unhealthy & sickness common, and the same to be rendered healthy by planting out trees.

Many of the streets of Indianapolis in Indiana are lined with locusts. "This tree is almost universally used in the west as an ornamental tree, on account of its coming to maturity so quickly. They appear insignificant compared with [illegible] the New England Elm." [Letter from Indianapolis, May 1857]

Shade Trees

Recommended by a writer 1857 — Sugar Maple, Red maple, Silver maple, [What tree?] Norway Maple: Horse Chestnut; American weeping Elm — best for a street tree where is plenty of room: spreads too much for narrow places. Scotch Elm is the finest of European Elms. It spreads & is not suitable for narrow streets. American linden or Bass — a good street tree, Our White Ash — a graceful tree — grows rapidly.

Lombardy Poplars in England

Looker On. Vol. I. p. 230. says — "Great men are springing up, like the Lombardy poplars which decorate their villas" This was in 1792. Lombardy poplars used to decorate in England then & before.

Shade Trees in Hadley

1859. From Mayor Smith. Were chiefly Elms formerly — some were large & gone now. Lombardy Poplar was stout for a time — did not continue, was disliked & cut down, &c. Some button balls & butternuts now. — A few large Willows formerly — one in front of Russell stone house, & one or more towards lower end of street &c. Maples have come in. Probably other sorts after.

[Note Book III. Sept 1. 1845] Shade Trees in South Street N.H. formerly.

262 False Delicacy in U.S.
M.2.264.

Downing when in England found much less of false delicacy among the ladies there than in the United States. Those in middle and high life went abroad daily, had a great fondness for out of door life, for horses, dogs fine cattle, and animals of all kinds, and thy talked about these things in a most unreserved way. These were thoroughly educated, most accomplished females. Such talk & tastes in the U.S. states would have been deemed "vulgar" and "unlady-like" by those with not half the education of these English females.
Downing. p. 544.

Many of my young country women would have fainted with terror, and half-blushed with false delicacy, twenty times in the morning, with the discussions of the farm yard, meadow and stable, which are not in the slightest degree at variance with real delicacy and refinement. Ibid p. 545

Mrs. Browning says p. 257. "Crime and shame
And all their knavery trample your smooth word."
She uses this expression p. 172, "Like Jacob's white peeled rods before the rams" —
She has often expressions that may pass in England, but will offend "delicacy" true or false in U.S.

Downing in England (p. 492) walked some hours with the Countess of H. through the Wimpole estate Accomplished in all other matters, she knows every thing relating to rural life. Every plant and its culture is familiar to her; and there is no shrinking at barnyards, no affected fear of cows, no ignorance of the dairy and poultry yard. The life of an English woman of rank, in the country, is full of the most active duties and enjoyments. Such things are incomprehensible to most American ladies.

The old writers frequently referred to purges and other operations of medicine, in poetry & prose, in connection with men & women.

South mentions contentious persons, "who need a purge and should take physic". He mentions some who should go to an apothecary rather than a divine; they need a purge. He has many such expressions & worse ones.

Cowper relates a woman's story, about "how an emetic, how a cathartic sped!" &c. Old & late writers often refer to such things.

[It is false delicacy to object to these things in writers who lived when people commonly talked about such matters.] — See Huber's use of the word "purge". p. 237.

Bay. Taylor, in Winter Journey in Sweden & Lapland, 1857 found honest, chaste females, who performed acts without any idea of impropriety, which would not be allowed at all in more civilized & refined nations. Taylor says "it is a pity that many traits characteristic & interesting in a people cannot be mentioned on account of that morbid prudery so prevalent in our country, which insults the unconscious innocence of nature". He wishes the whole truth could be told, as it was by the old travellers. "This is scarcely possible now" owing to our "ultra conventionalism, he says.

Women's Labors.

p. 397 A lady in Iowa says women are slaves to false social customs. We don't live in reference to comfort, but in reference to what people say or think of us. Some women do their own work, take good care of their children, keep bright & earthy, have happy husbands, & find time to read and write & keep up with the world in these things. "It is not necessary but artificial labor that makes women drudges. Eternal house cleanings, pride of appearance, & of being thought good livers & housekeepers make women slaves." Letter in N.Y. Tribune. May 185?

2 64 Sermons, Reading Sermons &c. m. 294c. 296c m. 15. 347.

m. 294c

The authors of the "London Cases" printed at Cambridge, England 1700 (a defence of Episcopacy &c says - "some of our [Episcopal] preachers use no notes in the pulpit, others read but little." "Some famous preachers of the dissenters read every word. [I infer from what he says, that ministers of the established church did commonly read their sermons but not all; & that Dissenting ministers did generally preach without notes, but not all: He was answering an objection of the dissenters to reading sermons

M. 2. 280. Higher Laws. or Human Laws & Divine Laws.

[Cont. from M. 16. p. 11

M. 2 p 261 Boyle said. "Pride, envy, covetousness, gluttony, intemperance, effeminacies, oaths, idleness, &c are sins contrary to the law of nature & of Christ, but are little provided against by human laws." "A man may be a bad christian and a bad man without being a bad citizen", in the eye of the law. That is, a man may observe human laws, & be a very wicked man.

Geese — Cont. from page 259.

Hadley Geese continued. Mrs. Newton

The street was dirty, filthy about gates. Some were hostile to geese, who did not have them, were glad to have boys kill them. She thinks geese went to the river and came back, but May. Smith doubts, as they would go to the meadows, if they went to the river. Many of them had ugly sores. Not many geese were eaten. She knows not what became of them all.

May S. Smith says boys killed Geese now & then for several years. Some went feral. Thinks it killed geese ever since he was a boy, or C can remember — say 1800 — By degrees they became more bold and hostile, thro' Jo the Academy and others, some men who had no geese connived, and perhaps some that had — A great number was driven into the river above the village. Boys drove them in other directions, & killed many. They were not sold nor eaten. Boys did the work — many Geese used to wander down the Bay road to Smith's pond, and then plundered his crops adjoining the pond. May Smith's men killed a number by his direction, on his land, including some of his own.

Quills were picked once a year, many dropped on the streets. Million on head of geese when picked.

 Diversions & Sports [Cont. from M. 44. 265

Amusements of Priests.

The "Pastoral of Limoges" in France in 1689. by the bishop of Limoges - forbids to Priests - all Games of Chance, especially the game of Cards. In earlier Councils, the games forbidden were alea et taxillos, ie games of chance, especially dice. Cards & dice are often together.

Games of hazard (says the b/p) are the source of an infinity of disorders, whence arise wrath, hatred, deceit, injustice, oaths, blasphemies, slanders, of one's neighbor, forgetting one's duty & salvation.

All sorts of public games are forbidden to priests. They are not to play publicly at Ball [pila] nor other sports.

Priests are to avoid Comedies, Farces, merry andrews, dances, masques, and all profane Spectacles of diverse sorts - Tertullian says Spectacles are the source of all sorts of sins, and that the author of them is the devil. Spectacles are the school of crime says Cyprian. Chrysostom says nothing produces such a contempt of the holy word as the representations in the theatres. Pope Leo, St Augustin, St Basil, & others had similar views. St Ephraim calls dances & balls, the gladness of angels, and the feast of devils - Various Councils are referred to, as having prohibited to ecclesiastics Comedies, Farces, Dances, Balls, merry Andrews, Buffoons, in early and in later times. Masques forbidden

The Chase is forbidden to priests, with dogs or birds [hawks] - & they are not to keep dogs of the chase nor birds of prey. [accipitres]. many councils forbid these things. all hunting seems to be included Jerome says no hunter is mentioned in the Scriptures who was a saint; though fishers were saints. The b/p. says it is forbidden to priests, to hunt with a gun, even in a quiet way, without horns & cries. Clerks are forbidden to carry arms, by several Councils. Only are even forbidden to travel with arms - are to trust to God & Angels.

Diversions & Amusements

The vicious & irreligious lives of actors (on theatres) are rooted in the very nature of the profession. Recreation may be a good and necessary thing; but to make a business of recreation is quite another matter. It is good to laugh occasionally; and to say and do things that may raise a laugh. But to laugh continually, or to make the excitement of laughter our chief occupation, is a most perilous employment. The same is true of the indulgence of the excitement of all pleasurable emotions. To be beneficial, such things must be kept within certain limits. All professions, which minister to luxury or amusement are more or less dangerous to those who embrace them. The most dangerous of all is the histrionic profession. (Actors.)

N.Y. Church Journal. (Episcopal. High Church.

M. 2. 297 Rejoicings in England. Healths.

M. 2. 278.

London Quarterly Review 1733. gives some account of the rejoicings at the defeat of the bill to extend the Excise to wine and tobacco, April 1733.

In London, there were Bonfires, Bell ringing, &c. for two days and a night. Figures of men made with straw, dressed up with ribbons, &c. were burnt in the streets. (Effigies of obnoxious men) The city was illuminated with candles & bonfires. The populace shouted, No Excise, no wooden shoes.

At Liverpool, the day was spent in ringing of bells, wearing of gilt cockades on leaf tobacco under which was written, No Excise, Ships colors displayed, &c. At night Town Hall & merchants Coffee house were illuminated; the Merchants assembled & drank healths. Guns were fired and two Excisemen burnt in Effigy.

At Bristol, bells were rung, ships hung out their colors; principal men assembled at the Town House, & healths were drank of King, queen, royal family, opposers of the Excise, &c. Barrels of strong beer were prepared for the populace, & there were bonfires in every place & corner of the city.

Similar accounts from most cities & boroughs. In many places odd figures were thrown into the bonfires. They drank the health of King George and royal family, & of opposers of the Excise. Many candles were burnt.

Such were the Rejoicings of Old England in 1733.

M. 2. 278
2. 210c.

Drinking healths. was the same as modern Toasts. They not only drank the health of the King, royal family, and those opposed to Excise, but among the healths were such as these:—

Prosperity to the trade & navigation of Great Britain.
Success to trade without any excise.
No more Excisemen. No pensioners.
The Merchants of London & Bristol & all that oppose the Excise Bill.
All true lovers of liberty in our country.
Three huzzas. (Three huzzas after some other healths

Bailey Vol II. says To Toast, is to propose a health. Bonfires, used of old Misc. 2. 235.

Toasts used also in England for Healths in 1733. A man "being called upon for a Toast, drank success" &c another's "toast" was, &c

Festivals, Feast [Cont. from M. 14. 83

Mem 14. 83. See the Four Great Festivals of England —
Dec. 25. March 25. June 24. Sept. 29.

The Festivals of Heathen origin many.

Am. R. Review III. 428 | "One who has not reflected on the subject will be astonished to find so many of the festivals in the calendar of ethnic [heathen] origin."

The reviewer goes on to account for the introduction of so many pagan festivals into the Christian Church. He quotes Sir Isaac Newton's account of the matter in Latin, in regard to Christmas, &c.

A. R. R. III. 42. | "It must ever be accounted, as a general principle, a dangerous policy which retains the superstitions, whilst it merely changes the object or the name."

Eve of Festivals. [A. R. Review III. 434.

"The terminations eve or een, as Christmas Eve, New Year's Eve, Hallowe'en, were first employed because originally all feasts commenced and ended with the evening. The day was primarily computed in this manner. "The evening & morning was the first day," and the Jews still adhere to this mode of computation." Sennight and Fortnight are remnants of this ancient custom, instead of seven or fourteen days.

[The Puritans began their Sabbaths in the same manner.

In some countries tenures are chiefly held from Annunciation Day (March 25), and Michaelmas day, Sept 29. Called also Quarter days for settling rents, &c.

Increase of Festivals

"We have some doubts whether the morals of our people might not be injured by increasing the number of our festivals, without imposing upon them many safeguards, especially of temperance" N. E. Farmer, Nov. 1857.

A festival should be social and promotive of the moral & intellectual improvement of the people, as well as afford a relaxation from daily pursuits. Ibid.

Christmas. A poet makes old Christmas entertainments consist of these (and other things.)

Salmon, Venison, wildboars, by hundreds & scores
Am. 2d Review III. 463 Vats of honey, Kilderkins of mustard, muttons,
Fatted beeves, bacon swine, Herons, Bitterns,
Peacock, swan, bustard, teal, mallard, pigeons,
widgeons, Plum Puddings, pancakes,
apple pies, custard, — good Gascon wine,
Ale, cider — (Porter, punch & negus were not
known he says.

Feasting was the great event of Christmas. They had many "exquisite dishes" such as people in common have but once a year." — They had Christmas carols, merry songs, with pastimes, jokes,
Chr. 446. Christmas games, drolleries, ringing of bells, &c
"Christmas was originally the Gothic pagan feast of Yule or Jul, celebrated in honor of the sun at the winter solstice" — a great festival among the northern Nations, as Danes, Goths, &c. The Yule log noticed, & various superstitions.
"The festivities of Christmas have, however, passed their Zenith; year after year witnesses their decay."
Minced Pies, not mentioned above, belong to Christmas.

Chr. 2. R. II. 440. 1585 Tusser reckons among delicate Christmas dishes:-
Beef, mutton, pork, "shred pies of the best", pig
veal, goose, capon, "turkie well drest", cheese
apples, nuts, jolie carols.

Christmas, &c.

"Our own Christmas and the Saints' days in Catholic countries, celebrated with firing of guns gluttony, drunkenness and debauchery, are only remnants of European heathenism"
Dr. Bowen of the Baptist Mission, about Central Africa (or Yoruba

An old Ballad says

"Although the cold weather doth hunger provoke,
'Tis a comfort to see how the chimneys do smoke;
Then haste to the kitchen, for dict the chief,
Plum pudding, goose, turkey, mince pies & roast beef."

Am. 2d. Review 1828 p. 428 &c } Christmas & many other festivals in the Calendar are of heathen origin. Sir Isaac Newton gives an account of their introduction.

Feasts in England, Centuries ago.

The feast was in the hall, under the antlers on the wall; ribs of beef so dear to Englishmen; Venison steaks; hares & pheasants; cold wardens pies; pasties filled with larks & quails; a boar and a peacock dressed: clover seed of paradise, Pots of ginger; Honey combs, plums, cherries, grapes, foaming ale, wines abundant. Sugared cakes.

[This in Stoddard's Poetry; different times mingled together. from Robin Hood down to a much later time; Not reliable.

Old Festivals in England, now. [from "Rural Records".

"Alas for the festivities revelries, the sports & customs, the convivial hospitalities, the mirthful tide times and the often recurring festivals, which gave to sea girt isle the peculiar title of merry England. One by one have these observances disappeared from the face of society. Gradually and almost insensibly have they receded before the flood tide of fashion and refinement, whose strong current hath swept over them with obliterating weight. Many have been totally submerged. Of others only a few faint traces remain. A few still linger on, shorn of their ancient state.

The festival of "Harvest Home" still continues to maintain its ground in the rural districts of Great Britain. English writers complain that the old time honored festivals are growing into disuse. N.E. Farmer Nov. 1857

New England not merry.

Our ancestors encountered too many dangers, persecutions, and hardships to be a merry people. They were the most religious of a religious of a religious nation; the most grave of a nation given to serious humors in spite of their numerous festivities. They brought with them a contempt of the established religion & they refused to adopt any of the English national holidays, most of which were more or less connected with the ceremonies of the established church. They also abhorred all merry making which wore of a purely worldly or profane character. N.E. Farmer, Nov. 1857.

M. 2. 264. M. 7. 70.

Great Feasting.

[Monstrel feast. m. 11. 276

The following is a list of the articles placed upon the table at the "Intronization" of George Nevill, archbishop of York, in the reign of Edward IV. (about 1466) according to Ann. Quarterly Review. II. 487

Wheat 300 quarters	Peacocks 104	Curlews 100
Ale 300 tunne	Mallards & Teals 4000	Egrittes (Herons) 1000
Wyne 100 tunne	Redshanks	Stanges, bucks and roes 500
Ypocrasse 1 pipe	Stynts (a tringa)	Parties of Venison, Bodd 4000
Oxen — 104	Larks ..	
Wild Bulls 6	Martynettes —	Parted dishes of Jellies 1000
Muttons 1000	Cranes 204	Playne dishes of Jellies 3000
Veals — 304	Kydds 204	
Porks — 304	Chickens 2000	Cold Tartes baked 4000
Swannes 400	Pegeons 4000	Cold custards baked 3000
Geese — 2000	Conyes 4000	
Capons 1000	Bittors 204	Hot pasties of Venison 1500
Pygges 2000	Heronshaws 400	
Rabbets 400	Fessaunts 200	Hot custardes 2000
Quales 100 doz.	Partridges 500	
(Rails) Foules called Rees 200 doz.	Woodcockes 400	Spices, Sugared delicates, and wafers, plentee.
Pykes & breames 608.	Porpoises & Seals 12.	

Leland's Collectanea. VI. 2.

Ann. Q. Review Vol III. 441 } Birds in high Vogue at the Tables of the 5th duke of Northumberland, and of others of the great. From regulations that began in 1512 by the Duke of N. Many were then in Fancy called that are now banished from our tables.

m. 2. 234

Pegge's Ed. Inc. Vol 15

198	Crane (Grus cinerea)	Ardea Grus	2 3/4	206	Kyrlewes. Curlews	Tringa or Scolopax arquata	16 1/2 ea
201	Hearon sewys. heron	(Ardea major)	16 1/2	179	Peacocks	(pavo)	16 1/2
228	Mallard (Duck)	(Anas boschas)	2 3/4	230	Widgeons (Duck)	(Anas Penelope)	1 3/4
209	Woodcock	(Scolopax rusticola)	1 3/4	252	Seapies (Duck)	(Haematopus Ostralegus)	—
197	Snypes. Lapwings	(Tringa vanellus)	1 3/4	207	Knotes	(Tringa canutus)	1 3/4
231	Teylles. teal	(Anas crecca)	1 1/4	196	Dotrels,	(Charadrius morinellus)	1 3/4
221	Sea gulls	(Larus ridibundus)	1 3/4	62	Bustards,	(Otis tarda	—
217	Styntes. purres	(Tringa cynclus)	8 1/4 dor.	191	Terns	(Sterna hirundo	6 dor.
149	Quails	(Tetrao coturnix)	2 3/4 ea	217	Larks	(Alauda arvensis	8 1/4 dor.
210	Snipes	(Scolopax gallinago)	4	135			
188.	Partridges	(Tetrao perdix)	2 3/4				
208	Redshanks	(Scolopax calidris)	1 3/4				
202	Bytters, bittern	(Ardea stellaris)	16 1/2				
184	Pheasants	(Phasianus colchicus)	16 1/2				
211.	Rayls landrails	(Rallus crex)	2 3/4				
230	Shelarder, Shovelers	(Anas clypeata)	8 1/4				

Scolopax & genus Tringa — are Snipes, woodcocks, and Sandpipers, and Curlews also some.
Anas — are Geese, Swans, Ducks
Ardea — are Herons, Bitterns
Charadrius — are Plover.
Larus — are Gulls

Fine Arts. (Cont from Cor. p. 383.

"The fine Arts are not fitted, of themselves and alone, to give a manly firmness and dignity to character. When they become, as they seem to have done in Italy, the great business of a people, instead of building that people up to firmness of purpose and greatness of soul, they in fact divert life of its importance and of its seriousness. Such has unquestionably been the case in Italy"
N.A. Review. 1822. p. 96.

"The end of art is to cultivate & refine humanity through the love of beauty." Letter from Paris, 1857.

Art & Religion (From the Freeman, an English paper
The artistic elements in man's nature are far from being the noblest. They may lend grace to life, but they cannot fight the battles of life, nor do its work. Religion & life are not to be estimated aesthetically. One faithful follower of Christ is of more value than all the pictures of him which have ever been produced. The domain of religion is truth; of art beauty. Religion seeks to reinvest the spirit, art has to do with the material. It is dangerous to associate religion & art. The second commandment prohibits the presence of the pictorial and plastic art. Its spirit would dictate caution under the Gospel. Schools of painting have ended in corrupting and degrading religion. The decay is rapid from the time of Raphael. The Madonna has the leer of a harlot. 1867.

M. 2.237 Beauty
A lady writing on the hard times of 1857, in the N.Y. Independent, says — "a professedly Christian nation has become intoxicated with the love of beautiful things, forgotten the spirit of Christ, and in their haste to gratify their covetousness become worshipers of mammon." [She thinks the love of beautiful things may do great mischief.

Superstition. [Cont from M. 11. 249. 250. M. 12. 428.

"The wide extent of superstition among us [in U.S.] — superstition too, in many cases, of the most idolatrous character affords a humiliating subject of reflection." [To what does he allude?] Am. Qu. Review. 1828. III. p. 469 [Close of the Article on Popular Superstitions.

Superstition about St. Nicholas.

The festival of St Nicholas is Dec. 6. Hospinian, who wrote in the 17th century, says "it was common on the vigil of St. Nicholas. [Evening before the 6th.] for parents to convey secretly various kinds of presents to their children, who were taught to believe that they owed them to St Nicholas and his train, who came in at the window & distributed them." H. 2. Review III. 457.

[This miserable superstition and falsehood are now practised by many in New England on Christmas or New years eve. They lie to their children.

Anglo-Saxons

Ed. Enc. II. 96 } "Nothing could exceed the superstitious credulity of the Anglo-Saxon people or the impudent hypocrisy of their churchmen" Their precepts of this church were equally destructive to religion & morality. Their superstition arrived to an excess of blasphemy.

II. 95 The Saxons of England & all the tribes of that race, were remarkably superstitious while pagans, as well as after they became nominal christians.

Chronology III. 28 21 } The Anglo-Saxons believed in witchcraft, incantations, magic arts, apparitions, love philtres, spectres, charms abundant, and Priestly Charms, dreams, various prognostics, amulets, &c &c. Life was directed by lessons of gross superstition.

Turner. III. 22 The Anglo Saxons were no more under the influence III. 20 of Superstitions than the Persians, Greeks, Romans and many modern Europeans! "Vices and degrading Superstitions belong to all ages & nations."

Elves & Fairies

Ed. Enc. II. 95 The Angles fancied a female existence which they called Elf. and believed her to be handsome. This lady m. 2. 262 264 seems to have been the mother of a numerous brood of the same light bodied personages, the fairy Elves, who make a figure in later Gothic poetry and Romance.

Superstition

Anglo-Saxons — Rest of the Soul

Chron. III. 22, 23. No respectable Anglo-Saxon died or was buried without a handsome present to priests or monks for the rest of the soul. Several of the guilds or Gilds were formed to provide a sum to give to the canons to pray for the soul of one of their number deceased. All who made wills left a sum to the priests for soul scot, as it was called; that is to pay the clergy for the rest of the soul.

Chron 3, 33. The tithes, presents & pecuniary payments to the clergy gave them immense treasures. In various ways they plundered all other classes. Most money & land went to them by will. —— Some monasteries were immensely rich.

M.2.296.6 The Pilgrims at Plymouth.

Remarks in the N.Y. Independent, caused by the Commemoration at Plymouth & Speeches there, Aug. 1859. At the laying of the corner stone of the Monument.

It is cheap & easy to eulogize the heroic faith of the Pilgrims & to boast of that civil and religious freedom which they defined for the world, in the compact of the Mayflower. But to stand up firmly against reproach, to bear social & political proscription, business losses, and possibly the violence of the mob, forsake of that very freedom, requires something more than a graceful sentiment and a flowery rhetoric. Senator Hale said he wanted the monument to stand there, to cure the disturbed vision of politicians, who see danger in the progress, promulgation & prosecution of the great truth foreshadowed by the Pilgrims. The monument means to me that the war is to be continued against slavery and all wrong; if it has not that meaning, let it remain uncompleted. Wm. M. Evarts, Esq. of N.Y. said if we have been wanting in the energy & intrepidity of the pilgrims against power & wrong, if we have been proud and cruel; if we have had inhospitable hearts against later exiles, the poor & oppressed of our country, let us learn that there is no consecration of this monument unless the spirit of the pilgrims is revered. Let us remember that equality of right is nothing without community of sympathy, & that there can be nothing without reciprocity of duty. Either we should cease to glorify the Pilgrims and their ventures, or we should reject as firmly as they did whatever tends to despotism in church or state.

Witchcraft. [cont. from M. 12. 221

"The belief that some human beings could attain the power of inflicting ills on their fellow creatures, and of controlling the operations of nature, is one of the highest antiquity. It has appeared in every region of the globe". Am. Quart. Review III. 429.

The Review connects this remark with a desire to know the future — with superstitious practices used to ascertain the future husband & other future things.

Some Account of Witchcraft & other Superstitions. as in London Recently Review Vol. 29. p. 440.

"We can now sport with these superstitions; they have ceased to alarm us; but the history of Witchcraft cannot be contemplated without horror."

Witchcraft before 15th century & after. Notions of King James I about witchcraft. Cases in Scotland. Executions at Wurtzburg, Germany.

M. 2. 255 Love of destruction.

"The mysterious love of destruction is always lurking in human nature" and acquires fresh strength when the contagion of fear and hatred is at its height. The reviewer attributes the executions for witchcraft, and the executions & massacres of the French revolution, to this love of destruction.

M 13. 322. A man fined 5£ in Pennsylvania for practising
M. 2. 272. Geomancy & divining with a stick, 1695
Also books presented that taught geomancy and necromancy, by the grand Jury.

History of Old Sbeth } Notice of Witchcraft persecutions 1692, and of some opposed to the proceedings.
p. 87.

Nottingham } Witchcraft of Margaret Jones at Charlestown.
p. 116
p 237. Witchcraft in 1692. Case of Mrs. Cary.

J. G. Whittier, in his "Garrison of Cape Ann" has a story of ghosts, spectres & witches, from Cotton Mather. The Captain bid soldiers prepare for them:
"Ghosts or witches", said the captain, "thus I foil the Evil One,
And he rammed a silver button from his doublet down his gun."

[Josiah Strong of Northampton is said to have shot a silver sleeve button at a bird which represented a witch.

284. Greek Church in Russia

[Cont. from Misc. 16. 13

The services of the church are in 20 ponderous tomes. One of these is read each month of the year. The hymns and prayers are read with almost inconceivable rapidity. The Gospel of the day is all that is read slowly and audibly. The excessive long service is performed three times a day — enough to exhaust clergy & people. Russia has 700 cathedrals & 50,000 churches, & most are magnificent. Commonly in the form of a cross, crowned with shining domes, with bells in adjoining belfrys or towers.

There are no seats in the churches & no books are used. The Holy Table, silver cross, &c. at the E. end. A movable screen adorned with paintings divides the east end, sacred to the priests, from the western part where the congregation stand, in the body of the church. The priest celebrates the divine mysteries behind the screen or barrier, & is unseen; his voice alone is heard. At intervals he calls out for the prayers of the faithful. When the sacrifice is accomplished, he opens the gate & says to the congregation — Peace to all. The human voice alone composes the harmony of their sacred songs. The priest is magnificently robed. All that meets the eye is grand and imposing. The worship is circumscribed in a number of formulas, and the people are rather passive in its performance. It requires them to come together often, sometimes at night. The Greek churches are spacious, more light in architecture, more clear in atmosphere than the Roman Catholic churches, which with their immense naves, and windows almost impenetrable to the light are haunted with lugubrious shades, and inspire more Catholicism with melancholy and dread. The Greek churches are less elevated & their tints are rich and fresh.

The Russian Church is somewhat tolerant. The Russian clergy will officiate at the fetes & ceremonies of a foreign church, and many Russian priests have married their daughters to Protestants.

N.Y. Evangelist. Jan. 29. 1857

Modern Greeks — [Compare M. 16.12
and Greece.

Bayard Taylor, April 1858. in N.Y. Tribune of July 1858 says there are no good roads in Greece, & in mountainous places none at all. Government does nothing for roads. The rivers not bridged.

On the mountains of Greece are old oaks, pines, Plane trees, &c. Some fine groves. Also laurel, mastic, beech, ~~key~~ carnole. Some pines 100 feet high. Not much use made of timber, as it is difficult to transport it to the coast. B.T. says no sawmill in Greece, but was told there were some in Eubœa & Akarnania. The hills about Olympia were covered with pines, as the pine hills of Germany & America. Elsewhere were firs.

The Greeks are greater Vandals than the Turks towards the ancient Greek monuments. — Greece is rich in natural resources but they are shamefully neglected — there is good soil, pine timber, &c. but no roads.

Christianity in Greece is only superstition. (Sa Mrs. 5.80.) The monks of Kalavryta were dirty in person and all about was filthy, but the spacious wine cellar was well stored.

Sugars. [Cont. from vol. 14. 241.

Sugars imported into U.S. 1855 – 205.064 tons of 2240 lbs
do " " 1856. 275.662 tons of 2240 lbs
Sugars consumed in foreign & domestic U.S. 1855. 377.752 tons of 2240 lbs
do do " 1856. 378.760 tons of 2240 lbs.

Domestic Sugar has been rapidly diminishing since
1853-54 the season Louisiana made — 449.324 hhds
In 1854-55. do " 346.635 "
In 1855-56 — do " 231.427. "
Crop of 1856-57 is estimated at only 80,000 to 120,000 hhds
The importation of foreign sugar has vastly increased.
The imports in 1856 much exceed those of any other year.
The Louisiana crop of 1856-57 will not be enough to supply the valley of the Mississippi. N.Y. Am. Agriculturist. Feb 1857

Prices of Sugars in N.Y. Feb 1. 1857.

New Orleans 9½ to 11½ cts. Cuba Muscovada 9 to 10½ c
Porto Rico 9¾ to 10 " Havana white — 11½ to 13
Manilla — 9¾ " do brown 9½ to 11½
Stuarts refined, various sorts 13c. 13¼ and 13¾ c
N.Y. Am. Agriculturist. Feb. 1857

The prices almost to Sept. 1854. of all kinds but refined and Havana, were 4 to 5¾ cents. Havana brown 6½c. white 7¼ Crushed, powdered [illegible], 8½, 8¾. Grand 10c. pulb. may 1854.
Brown Sugar is about 2½ to 2¾ times as high as it was 3 years ago.
Refined Sugars are only 50 or 60 per cent higher.

1857. April 15. Prices in N.York —
St Croix or N.Orleans, none. Cuba muscovado 9 to 10¾ c 46 c
Porto Rico — 9½ to 11½ c pulb. Havana White 12 to 12½
Havana brown & yel. 9½ to 11¾ c " Manilla 9½ c
Stuarts, various kinds 13¾ to 14c " Demarara 11 to 11½

1857 Oct 21. Prices in N.York after the fall.
St Croix & N.Orleans none — Cuba Muscovada 6 to 8¼ c
Porto Rico 6¾ to 8¾ c; Havana White 10 to 10¾ c
Havana brown & yellow 6 to 9½ c. Manilla nominal
Stuarts, crushed 10⅞; do double refined loaf 11½: do refined crushed 11½
do. double refined ground 10½
The fall of sugar is about 3 cents per lb — some 3½ cents. and some only 2½ cents. Perhaps April was not the highest point.

Sugars:

So. Hadley.

Had 3.106. E. Porter. 1764. sold sugar at 6 2/5 d per lb by 28 lbs
3.114. J. Wann 1773. sold sugar at 7/6 for 14 lbs 6 oz. Cut. 6 3/4 pence lb.
3.214. Obed Smith gave for sugar 4/. O. Taylor – (6 2/5 pence per lb.
3.140. Josiah Prince had 8 lbs. gave for sugar 1765. 6d per lb (common 4d. fine 8d.
3.118. Enos Smith bought 14 lbs sugar 7/2. 1774. about 6d
" " Sugar was often 7d by a few pounds.
" " Sugar was sold at 10d in 1783 or 6 or 10. 57.
66. Elizabeth Porter had hhd. of Sugar £17.5.1. – quantity not given 1758
64. James Kellogg, innkeeper. 1759 had 150 lbs Sugar 54/8
alias 4d per lb – wholesale price or cost.

Price. James Henry, So. Hadley. 1767. traded some. Had 130 lbs
p. 336. Sugar 6/. about 5 1/2 d per pound.
p. 318. John Ely 3 wg Sp. Trade. 1154 lbs Sugar at 6d. 1754; 386 lbs sugar £5.7.10
" P. Cunningham. Trade. 9 Cut Sugar at 20/ Cut. 1685.

Sugar in the 2d Joseph Hawley's day, was much in use
in some families, and more often was used by all or
almost all. Most families had but a few pounds in a year.
In 1732 Sugar was 1/2 per lb. (not above 7d last ...

Price 98. In Mt. 1788. Loaf sugar was sold at 1/7. lb, and 1/4 by loaf
" " " " " molasses sugar 5d lb.
Enos Smith gave for Loaf Sugar 1774. 5 lbs. 5/4 1/2. (seems 8/. Cut. lb. or 1/1 1/5.
Price 76. 2 Cut. 2 qrs. 5 lbs Sugar. E. Hunt of Jona Phelps at 45 1/2 Cut. about 5 d lb. (1764.
134. 1783. Sugar retailed at 8d Pr. 141. Sugar 8. 1773
149. 1761. Sugar retailed at 1/. and 10d. 1782. 9d. 1785. Loaf sugar 1/4
162 1791/1798. Sugar retailed at 1/6 – seems brown. 2 lbs for 1/. Some 1/4.
162. 1798 & 1799. 20 of Sugar retailed at 2/4 and 2/2. E. Hunt
Some sold at 2/4. 1797.
Costly Loaf Lumps Sugar, &c.
Pr. 162 1794 Sugar Demara bought in Hartford. 66 brown Sugar at 72/ (12)
or 12 dollars. 4 Lumps Sugar 4 lbs at 1/6.
Pr. 164. Cost in Boston. Lump Sugar 1/7 1/2 1798 – 1/9 lb. 1799.
Pr. 113. Sugar in 1776. 9d & 10d per lb. Loaf Sugar 2/6 lb

Hollow Articles of Wood — Cont. from Vol. I. 335. including trunks of trees — or Hollow Trees.

Nat Hist. 2. p. 197. } Piperidge trees exceeding 15 or 18 inches in diameter, are more than half of the trunk hollow.
Were formerly used in New England to contain grain, beans, & other articles, cut off in segments two or 2½ feet long, & a board fastened on each end, and inside made smooth.

Prices 332. "Hollow Tree Tubs — usual in inventories 1733 & 1760. perhaps made light & used for tubs.

N. Hist. 2. 198. Piperidge trees not hollow were used for mortars to pound Indian corn — [my father had one to pound salt in.

N.Y. Hist. Coll. 1st Ser. 1. 52. Bay and Taylor found in Greece April, 1858, in a Kitchen, a segment of a hollow sycamore trunk, used as a grain chest; and near the house 40 beehives composed of hollow trees, with broad flat stones on the top.

M. 2. 212. Tubs. [cont. from Vol. 10. 420. & from Prices p. 306.

Hadley 3. 205. 3. 206. } Timothy Eastman 1733, had Cream tub, Butter Tub, Suet Tub, Wash Tubs, Mashing Tub. Meat Tubs. Small Tub ½.

Had 3. 69. In Eleazar Porter's Inventory 1758 — Wash tubs, Soap tubs, Lye tubs, Suet tubs, Butter tubs, Pickle tub, mashing tub, Grease tubs, (& grease & soap Powdering tubs.

3. 143. J. Pierd had a "powdering tub" made in 1766.

3. 64. James Kellogg, 1759, had a dye tub 6/.

Prices 306. { Dye tubs do not appear till after 1760. Sam'l. Smith, 1724, had one which may have been one of the first in Hadley. Prices 306

Ebenr. White of Hadley had one 1733, only 1/.

do. 334. N. D. Northfield Coloring tub 5/. 1750. O.T. same as dye tub.

do 336 J. S. Deerfield. 4 tree tubs 1760. { J. R. Brimfield. 3 Piperidge Tubs 1/6. Poplar Trough.

Hadley 3. 205. Timo. Eastman Jr. 1733. Cream tub, butter tub & suet tub 6/. & so see above

M. 2. 289.

Kindness to the Poor. The Poor.

Much depends on the manner in which kindness is exhibited. The mere act of giving is not enough. The common nature of the poor must be recognized. They must be treated as fellow beings and in some respects equals. We must follow Christ. The rich man who only gives money gives little.

"Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare." } so says the Poet

Christ was a poor laboring man. We need his feeling of brotherhood. "Inasmuch as ye have not done it to one of the least of these, ye have not done it unto me." —— We are ennobled, not degraded by contact with the poor and lowly.

Unitarians at Syracuse Convention Oct. 1857.

p 286. Herbert says. "Man is God's image, but a poor man is Christ's image to boot; both images regard."

Reading & writing (Cont. from M. 12.412, &c

M. 2.296.c.

Plain Reading & Writing, handy as we are at them now a days, are things of which the majority of men, taking the ages of the world together, have known nothing. The people that built the pyramids & the temples of Thebes knew nothing of what we call reading & writing. Their hieroglyphics were in the hands of the priests, & were a sacred mystery; the people could not read them. The Assyrians, Chaldeans & Persians, at the most flourishing periods, cannot have had any other kind of writing. The Trojan war had been fought and the laws of Lycurgus established before the Greeks learned to read and write; prose is so modern among them that we know when it began. With the Romans, as with the Etruscans before them, writing was a mysterious art in the hands of the priests till the intercourse between Greece & Rome. It is not probable that in common life, any extensive use was made of writing among the Romans at any time. In the middle ages of Europe, it was still less practiced. Charlemagne was awkward at it & set up schools to teach it. Even at the present day, (1823) for one who can read a book, there are ten of the human race to whom it would be a sad waste of fair rags.

There are the works of men, their institutions, superstitions and ceremonies, that exist before books, and outlive many generations of men.

N. A. Review. 1823. p. 18 & 19.

What does he do with the Hebrews? He passes by them.

Chronology H. 43 In the time of Alfred. 871–900. all were ignorant in England, or at the beginning of his reign – clergy & nobles as well as others. The highest ranks could neither read nor write – every thing among them was warlike.

Turner says:– "It is probable that the bulk of mankind in the ancient world was always as illiterate as our Saxon forefathers." He supposes the Roman people who were conquered by the northern nations were as ignorant of reading & writing as their conquerors. There were many enlightened men in Greece & Rome, but the mass were illiterate, and I suppose. Turner suggests that the Gothic conquests made less difference with them than many of Addison, the farmers, artisans, tradesmen, females and the generality of the middling gentry were ignorant, or at least illiterate – did not read.

Chronology III. 44. } Illiteracy was the general character of the mass of the people in Egypt, Phoenicia, Greece Rome, as well as among the Goths or Anglo Saxons in the most celebrated nations of antiquity, it was only a small portion of the population that possessed either books or literature

The monks introduced some literature into Britain but it was chiefly confined to them & not diffused among Anglo Saxons — The high clergy did not read, and the parochial clergy had not books nor opportunities nor inducements to learn.

The Anglo Saxons had a full share of intellect, which they exerted as much as their gross system of feeding and habits of drinking permitted. An illiterate man may have intellect.

There was not much literature even in monasteries of Anglo-Saxons. Literature was not wanted for preferment, business, distinction, occupation or amusement. In process of time a few began to derive enjoyment from learning

Influence of what we Read

"The mind becomes imbued with the character of what it is in the habit of conversing with, whether books or men."
Lon. Qu. Review No 70. 649

Reading & Writing.

With regard to laborers and mechanics, experience has proved that merely being taught to read & write will not ensure proper regulation of the mind and conduct. To render reading & writing useful, moral and religious discipline must be superadded. The laboring classes will not permanently devote a large portion of their leisure time to the acquisition of knowledge. In no age or country can a large proportion of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, be prevailed upon to begin intellectual exertion when their daily task is ended.
Lon. Qu. Review. No 78. p. 494. (Very Opinions, but may be true)

Wool. [Cont. from Misc. 15. 123.

Con 7. 148. 1703. Combed wool valued at 3/4 ℔ i/o 147. Wool 1/6 in 1763
7. 144. 1703. 20 ℔ wool at Hartford 9/. — Con. 7. 188. Combed wool 2/6. 1709
7. 112 1690. 20 ℔ wool at Wethersfield at 1/6. — 7. 176. 1707. wool at 8/
7. 186. 1708 70 ℔ coarse wool at 6. 3/
7. 81 1695. 100 ℔ 1/6. Page 82, 2/6. Page 115. 1/64. [illegible] mo. at 1/6 Coarse wool 9.

Wool was manufactured in families longer than flax; indeed, it is said that some spin wool to this day (1859.) or have done it recently, on wheels. in Hampshire

Con 7. 142. 1703.
600 ℔ wool in Middletown @ 1/3 i/o Con 7. 90 1697. 57 ℔ Wool @ 9.
Con 7. 61. 1691. Combed Wool 3/. ℔. Hartford.

Yarn — Lent from Misc. 12. 55.

Prec. 249. 1720 to 1722. Jos Hawley's acct. yarn sold.
Linen yarn 10d a run and some ½. Tow yam 10 run

Prec. 282. Jos. Hawley's Inv. 1735. Linen yarn 1/8 run (8 or 9 l. to
Tow yarn 1/3 run (say 6d or 7d l. to). Tow 7d per lb. (say 5.

Hampden p. 60. 1670 } John Webb had 27 d. yarn + 12 d. flax at weaving, both 7d/
The yarn was "Linen & Cotton" say yarn
... at 2/3 lb. Cott. of flax from 10 d. to 1/. lb. (some flax in
the inv. is 18.

Hamp. 52. 1665. Mat. Cole 10 runs yarn 10/
57. 1665. Stephen Taylor, had wool & yarn

yarn in Connecticut 1665 to after. Occum M. 2. 294 c
Con 5. 351. Linen yarn 2/lb. 1683 & 1690 & 95 & 98. Cotton yarn 1683 —
" " Tow yarn 1/3 lb. 1690 & 97. 1695 — Stocking yarn 1683 2
" " woolen yarn 1683. 2/6 lb. 1690. 2/ & 3/. 1695. 2/. Rug yarn 1/8
" " Worsted yarn 5/. 1683 & 1693. 6/ lb. 1695.
" " Linen yarn 1/. a run. 1698.
" " Occum yarn — 1/. lb. [from the coarsest of the tow or
(Con. 5. 350.) swingling tow — The Indian Occum cloth Con 5. 350
1682 } with Occum sheets, & occum Rug shagged.
Con. 5. 329. Occum put with flax from Italy.
Con 5. 329. yarns in 1665 not priced. 1676
" " Cotton yarn 1676. 3/ lb. Linen yarn 1650. 2/6 lb. 1/ run
" " Tow yarn 1/6 lb. Woolen yarn 1676 2/. lb. 1681. 2/6 lb
Con 7. 144 In Hartford. 1703. Linen yarn at 2/4 lb. Cotton yarn 4/. lb
" 7. 148. In De — 1703. Woolen yarn 2/16
7. 172. 1707 Worsted yarn Stocking yarn & woolen, linen & tow yarn
7. 7. 1693. Stocking yarn Worsted yarn 5/. lb — 7. 188 Wors'd yarn 5/. 1709
7. 188. 1709. Blanket yarn 1/4 lb. 7. 179. 1708 Linen yarn 2/ lb
7. 81. 1695 Worsted yarn 6/. lb. woolen 7/8. linen 2/. Tow yarn 1/7
7. 115. 1699. Stocking yarn 2/6 lb. Tow yarn for blankets 1/.
7. 157. 1704. Worsted, woolen, tow & Linen yarn.
7. 61. 1691. Wasted yarn 5/6. lb. Woolen yarn 4/. Tow yarn 1/6
Records. 1704 as money. 11 runs linen yarn (at 6 d.) 6/. Tow yarn 2/.

Funerals, &c Cont. from M. 16, 39. 348. 349.

Praising the Dead.

M. 2. 231. The records of human folly contain few things more absurd and humiliating than many inscriptions upon gravestones, and obituary notices in newspapers. If we trusted to eulogies and funeral sermons there would be risk of believing, that however numerous living sinners may be, all who die are saints. Tombstones perpetuate shameful lies. We read of the miser's generosity, the gossip's kindness, the rake's purity, & the profane swearer's trust in God — the tendency of this is most pernicious, especially when connected with public men. Death calls for forgiveness, and perhaps oblivion of bad deeds but it does not excuse attempts to transform evil men into angels of light. (Hemphill's Eulogy on Preston S. Brooks.) N.Y. Chr. Inquirer Feb 14 1857

Mourning in France

Chron. S. 113 1497 Anne, widow of Charles VIII put on black mourning for her husband. All the queens of France before had worn White mourning.

Burials of Anglo-Saxons.

Ed. Eng. II. 103 They were always fond of feasting; and a burial was a pious occasion to them as a marriage. The house where the corpse lay was a constant scene of feasting, drinking and even dancing. The guests remained till all the liquor was gone. It was originally a pagan custom, but was kept up during the half-Christianity of those days. The clergy inveighed against these scandalous scenes, but did not stop them.

Chron. 3. 22 Common coffins were of wood. Kings were interred in stone coffins and in linen garments. The clergy were buried in their vestments.

Burials for sometime were at some distance from the living. Afterwards Ecclesiastics & laymen who had lived holy lives had the privilege of being buried in churches. All the great obtained this privilege, however unholy may have been their lives.

p. 22 Cakes or Buns were made & sold for funerals and marriages in 1637. & doubtless before. See Law of 1637. Mass. Rec. E. 114. permitting this, & forbidding to sell them on ordinary occasions.

M. 7. 341. Richard Hooker remarks on services at burials. He admits that there is no record of any services at burials. Says the priests of the O.T. might not be present at burials. Yet he uses arguments, flimsy enough, in favor of funeral rites.

Col. 3. 72. John Hillier was to dig all graves in Windsor and have 1/6 for a grave. Sept 1652.

Prayer at Funerals, parade, drink, &c

Frothingham p. 202. quotes from Sewall, that a prayer was made at the funeral of Rev. Wm. Adams, 1685. This must have been a rare instance, so early. Frothingham gives an account of old funerals p. 202, 203; the parade & gifts when distinguished men were buried: the use of strong drink & wine. The passion for a great funeral prevailed down to near the revolution.

p. 203. In 1774 at the funeral of Rev Hull Abbot at Charlestown, at Tudor's expense; 12 gold rings cost 8£. Wine & W.I. Rum 5.16.8; Lemons, sugar, pipes & tobacco, £3.8.6; Gloves £40.1.6 Deaths head & cross bones 15/. [about 58£ besides coffin, &c. [I do not recollect seeing pipes & tobacco charged in funeral expenses in any other case.

Funerals of the poor.

Sted. 249. The selectmen of Charlestown ordered for a pauper funeral 1718, a coffin, grave, & pair gloves. 6 gallons good wine — pall, bell, &c.

" 250. 1722. they paid for the funeral of a pauper. gloves 28/. 2 gallons wine 13/ — watching & attendance 92/.

H & G. Reg. new Series 1. 279 } A Funeral expenses of John Dudley, who died at London 21 dec. 1578. He left an immense estate. See all sorts of expenses: "Draper for blacks £166.5." The diet at the burial was 4 hhds beer, wine 1 hhd & 12 gallons 1500 billets. 100 faggots 6/. 2 loads coals 48/ 32 bushels flour for pies & bread 7£ (3/4½ bushel) bacon & other eates £6.15.4. The poulterer £9.13.6. The butcher £1—6.6. Fresh fish 45/ — 4 pikes (fish) 20/ Spice £4.6.7. Swan 26/8 Sturgeon 26/8 — 2 boxes wafers 5/4. 2 Gal. mustard 8d 3½ gallon cream 4/8 — To the brewer £18.12. to the butcher £21.12.

Hist & Gen. Register IV. 128 } Military funeral of Gov. John Leverett, Mar. 25 1678. Great parade.

Mass. Rec. V. 477 } Charges against estate of Andrew Shepard, & for his wife dec'd. 1674. Brandy, bread, wine, beer, for watching & attending 5. 6/. Wine 5/ & 19/ 2 coffins, pots & nails 40/, ringers, bell & digging graves 6/ wine 15/ & 5/, Gloves for funeral 5£. mourning £17.3.0. Medicines 58/ Physician 80/ Nursing, linen & black cloth 3£. Will, Inventory &c. 40/. Physician 80/ Bittenup, gloves 20/. ponsheets 20/. Negro dist 17 weeks 34/.

Funerals, &c

Ed. Enc. Vol IX. p. 506 "In our own country, we know that the obsequies of those, even in the most humble station, are always attended with the distribution of bread & wine, or less costly liquors!" [By our own country he seems to mean England.]

p. 507. "In Scotland, no funeral service is performed, and but rarely a funeral sermon on the next Sabbath."

Jan. 5. 1768. At the funeral of David Moody, Esq. of Westfield gloves were given. Mr Ballantine preached. He often preached a funeral sermon. His Diary.

In England, "funeral charges are not allowable against a creditor, except for the coffin, ringing the bell, parson, clerk and bearers fees, but not for the pall and ornaments." I found this in some book.

Prices 304. Some Funeral expenses in Hampshire

" 287. In 1751. 14 pairs of Gloves were bought for Ebenezer Hawley's funeral.

Grahame's History. III. 172 He says funerals were conducted with more pomp & expense in N. America than in Europe. Writers had noticed the costliness of funerals in New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Laws of Mass. of 1724 restraining expense noticed. In Pennsylvania, where men went opposed to hanged in other things, they liked funeral pomps, & all were treated with punch & cake, says Raynal. — The greatest expenses were incurred in South Carolina — a sumptuous banquet & profusion of good cheer. Winterbotham says — it is difficult to distinguish the house of mourning from the house of feasting in South Carolina.

M. 2. 245 Coffins in Hadley made by Elkiah Smith 1757 to 1771.
Had. 3. 96. Coffin for child 22/6 (3/ lawful.) do for woman 45/. (6/.
3. 98. do for child 15/. (3/4) — p 99. do for child 22/6 (3/.
3. 99. do for small child 15/. (2/.) — p 99 do for a man 50/. (6/8
3. 101. do for a man 45/. (6/.) p 107. do for small child 17/6 (6/8
3. 107. Coffin with a door to it 50/. for a young woman (6/8. Sir. Montague
Wds a coffin with a door uncommon?
3. 108. Coffin for an infant 15/. (2/.) — Coffin for child 17/6 (3/4.
3. 108. Coffin for a woman 45/. (6/8.) p. 109. Coffin for woman 50/. (6/8
3. 101. Coffin for a child 22/6. (3/. 3 years 4 mo old.

Anne Hubbard, who died Feb 1. 1764 had "a coffin with the door hung." Yet it was only 45/. O.T. or 6/. L.m. Was it new to have coffin doors hung?

Funerals &c.

Grave Stones.

Pruces 21. Col. Dwight paid Nathaniel Phelps for grave stones for his wife, 40/.

m. 2.230
m. 2.297

Ancient Wants, or Roman Customs.

N.A.Review. 1823. 167, &c. Roman Nobles rode in carriages without Springs; on saddles without Stirrups, dined without Knives & forks, & lived in a room without a chimney, heated by a brasier of burning charcoal.

Roman Uncleanliness.

N.A.R. 1823 167 168 Their want of cleanliness seems quite monstrous; and unconceivable in a nation who exhibited an exquisite perception & enjoyment of beauty. Their constant use of the bath is no proof of their desire to be clean; for their writers give as a reason that the bath was necessary, as they very rarely change their clothes. —— Instruments of the Brosse kind seem to have been little used among them. The Romans men & women were utterly unacquainted with the Pocket Hkf. now found in the pockets of all gentlemen & in the indispensable of all ladies.

[Yet Noel's Latin & French Dictionary says Sudarium in Latin means a mouchoir de poche, or Pocket Hkf. word used by Catullus. Yet Noel has no Latin word for pocket in a garment.

[He treats of Roman Actors & Theatres, of their Eating, &c.

Chron. II. 7 } Their degeneracy & profligacy as described by Salvian in 5th century. The people preferred the barbarous nations and their governments, Salvian says the Vandals were reformers in Africa. The African Romans with all their civilization & religion were desolate, rapacious tyrannical, full of the foulest vices.

The Vandals were chaste as well as fierce; so were the cruel Saxons — "feri sed casti."

Pies, Pastes, Tarts, Pastry [Cont. from M14. 235

Ann. Quart. Review II. p. 445+ In England in 17th century, pies were brought upon the table filled with live birds, live frogs, &c and they were let loose among the ladies, flying about and leaping, "to the great delight & pleasure of the company. This old amusement may be traced in the poetry of the nursery:—

"Sing a song of sixpence, a pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie.
When the pie was opened the birds began to sing,
Wasn't this a dainty dish to set before a King.

II. 446. Heliogabalus had pies made of the tongues of nightingales and peacocks. [The only notice of a Roman pie that I discover.] What is meaning of pastry moulds below?

II. 446. Edward sat down to a cold pie, at Duke of Buckingham's, 1630 in presence of Charles I & his queen.

M. 14. 280 } Chaucer mentions Venison Pastes: also Tarts.
II. 288 }

Strasburg Pies.

These pies, called Pates de foie gras, are made of the livers of fatted geese with other materials. This is the principal element. Each goose eats a bushel of corn in fattening, in 4 or 5 weeks. M. Bayer, 1857 These pies are made chiefly at Strasburg on the Rhine

Berry Pies.

M. 3. 91 } Kalm relates that tarts were made of cranberries
3. 92 } and also of Huckleberries, 1749. Does not mention blueberries for pies.

Ancient Pastry

Con. 9. 267. Moulds for pastry of bronze, are found at Hercu-
Forbes laneum, of elegant patterns. [Did Romans have pies or pastry?
See M. 14. 235. The Greek word for a pie, artokreas, was
used in Latin. It means bread-flesh & referred to a flesh
pie, if to any.

Tarte or Tarte was the name of a pie originally and did not refer to sourness. Tarte in French means a pie or small pie—pie of fruit &c. Meat pies were large.

Kitchener's Cooks Oracle 1817 to 1829. English.

1 Paste, puff for pies. &c. made of flour & butter.
2 { Some of flour, butter, eggs } Some pastry of flour & lard.
{ Paste as formerly made } for raised pies.
3 Some of flour & butter called Tart Paste—
4 Some of flour, butter, eggs & sugar, & milk—called also sweet Tart paste

[Cont. on 315 page

M.2.243. Christmas Pie [London Magazine copies it 1733

A writer in a London Journal Dec 1733, says the crust of this pie is usually raised into regular figures, which look like a fortification; and a board of well raised Christmas pies looks like so many castles in miniature. He says "the Quakers inveigh against Christmas Pye, as a hodge podge of superstition, popery, the devil and all his works." It is represented as being made of minced beef, plumbs & sugar. - He says if the ladies dislike but article on the Christmas Pye, they may "put it under the next pye they raise." Grubstreet Journal Dec 27 1733

[It appears from this article that the Christmas pie was baked in a crust without a dish in 1733, and a paper was put under it in the oven. The "next-pye they raise" means a Christmas pie.

This writer gives one reason for this pie being in vogue at this season of the year, - that there is "little or no fruit remaining for any variety of tarts, and the scarcity of milk deny us any affluence of Cheese cake & custard"; this compound was invented for a dessert. He supposes however, that the pie bears a religious kind of relation to the festivity.

Pies in Hadley.

Mrs. Allen Clark, a Cook born 1793, says not half the pies were made in families 50 or 60 years ago that are now made. - She had seen dealers pies with both crusts up, & with the lower rye & the upper wheat. At thanksgiving both must be wheat. They made pies of apples, pumpkin, berries, &c. Sometimes of cranberries. She says some used buttermilk to shorten pie crust, instead of lard or butter; she had eaten good pies so shortened. (Wife says there is shortening in buttermilk)

Kinds of pies - they had 60 years ago, pies of apples, pumpkin, mince, rice, running & huckleberries, currants, she did not mention). tarts of cranberries. chicken pie & veal pie.

302 Immorality — in authors, &c [See page 204

M. 2. 284.
2. 294. a+b.

In Historical narrative, a writer must follow the course of events, & he is not responsible for the moral of the action. But when the plot & catastrophe are his own, [as in novels &c] he must have a bad taste or a corrupt fancy to delight in representing triumphant guilt as an object of admiration, or in stimulating the passions by luxurious pictures of licentious love. To think immorally in novels &c & to commit those thoughts to paper for the world to read, is to become practically as well as abstractly wicked.
Am. Qu. Review II. 29. 30

Some of the late English poets have a decided relish for voluptuousness; as Moore, Croly, Byron, &c. This is by courtesy called love, but it might be English by a very different phrase. [lust?] Ibid. 29

Every work of fiction should be so managed as to as not to excite the imagination, or stimulate the more ignoble passions. Ibid 29

M.2.208.) Starch. [Con from M.9.141. 213 & M.17.34

Mrs Allen Clark, born in Hadley 1793, says they made starch thro' potatoes, and also of Wheat bran. She says they made fine starch of the bran, and describ the process.— She says they had much starch when she was young, about linen, &c.

Kitchener describes the manner of making Potato-Starch for food— probably the same as for garments. The potato is grated & settled in two or three waters, & a fine white powder is left.

Mrs. Newton born in N. 1776 says they made starch of potatoes— thinks they had made of Whole wheat & of flour. Knew nothing of making it from bran.

1859. Newspapers say that five Starch factories in Stowe, Vt. consume from 17000 to 20,000 bushels of potatoes each, yearly, yielding about 8 pounds of starch to a bushel. Potatoes are bought at one shilling per bushel— chiefly the large, coarse California potato— The potatoes are washed then grated by machinery, & the fine pulp, diluted with water, remaining in a vat 24 hours; it is pumped into smaller vats & settled, & the water drawn off, & the starch is dried in the drying house.

304 Meals & Eating. [Continued from Misc 1.62

Misc. 2. 294a. 294b. M. 2. 261. 281. M. 16. 80.

M. 2. 261. Fondness of the English for good eating.

M. 7. 63. The English or Normans ate but 2 meals a day before 1400. but most of the day was devoted to these; and they had intermeats between the meals. The Nobles had most extravagant feasts. Cookery was artificial – high seasoned.

A.D. 1188. It was ordained that no man should have more than 2 dishes meat at one meal. [Such laws not observed.

Meals of Italian Monks at Vallambrosa.

Common Dinner – Soup a la Julienne, boiled meat and cauliflower, salad with lucca oil, mutton chops with fried potatoes, nice bread & butter – and for dessert, honey & crisp gingerbread, grapes, apples, and a cup of rich coffee – and the cup of good wine with the meat

Breakfast – coffee, toast, eggs, cold meat.

Supper – not given

They had fish on Fridays; mushrooms &c

No conversation allowed among the monks at Table.

American Traveller in Putnam No 49; 52.53.

Their Friday or Fast day dinner consisted of trout; eggs cooked in three ways, or fried in oil, with mushrooms, & poached & served on toast; variety of vegetables; capital pea soup; followed by honey & fruits; good wine accompanied. [Maigre days not so bad!] He had what the others had, by himself.

Ibid. Jan. 1857

M. 12. 405. Meals & food on Cape Cod.

M. 7. 92 1485–1603. Meals – 1485 to 1603.

Meals of upper classes – Breakfast 8, Dinner 12 Supper 6. An after supper in time of Henry VIII – but not so frequent under Elizabeth.

Breakfast & Supper consisted of beef or mutton and bread with much ale. Wine at some meals.

Delicate ladies, citizens & squires began & ended the day with steaks & sirloins, and flagons of ale down to 1603.

Dinner was the great meal. There were many dishes of various meats, fish & fowls – and fruits, pastries and confections followed, with wines & liquors. There was rose water and perfumery. The Hat was generally worn during the banquet. The Salted Beef, platters of wood & pewter, & the jesters & tumblers were discarded by the nobility.

M. 7. 70 The two meals of the Normans in 1066. had increased to four meals — 1399 to 1485, viz breakfast at 7. dinner 10. supper 4. collation in bed between 8 and 9. upper classes.
Dinner was the great meal — salt & fresh beef, fowl and fish, & other curiously compounded dishes. — eaten with the fingers. Wine, beer & ale were drunk in goblets of wood & pewter. [See Misc. 7. 70 for details.

1399-1485 M. 7. 71 Common people had joints of meat, coarse brown bread. and ale or beer. They suffered in civil wars and famines — used roots, &c. many died.
Breakfast at 8. Dinner at 12. Supper at 6.

Meals of French Priest 1689.

The Bp of Lavaur, in his pastoral, 1689. directs or advises the priests to rise at 4 or 4½ o'clock in summer, and at 5 or 5½ o'clock in winter; & to go to bed at 9. In the employments & occupations of the day he mentions dinner & supper, but does not allude to breakfast: he fills the forenoon with various things but says nothing about breakfast.
The breakfast was an informal, hurried up meal if there was one — I have noticed the same two meals without breakfast mentioned, in old & new England

Hours of meals

M. 9. 54. Rabelais has rising at 5, dinner 9. supper at 5. to bed at 9. It was different afterwards.

9. 35 } Under James I. Wake at 6, Pray at 7, walk at 8. Gather flowers 9
9. 54 } Drink at 10. Dine at 12, called belly hour.

9. 54. Farmers dinner hour at 12 in Tusser's time.
[Breakfast seldom mentioned.

M. 1. 62. Holinshed's account of hours of meals in his day and before — It seems that in his time, there was only dinner & supper — no breakfast, except for "some young stomachs that cannot fast till dinner time". [At breakfast opposite

Winter Scenes. [Cont. from Misc. Bk. 309.

Winter fire sides, Winter family circles and all their pleasures, are enjoyed only by the inhabitants of cold climates. There is no regular assembling of a family circle around the hearth in southern countries. It was in a northern clime that Cowper described the pleasures of an evening assembly:-

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round," &c

Wm Howitt draws a beautiful picture of the scenes of a British fireside. In rural halls & city homes, hid beneath wintry darkness, are thousands of happy families & friendly groups; -"and the lovely evening visit the song, the old tale, told to the listening circle, or the unfolded stores of polite literature, making each a little paradise."

Fireside meetings are the nurseries of intelligence; and the fireside is the school of virtue.

In the family circle around the social hearth the influence of woman is most likely to be predominant. Northern nations have greater respect for the female sex than southern nations.

Let the home be a pleasant scene of social intercourse. Let the farmer there store his mind with useful knowledge, by reading, study & conversation.

New England Farmer. Feb. 1857

Chimney Roaring.

Putnam No. 49. p. 52 | In the monastery of Vallambrosa, an American traveller heard the mountain winds "moan among the fir trees & roar in the chimney". [It seems that this chimney-roaring, a winter sound, but not confined to winter, is heard in the Appenines as well as in New England.

Winter frost bites keenly, the wind sleeps cold, the moon shines bright & the house snaps. The sound of sledges is like crawling: Peasant Bard of Gill.

Bayard Taylor in Dec 1856 was in the N. part of Sweden towards Lapland, near the gulf of Bothnia, where the sun was visible only 4 hours in the 24, from 10 till 2. He found in this region, well people, valleys, good inns, happy people, peasants with their sleds singing on the road, Taverns had neat rooms, clean beds, coffee &c. The valleys appeared well cultivated, & the houses comfortable.

The fir trees, which composed most of the timber, grew dark colored, and at a distance appeared completely black. All bays & streams were frozen over & covered with snow. [This dark color of evergreen forests in winter at a distance, I have often noticed in this valley and on the mountains around. Taylor calls them in "Nordland," "ink-black forests!" — These Swedes raise flax & make beautiful linen. Taylor travelled on sleds or sleighs with the thermometer 22 deg. below zero, but was warm & comfortable in fur garments. Houses warmed with Russian stoves. Travelled about 50 miles in 12 hours, in night, dawn & twilight — there is no full day, though the sun is visible 4 hours, on the shortest days.

The sleighing in this region 63 to 64° N. is superb." We skim along "over the black, fir clothed hills, and across pleasant valleys, in the long dusky evening; on snow as white as ivory, hard as marble, & beautifully crisp & smooth. Our sleds glide over it without effort, the runners making music as they go." [He alludes to no snow drifts or any thing to obstruct the sleds. Then were no cliffy, & the snow was hard & they every where went on the lake, I judge.

Each village had a church with a red belfry, and the "stables" (so he calls them) around it. [and as our horse sheds are.

In proceeding north, the land became more cold & barren and not much was cultivated except flax, barley & potatoes. yet there was good keeping at the inns — bread, butter, sausages, potatoes, milk, &c. and fine beds with the snowiest & sweetest of linen. Stunted birch trees were among the few stunted firs. The Gulf of Bothnia was a vast expanse of ice covered with snow.

Umea was very gay & lively on Christmas eve Dec 24, and the shops lighted & the public square full of people. Thermometer at 22° below 0.

p. 156. He mentions garlic & onions, fish fish, salmon spawn, sugar, mush of rice & barley in milk, pigs feet, &c. as food or seasoning. Also beefsteaks (62½° N.) blood puddings, pancakes, red raspberry jam.

Their bow sleds came to market at Sundsvall (some came across from Norway) with butter, cheese, hay, wild game, &c. drawn by small rough & tough horses.

Men wore sheep & reindeer skins with hair outward. Some women wore baskets or jackets of sheep skins with wool inside, striped petticoats & bright red stockings — Swedes had yellow hair, blue eyes red cheeks & were strong & well developed.

(Cont. on next page)

Winter Scenes in N. Sweden. cont.

Bayard Taylor reached Pitea (in Pitea Lappmark) about 65° N. Lat. Dec 28. Thermom. had been down to 40 below 0, & lower so that the mercury was frozen. Sun was still between 3 & 4 hours above the horizon, arose to height of 8 degrees; its shining on the fir branches was splendid — Nothing so rich, dazzling & glorious in the south. The air was sweet & pure, & inhaling it (even at 30 or 40° below 0°) produced a feeling of refreshment & exhilaration.

Still found sausages, potatoes, pancakes, raspberry jam, rein deer meat, butter, coffee, milk, sugar, cinnamon, salt meat,

Still found handsome churches & some large houses, but country became more desolate & people less numerous.

Snowstorm — the first experienced was Dec 27, & the wind was violent & the snow was drifted — Dec. 28 road opened by snow ploughs — about 15 feet long by 10 feet wide at the base & so light that one horse could draw them when the snow was not too deep.

See below

Before the snowstorm, "the smooth firm road, very crisp & pure as alabaster, over which our sleigh runners talk with the rapid, musical murmur of summer brooks."

In the snowstorm, mercury at 0. there was nothing to be seen "but long drifts & wastes of spotless snow, & some dim, dark, spectral fir trees on either hand, & beyond a wild chaos of storm. The storm hummed & buzzed through the black forests; it was terribly sublime & desolate." Fine particles struck their eyes & gave pain.

M. 2. 2086. See above

Snow Plows. The Swedish snow plows are shaped like the bow of a ship — some are good clipper models. The farmers along the road are obliged to turn out when the snow falls or drifts & open a passage for travellers. The road is kept open in the most rigorous winter.

[We have snow plows in Northampton but not more than half as wide & long (say 5 by 7 feet) and these require two horses or two oxen to draw them.

Continued on page 402

Winter Evenings.

The farmer has leisure evenings for 6 months, after his "chores are done up" & should not spend this time in loafing at the grocery or shop, while the females ply the needle at home, or gossip with neighbors. The mind should be employed. These long evenings in reading, singing, lectures & debates in Lyceums, lectures from & to & among themselves & from others — They can get up a paper to which all may contribute — which may be read publicly. Females will contribute. [Such a written newspaper was got up in my native town when a boy. The contributors were mostly Mr Hale's students: my brother Jacob Walker was one.] — These suggestions come from a Mass. Correspt. of the Maine Farmer Sept. 1857.

Speculation in Land, &c (Cont. from M 16. 109

Illinois is the leading grain producing State in the West; but its prairies are often too flat, wide and wet.

Iowa has more streams & springs than Illinois; and less ague: land more ridgy & rolling, & is a noble state. Too much prairie & too little timber; & timber where it exists is often scanty & scrubby. Has not extensive pineries & no navigable streams like Wisconsin.

Most in Iowa are getting drunk, or getting rich, or think they are. All speculation. Lands double, and double again. Village lots that cost 200$ or 160 acres at $1.25, are held at $2000 dollars for 1/4 acre: unfenced, unbroken prairie, which cost $1.25 per acre is held at 10 to 30 dollars an acre.

Land speculation has become an epidemic, attacks all and will ruin thousands. The bubble will be swelled till it bursts. A crash in Europe or on the seaboard; a failure of crops or any great disaster, causing a contraction of credit and a general collection of debts, may collapse the bubble at any moment. Many who count their wealth by hundreds of thousands, will find themselves bankrupt within 10 years.

Men are grasping all the land they can purchase, paying great usury, putting off needy creditors, living in wretched huts & leaving their children in ignorance. Lands are so much monopolized, that men living out of villages, cannot have a school — cannot have neighbors — All complain that too many speculators, lawyers, doctors, merchants &c. are coming in, and too few farmers and mechanics. The spirit of speculation is so inflamed that patient industry is discouraged. Vegetables are scarce at Iowa city; Spring wheat is 65 to 80 cents. Indian corn 50 cents M.16.388
wood $4 to 5 cord. House rent very high; labor of all kinds high; all western towns are densely packed with inhabitants. Iowa city is said to have from 5000 to 7000 inhabitants.

Horace Greely at Iowa city. Feb. 3. 1857

The public lands are not sold for the benefit of actual settlers, as they ought to be, or a large portion are not. Politicians and speculators manage the lands, and in a few years all the good government lands will be in the hands of speculators. The year of the greatest speculation in lands were in 1835 when 12.566.000 acres were sold; 1836, 20.074.000 acres; and in 1853 12.000.000 acres, and in 1856. 40.000.000 acres. Traveller

Land Speculation.

Hunter in Port Folio, Sept. 1816. p. 195, says judicious speculations in land have yielded more in the last 10 years previous to 1810, than in the 20 preceding years, (1786 to 1806), or the antecedent 40 years (back to 1746.)

Speculation

"Nominal and prospective profits are too often the stimulus to that speculation, extravagance and over-trading, which is the sure precursor of a revulsion."
Boston Traveller, 1857

Prodn. & Speculation.

"The community grows rich only by production not by speculation and juggling. Individuals only are rich this way, & upon the necessity of the case they must be few, for they gain at the expense of the many; while production ~~[illegible]~~ of what we want is open to all, & we are not all alike". N.Y. Independent, May 18, 1857

Maine Landholders 1815 (from Greenleaf's View of Maine

Three sorts of Nonresidents.

1st. These purchased to make profits from resales, when the country about them should be peopled & improved by the exertions of others, without trouble of their own. They expend little or nothing to open their lands, but expect the exertions of others will effect the sale & settlement of their lands, without expenditure or trouble of their own.

2 class. These make some advances to open roads, build bridges, mills, &c. which tend to increase the value of their lands. Generally these advances are drawn back, often with a profit, in an increased price for the land.

3 class. at the present day, 1815, is much the smallest. It consists of those who expend large sums in making roads, clearing & cultivating lands, & making other establishments. Where these expenditures are judiciously made, the settlers increase fast, & the price of land is increased, and the proprietor derives a much greater revenue than either of the other two classes.

Of 180 townships belonging to nonresident proprietors, not far from 160 belong to persons residing out of the district, and more than half reside out of the state. These are townships not yet taxed, including some not yet settled but soon to be settled.

In taxed towns & plantations, it is estimated that 1.264.000 acres are owned by nonresidents; scattered in almost every town & plantation; about 1/4 owned in the District, & 3/4 by persons elsewhere or 948.000 acres. This land is worth from 10 cents to 5 dollars per acre, some 8 to 14 dollars. Its average value may be 3 dollars now, 1815. and the value of the 948.000 acres will all go out of the District & be expended elsewhere. — The 160 townships belonging to persons out of the district may be worth 30.000 dollars each on an average; & their proceeds of sale, will all be carried out of the district.

see over

Land Speculation

Maine – continued

Lands sold since the Revolution by Massachusetts; or from 1785 to 1812 inclusive; – 4.086.292 acres for $818.694 or at an average of 20 cents per acre. This includes Wm. Bingham's purchases, viz: Grants in 1793.

In Somerset & Oxford Counties	1.000.000 acres
In Hancock & Washington Co.	1.107.396 acres
	2.107.396 at 12½ cts. $269.592

[So Greenleaf figures it – but at 12½ cents, it comes to only $263.424

Besides the lands sold; after 1791, about	762.477 acres
were granted to literary institutions –	340.320
& for other public & charitable purposes and for claims, rewards of merit, &c.	171.896
	1.274.693

Lands sold in single townships or smaller tracts, averaged 29 cents per acre – These townships are still unpatented,	acres 1.441.367
Lands sold in single townships, & not yet settled – averaged 24 cents per acre Some of them very poor land – & land was not worth over 12 cents when sold	" 537.529
Bingham's purchases, at 12½ cents per acre In 1815. the 12½ cents & interest amounted to 49 cents per acre, much land – the present value 1815 is not over 17 cents, in cash, & probably not over 12 cents	" 2.107.396
	4.086.292

The lands granted to public institutions, with few exceptions, fell into the hands of individual or associated speculators.

The wild land in Maine, 1815, beyond the settlements, was estimated to contain 16.031.000 acres, of which 4.252.000 acres belong to individuals, and 11.779.000 acres to Massachusetts It was north and east of settlements – almost a continued forest of beech, maple, birch, bass, ash, elm, white pine, hemlock, spruce cedar, fir, juniper. Very little oak. On intervals &c. is the butternut, sycamore, poplar, wild cherry, & sumach. The evergreens are on the poorest soils

The hurricane of Oct 1798 prostrated the trees in a large tract from the Penobscot to within 15 or 20 miles of the Kennebec and was afterwards overrun by fires. Birch, wild cherry, poplar & sycamore soon covered most of the burnt district

Speculators.

American Speculators

"We have long been familiar with the desperate haste of the American speculator to get rich. That speculation shall beget extravagance seems to be a law of nature; for what is lightly earned is lightly spent. The result is witnessed in that recklessly profuse style of living which forms so striking a feature of society both in Paris and Newyork". London Daily News Sept 14 '75.

Large Land Speculators.

Winth. 1. 277. 1637 } Winthrop. 1637, mentions men in England who get large grants of land, in America, (referring to George Cleves, Earl of Stirling, &c) and grant them to tenants, "but will be at no charge in any right way of plantation, which should be by coming themselves or sending some of their children; they adventure little & lose nothing but their vain hope."

Savage says this opinion has proved true in all succeeding times.

314 Follies of learned Men & women
m.2.268 called Great.

misc.2 p 158 } Several examples on this 158th page.

m. 2 p. 152 } Faults of great & wise men —

m. 2 p. 166 } Mechanical powers & Agriculture owe little to many Science & Philosophers.

Misc. 7 p. 146 } Philosophy of Dr Gideon Harvey. 1663
He believed the earth was in the centre of the system & that the sun, much smaller, went round it.
His notions about women — Such notions generally prevailed

m. 13. 385. Dr Robert Plot's superstition about witches and
m. 13. 382, devils — about knocks as warnings of deaths &c
Kent was as credulous as Cotton Mather. and
is full of strange stories & monsters.

m. 7. 100 Coke & other Judges believed in Astrology and
witchcraft. 17th Century.

7. 100. Dr Forman, a great conjurer, was frequently
consulted by Court-dames & people of quality.

m. 1. 339. Lord Chancellor Hatton, sent a charmed ring to
Queen Elizabeth, to expel impertinent cares. Superstition pervaded
the most exalted characters.

m. 7. 24. } Burton's resort to Amulets & various absurdities
m. 1. 338 } to cure diseases.

Pies. Pasties. Tarts. Pastry. (Cont from p. 300.

Kitchener's Cook's Oracle. 7 editions from 1817 to 1829. has pies, tarts, tartlets, Pasty, Patty, &c. but does not tell the difference in these things.

He has "Raised Pies". "Raised Ham pie" and other raised pies. These seem to be the old Coffin pies. baked without a dish. "Coffin is the crust of a raised pie" says Knight. M. 11. 354. — A Raised pie, seems to have been raised up from its own foundation, without and from a plate or dish. The paste was made of flour & lard & water, kneaded on a board, rolled out & cut into pieces. It was then worked by the hands into a round or oval shape, and the meat & whatever kind put in; a cover was then rolled out just the size of the pie, put on the pie, the edges wet & pressed together with thumb & finger, & pinched close — then baked 1½ hour — This was a pie.

A Tart seems made of fruit, without a cover & without one. Some had devices of paste laid on the tops. Kitchener has ripe fruit tarts made of gooseberry, damson, morello cherries, currant & raspberries, plums, &c with a little sugar, baked in a dish, covered with tart paste, the edges pressed with the thumb — Apple pies made in a similar manner, with puff paste — some called apple tarts. Tartlets were little tarts, very small. Cranberry tarts were covered with paste, puff or tart paste

Pies were of mutton, veal, hare, pigeons or lambs. goose-giblets, rump-steak, chicken, rabbit. ham; raised ham pie & raised pork pie; mince pies, raised French pie — The three sorts of raised pies had apparently no dish; paste was as No 5. p. 300, & worked by the hand into any shape, commonly oval or round & raised 5 inches high & put on a sheet of paper. The covering pieces were cemented together with the yolk of an egg & the edges pinched with finger & thumb.

Pasty. The Venison pie is called pasty — baked in a dish. Venison is just stewed with other things. So of all meat pies

Patties. He has patties of oysters, lobsters, veal & ham, of chicken & ham. These were put in Patty-pans. & had a cover.

Mince pies had tart paste No 4 (p. 300) and a cover of puff paste — were baked in tin pans, of any size. The mince meat was composed of beef suet, apples, currants, raisens, sugar, citron, lemon & orange peel, roast beef, nutmeg, ginger, allspice, coriander, lemon juice & brandy wine, & salt — all by one nutmeg to be chopped fine. Tripe sometimes substitutes for meat.

Pasty. Webster says is a pie made of paste & baked without a dish. Coffin. Walker says is a mould of paste for a pie.

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Cooks & Cooking. (Cont. from M. 12. 306 and M. 19. 162

M. 7. 70
1399-1485 } Cookery was coarse, complex, costly. Almonds, Almond milk, Sugar, Honey, Spices were plentifully used; and gold leaf & powdered gold & bright colors were in request to adorn dainty dishes.

Cook Book in England 1733 - (London Magazine

"The House keepers Pocket Book, and complete Family Cook." Containing above 300 receipts in Cookery. Pastry, Preserving, Pickling, Candying, Coloring &c Instructions to prepare & dress every thing from two dishes to five or ten, &c for an entertainment; and how to place them in order. With Prescriptions of eminent physicians, of singular efficacy in most distempers & a list of all manner of provisions in season every month. By Mrs. Sarah Harrison of Devonshire. 12mo. Price 2/6.

M. 19. 162. Kitchener's "Cooks Oracle" — 7 editions published in London 1817 to 1829. One in Newyork, 1830.

1. Boiling — Pots and Stewpans used. Trivet much used.
2. Baking — Ovens. also dutch ovens. Brick ovens & iron Ovens
3. Roasting. done by spit and Jack. dripping Pan.
4. Frying. Frying Pan. The dutch oven or bonnet. may be a substitute for Jack, Gridiron & frying pan for small things
5. Broiling. Gridirons. some are upright. Bars concave.

Kinds of Food.

Vegetables.
Fish, & Fish Sauces
Broths & Soups. many broth herbs & soup roots & seasonings
Gravies & Sauces
Made Dishes, as Hashes, Stews, Ragouts, &c
Forcemeat & Stuffings
Puddings: Eggs.
Pastry, Preserves, Bread, Pickles, &c

Bankrupts in England. 1733.

The London Magazine for 1733 gives a list of Bankrupts every month.

Occupations of the Bankrupts.

Merchants many are called - not ¼ —
Sworn broker & Merchant
Hatter & Woolen Draper
Lighterman & Dealer in Coals
& Wagoner & Chapman

Seedsman — Mercer —
Merchant & Chapman. Carpenter (Timber)
Stage Coachman and Chapman
Mercer & Chapman — Butcher
Sworn broker & Chapman. Milliner (female)
Victualler & Chapman — Tanner —
Meal Factor
Grocer & Shopkeeper
Merchant & Factor
Innholder & Vintner
Merchant & Mariner
Tanner & Victualler
Dealer & Chapman
Innholder & Victualler
Taylor & Shopkeeper
Chapman & Merchant
Sergemaker & Clothier
Taylor & Merchant — Victualler & Chapman. Corn factor
Merchant & Broker — Colour-seller — Draper
Taylor & Chapman — Linen Draper — Mercer & Grocer
Chapman & Dealer in Horses — Wine-cooper — Dealer in Tin
Butcher & Higler — mercer (a female) Woolcomber
Milliner & Chapwoman — Carpenter & Joiner. Bookseller
Coffeeman & Chapman — Distillers. Worsted maker
Wine-Merchant — Serge-maker. Sugar baker
Pawnbroker & Chapwoman — Ironmonger
Jeweller & Diamond Cutter —
Merchant & Maltster
Mercer & Taylor

Goldsmith
Currier
Saleman
Coachmaker
Chapman, pegmaker
Hosier
Trotterman
Tobacconist
Stay-maker
Malster
Upholster (& undertaker)
Dealer in Rum
Grocer.
Grazier
Glass-seller
Dyer
Baker
Innholder
Factor
Upholsterer.
Chapman & Salesman
Dealer in Horses. Chapman & Dealer
Corn factor
Draper
Mercer & Grocer
Dealer in Tin
Woolcomber
Bookseller
Worsted maker
Sugar baker
Ironmonger

The greater part were engaged in buying and selling as Merchants, Chapmen, Mercers, Grocers, including Innholders, Victuallers, Vintners, &c. Nearly half seem to have been Artificers or Handicraftsmen. Several women among the Bankrupts.

318. Merchants & Traders. [See M. 3. 62 + references.
m. 2. 1926 M 11, 357

"Merchant in English is only used to denote a dealer in grass & one that exports & imports goods from foreign parts." [A wholesale dealer or one engaged in commerce.] Youngs Latin Dictionary.

Trader seems to be a retailer, [Shopkeeper to include both sorts.

Misc. 3. 62. Shopkeeping was formerly considered as abasing one of the gentry; the laws so considered it. "Traders men [merchants & traders] in all ages and nations, have been reputed ignoble in regard to the doubleness of their tongues, without which they hardly grow rich." [See references and the remarks, M. 3. 62. 1691.

M. 3. 62. Tradesmen include 1st merchants who trade with foreign lands or wholesale dealers; 2d Retailers: 3 mechanics or Handicraftsmen.

Tradesmen were then below all Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, yeomen or freeholders. Day laborers were next below Tradesmen. [Were they Tenants?

Putnam Jam. 1857 M. 7. 118. "As to Merchants, Cornelius Agrippa agrees with St Chrysostom and St Augustine, who say that no merchant can possibly be saved."

[The old notion was that people in trade could not prosper in trade and be honest; that a merchant or trader was of course a dishonest man, a knave. But were they very different from others in other occupations?

Holinshed M. 1. 79. 1577 Places merchants (wholesale) before the yeomen, but not among gentlemen.

Below them were yeomen & lower yet, Laborers, poor husbandmen, retailers & artificers. [Tenants not named must be in this lowest class, as laborers.

P.S. Smith includes among the yeomen, "the farmers to Gentlemen", that is Tenants.

1565. Thos. Smith. Chron. V. 139. places Merchants without Handicraftsmen, retailers & laborers, as having no voice in the common wealth, & no account made of them.

Smith, Chron. V. 138, 139, 140, 141. They are "low & base persons". Yet it is evident that some Merchants who owned land, were of a higher class; He says "whoever can live idly and without manual labor, and will bear the port, charge & countenance of a gentleman, shall be called Master & shall be taken for a gentleman". He might have a coat of arms

It is evident from Holinshed that some merchants who had become rich, were numbered among Gentlemen and above yeomen in 1577. And Smith's account of the case with which gentlemen could be made 1565, (see bottom of last page) makes it clear that some wealthy merchants had become masters and Gentlemen, might have coats of arms. Smith says "Gentlemen be made good cheap in England." and he gives various ways in which they may become gentlemen.

But after some of the Merchants had become rich & had become Gentlemen, the landed nobility and gentry affected to despise them; at least if they continued in business, they were utterly despised.

The old feeling was giving away in 1692 & long before and Chamberlayne says "the nobility and gentry in late years, judged it a stain on their dignity to seek their children's support by shopkeeping."

M.7.155. 1688 / 1760 | See account of the Mercantile Classes in Pictorial History of England. They were ambitious of aristocratic distinctions; had title of Esquire, the more important men, & at least of Gentlemen. Some were knighted.

M.7.160. 1696. "Merchants & Traders by sea" are the same, or in same class 1696. 2000 of them with an income of £400 yearly, on an average — "Merchants & Traders by land" mean 3000 & income £200 a year. These include the wholesale dealers not engaged in foreign trade, apparently, perhaps some large retailers. Next come 40,000 Shopkeepers & Tradesmen (not artisans) all over the kingdom, with an annual income averaging 45£. and 60,000 artisans at 40£ each.

1693 & 1660 } M.7.118 } 7.119 } Merchants were looked down upon with disdain by the aristocracy. A fashionable comedy was not racy enough without some ridicule of trades. "Only a great Merchant was worthy to prefix Master or Mr. before his name. He was rarely addressed as Worshipful (this was below Honorable). The addition of Gentleman or Esquire would have thrown the whole court into an uproar." (under James I & Charles I

M.11.58. I think when a Merchant became a gentleman he was no longer called or considered a merchant,

M. 3. 116. Heylen says 1626 that some London Merchants were worth 100.000 crowns and some even more than that.

Bp. of Limoges p. 308 — (The Catholic St. Thomas says Ecclesiastics must avoid all merchandise or traffic, because (under these things) those who traffic are liable to many sins as is said in 26th Chapter of Ecclesiasticus [Apocrypha] "the merchant shall exempt himself difficultly from the sins of the tongue". St Thomas also says, trade or traffic embarrasses extremely by the cares that are attached to it & the consequent diversion of the mind from spiritual things. [In oth translation, Ecclesiasticus 26:29. is — "A merchant shall hardly keep himself from doing wrong; and an huckster shall not be purified from sin" — Chap 27. 2. "Sin sticketh close between buying and selling."

English Traders, or Retailers.

M. 14. 50. Blackwood charges them, who are a part of the middle class, with clap-trap and puffery, with frauds and adulterations, with unjust weight & measures. Cheating of every kind is resorted to by the dishonest traders especially in difficult times. All are not cheats.

Chron. V. 72 — In time of Robert II of France. 990-1031. there were but two conditions in the kingdom, viz. the free or nobles and the serfs; the latter included the merchants and artisans. The clergy made a third order. [The merchants and some others were not real serfs, but were classed with them.

M. 7. 357. Guizot says Merchants & small traders became burgesses of cities in 12th century

Anglo-Saxon Tradesmen. Trade Ill. 2. 216. 6. Ed. Enc. II. 101

Chron. 2. 18. 19 — Tradesmen & merchants were poor & humble. The tradesmen had neither invention, taste, enterprise, respectability nor wealth. Most tradesmen were in a servile state.

The merchant in Saxon times, says in Saxon Dialogues that he brings in skins, silks, gems, gold, garments, pigment, wine, oil, ivory, orichalchus (or yellow brass) copper, tin, silver, glass and such like.

A merchant who went in ships abroad was of some account. Merchants had Gilds for carrying on commerce, and Gihallas or Guildhalls. Gilds were friendly associations.

Ed. Enc. II. 101 — Exports of Anglo-Saxons (& of Britons before them: chiefly copper, lead, tin, wool. Skins of animals wild & tame, cheese, dogs, horses. A Saxons exported jewelry.

II. 102. Slaves, their own people, were exported in abundance.

New York Merchants.

Mercantile integrity is at a premium in business circles. The tendency of things in this fast age, is to go step by step from extravagance to dishonesty, and ruin, and he who resists temptation & corruption is worthy of honor & praise. Years ago our merchants, in the main were economical, temperate and pure in their morals. Now such are the exception to a general rule. Our young men walk with a cane, drink wine, smoke segars, ride fast horses, visit the vilest places, and believe themselves in the highway to wealth & prosperity.

Examiner, copied into N. Y. Evangelist March 12. 1857.

Bailey Vol III. 1737 } Bailey says the Saxons admitted none to the degree of gentleman that lived by trades, or buying or selling, except merchants & those that followed husbandry [merchant here must be a wholesale dealer.

m. 14.408. Failures of Merchants & business men.

A propensity of the American people is insolvency. In Massachusetts, or in [redacted] Boston, Gen. Dearborn said not above 3 in a hundred of merchants & traders became independent. Others said about 95 in 100 failed or died insolvent. Another person said that 90 in 100 of estates registered in the Boston Probate office were insolvent.

[These accounts go back 50 or 60 years & do not come down to the present time. 1857. They are undoubtedly exaggerations — Perhaps 9/10 do not die insolvent. It is said about 10 to 13 in 100 in New York do not fail. The number is doubtless as great in Boston. To be changed

What is the cause of the tendency of all American business toward insolvency?. Extravagance, want of caution, & bad management are primary causes, but the payment of usurious interest has in a great many cases produced bankruptcy. N. Y. Tribune Oct. 1857

M.2.246 Commerce — its corrupting influence.
and Trade.

Americans have their full share of those ignorant and brutalized classes, more numerous in modern than in ancient states, who seem always to have increased with civilization itself. as if generated in its corruptions. And America neither is, nor can be anymore exempt from those evils which are the original sin of the trading system, than from the original sin of human nature itself. Commerce has every where its helots, and this evil is not effected by any form of government. It is the same in Italy, Spain, England and the States.
[London Quarterly Review Vol. 30. p 29. in Review of Dr Dwights Travels in N. E. do the Tory principles of the reviewer influence him in regard to the evils of commerce.

M.2.236 Brutalized Classes (From same Review
America, as well as other countries, has whole classes debauched & brutalized by their way of life.

M.2.294. Lumbermen are poor, idle, tavern haunters, devoted to vulgar vice — says Dr. Dwight.

Persons employed in navigating rivers are very dissolute, & spread corruption among others. Dr D.

M.2.296 Peddlers become sharpers, & are full of tricks and fraud — are noisy & impudent. Dr D. The Reviewer remarks that these vices result from the pursuit of gain, or the spirit of trade itself.

p 375 Laborers by the day, are generally "shiftless, diseased or vicious" says Dr D.

Mechanics and Farmers } are of a different and better character says Dr D.

Commerce (Mr Banks Address. 1857 before Am. Institute.
This attracts its full share of consideration. It shows us the prosperous city, the splendid palace; it distributes every product of the world. Commercial men establish colleges, schools of science & art, & libraries — But the pursuit of wealth does not liberalize men of itself. a capacity for accumulation as the surest evidence of a negative quality — & he has it. "A negative quality is the surest evidence of a capacity for accumulation". Steady gains too often depend upon closing the heart to calls of Charity and deafness to liberty, & are the lowest characteristics of trade. A more adventurous spirit & more generous enterprises compensate for the narrower, harder spirit of trade. Inconsiderable gains prudence slowly heaped accumulation. Commerce too often brings together the palace & the hovel.

Courtship & Marriage (Cont. from page 83.22

Bottom of page 83 | The Catholic regulations about marriage, prohibiting marriage between those related to the 7th degree and afterwards those only to the 4th degree, proved sources of divorce & of discord, & brought money to the Pope. If a prince or noble wished to get rid of his wife, it was easy to say & perhaps to prove that she was related to him. If the pope wished to punish a prince, he had only to charge him with marrying within the forbidden degrees & declare them divorced, but in general money would procure a dispensation from the pope, whatever the relationship might be.

[See accounts of Middle & later ages in Monk of St Maur.

Post Folio. for 1813. p. 616 gives some account of the Gretna Green Marriages or rather of Joseph Paisley, the coupler of Gretna Green who united people in marriage for half a century, at Longtown & Springfield, near Gretna Green, on the borders of England. He was intemperate, coarse and unpolished. He had a successor. Gretna Green is in Dumfriesshire. Is noticed in Ebl. Encyc.

Marriage

"Loose views of marriage, and a neglect of it, indicate a deteriorating society. Marriage is the bond and conservator of virtue; and there can be no family, & no government without it. Families make towns, neighborhoods, communities, states, nations. Families form societies, churches, schools, asylums. The family is the perennial fountain purified by religion, supplying all good to mankind." Rev A. D. Gillette. N.Y. 1867

M. 2. 288. ## Divorces.

In all Protestant countries of Germany marriage is set aside with a facility most injurious to the morals of the people; and in none with greater facility than in Prussia. In 1817 3000 marriages were dissolved in a population of not much more than 10 millions."

Lond. Qu. Review Vol. 30. p. 491

M. 1972 } Old ecclesiastical & other laws about Marriage
1973 } second marriages, wife's sister, &c.

Courting.

Courting was formerly begun by going home with girls from Spelling Schools, Singing Schools, & other meetings — even from Conference meetings — and the young man would go in & sit a while sometimes.

Marriage & Divorce

m. 2. 258

Attorney General of England, in a speech on the new Divorce Bill, July 1857, stated that before the Reformation, the doctrine of the Catholic church was the law of the land; and marriage and divorce belonged to the spiritual tribunals. Marriage was deemed indissoluble, but by fictions, evasions & grounds for escaping the operation of the law, it was easier to obtain a divorce before the reformation than after it. The reformers in England adopted the principle that marriage should be dissoluble for two or three causes, of which adultery was the most common. Ecclesiastical tribunals still had the decision of such matters, & divorces were granted for adultery after the Restoration, Parliamentary Divorces were introduced by law. —— The rule in England was that a husband could obtain a divorce if his wife had been guilty of adultery, but the wife could not obtain a divorce for simple adultery on the part of her husband, unless his adultery was incestuous or attended with aggravated circumstances.

[There are two kinds of divorce or separation one was divorce a mensa et thoro. which did not permit the parties to marry again; the other was a vinculo matrimonii, which permitted subsequent marriage. The last seems to have been granted by Parliament

Ed. Enc. VII. 635. Romish marriages were indissoluble, though they granted a separation a mensa et thoro. They annulled marriages for corporal imbecility & for other causes, but in such cases pretended that there had been no legal marriage, (but it was void ab initio by reason of impediments.

Protestant governments had the same ideas as to the indissolubility of the nuptial tie, the Roman canons still regulated the law of divorce in England when Encyc. was published (1814). No proper divorce could be obtained but only a mensa et thoro. but this was called a divorce. To obtain a real divorce, a special enactment of both houses of parliament was necessary, for each particular case.

The new law proposed, 1857. was to embody the old law and rules with out much alteration; but the woman could obtain a divorce if her husband's adultery was attended with malicious desertion. The administration of the law was to be taken from parliament & given to a tribunal which would be more convenient. New proceedings to be more simple.

Ed. Enc. VII. 636 In Scotland, the law authorizes complete divorce for adultery by either spouse, and desertion for four years. Commissaries of Edinburgh are judges. This was the law of the Scotch Reformers. —— Some English pass the line & obtain a domicile in Scotland long enough to obtain a complete divorce.

Cent. m. 19 p. 182 The N.Y. Tribune says the rich alone could get a divorce for 200 years past; it requiring some thousands of dollars to carry through a divorce; By the new bill, a person's expense in getting a divorce may be only 200 or 300 dollars. This extending divorce to a wider class is shocking to many.

326 Rooms in a House. [Cont. from M. 15. 147.

Chambers. M. 2. 215. 241.

Chamber seems to have been formerly applied to any room in a house, on lower floor as upper. Yet in New England, the word almost always referred to upper rooms, in earlier and later days. "Kitchen chamber" was the chamber over the kitchen; "Parlor chamber" was the chamber over the parlor, and so other chambers were designated, by the name of the room below them.

Chamber is an apartment in a story above the lower floor. Webster. This is the New England signification.

Chamber is an apartment generally appropriated to lodging. Walker. This is the English meaning. No allusion to upper or lower story.

M. 2. 271 Garret.

Garret in Loudon's Encyclopedia is a room in the roof: and applies to the space in the roof in one story as well as two story buildings.

Garret. The space or part of a house on upper floor, under the roof. Webb.

Garret. A room on the highest floor of the house. Walker

Garret. The uppermost floor in a house. Bailey.

M. 2. 271. Garret. The highest story of a house. — Richardson

Orange Judd's American Agriculturist for April 1857, gives an engraving of a house at Rahway N.J. with a plan of the lower floor. This plan has parlor 14 by 23, Dining room 16 by 17, Hall 17 by 16, Kitchen smaller, say 12 by 14 and Pantry; & verendah in front — The old name, Hall, is retained, & is the large square room in front, next to Verendah. The outlines of the house are irregular — The Hall is shaped just like the Dining room behind it — a chimney between. House is only 1½ story — no upper windows on the side.

Weeds in Gardens and Fields

Cont. from M. 14. 58

Nat. Hist. 2. 92. } Weeds in England and in Britain
Some English weeds in Northampton

M. 13. 313. Imported weeds about Philadelphia

Note Books
VI. Sept. 14. 1850 } Garden Weeds in my garden. Two in particular
April 12. 1851 — do do. in do a few.
April 19. 1851. Weeds in the meadow & on land cultivated 1850.
May 10. 1851. Weeds in meadow & Garden
May 20. 1851. Weeds in Hornelots. Also June 12. 1851.
Aug. 1851. Weeds in all sorts of land — many named
Aug. 4. 1851. pigweeds.
Aug. 14. 1851. Weeds in corn & broom corn &c
" 29 1851. Weeds in do & do. & rye stubble at Hubbard's,
Sept 1. 1851. Weeds in do & do and do. & oats do.
Sept 6. 1851. Weeds in Hadley in Corn & broom corn and in rye and Oats stubble, and
Sept 10. 1851. in rowen mowing Weeds in my garden & the Shepards.
June 12. 1852. Weeds in my garden & Shepards
Sept 18 1852. Weeds in Corn & Broom corn & in Stubble
May 16. 1853. Weeds in Lower Garden
June 8. 1853. Weeds in Garden from seeds this season VII. 122
May 15. 1854 Weeds in my Garden VII. 222.
N.B. VII. p. 262. 263. Weeds in rye stubble & among corn & broom corn
" " p. 347. Weeds in my Garden May 22. 1855
" " p. 407. Weeds in my Garden Sept. 1. 1855 1856 Sept 23
" " p. 463. Weeds &c in do — that came up fall before
" " p. 493. Weeds in my Garden. June 2. 1856
N.B. V. Sept 10. 1849. Weeds on Rail Road, in corn fields. &c
do V. Sept. 13. 1849. Weeds in corn near Mill River
May 18. 1852. Weeds in land where was corn or broom corn last year
Sept 12. 1850. Weeds among corn & broom corn.
Oct 3 " 1849. Weeds of several kinds
VIII July 28 1854. Weeds in ploughed meadow (Same as pages 262. 263 above
" p. 284 Sept 29. 1854 Weeds in meadow

M.2.398c. The Seer. or Truth old & Truth now. M.2.2Kb 329

To detect the oldest facts of human nature, manifested in the newest & most familiar form, to recognize one spiritual law under all centuries, is the true divination and proves the Seer. — Such a man in illustrating scripture history, shows its truth for all time. He applies the spirit of the old parables to the practices and relations of men in our day. He points to Lazarus & Dives, the wheat & tares, the Levite & Samaritan. J. 1857.

Cor. of N.Y. Independent 1857 Nov.

M.5.31. The Thinker is the Poet the Seer. [Carlisle.

The material interests not the highest. [Cor of N.Y. Independent

We cannot dodge & wink out of sight the steam-mill, the railroad, the telegraph, the ocean steamer, the bank, Trade, invention, newspapers, magazines, politics; they are unpoetic, but we must make them poetic by our own employments of them.

330

Truth and Error, Truth & Falsehood.

M. 2. 212. 263. Cont from Chron. 9. 384

Chron 3 50 } All inquiries must be attended with some error;
thinking must cease, if men must always think right,
Succeeding writers or opponents will detect these errors.
"No error left to itself will be a perennial plant,
No power can preclude, though it may retard the
growth of truth." So says Sharon Turner.

European Serfs & Slaves
Their Emancipation

M. 2. 262.

Misc. 5. p. 129 } Sir Thomas Smith's account of the Emancipation of Slaves or serfs in England &c.
The declaration of Henry VIII. 1514, – "Whereas God created all men free", &c. Here is the origin of our declaration of Independence as to freedom – not as to equality.
See Blackstone's extract from Smith.

M. 2. 269. John Milton says "all men were naturally born free, being the image & resemblance of God."

Chronology 5. 147. 148 } Thomas Smith account of the bondage of men in Europe, & their emancipation.
5. 136 } Hypocricy of the priests.

Misc. 2. 134. 2. 135 } John Millar's account of Slavery, and its abolition in Europe. He notices the selfishness of the Roman Catholic Clergy. Millar says, "the abolition of Slavery is a revolution of more importance to the happiness of society than any other" – [change]. – He gives an account of the voluntary slavery of men.
The ancient Germans & other barbarians had slaves before they conquered the Roman Provinces, & more after.

Anglo Saxon Slavery.

Chronology no III. 16. 17. } Sharon Turners account of Anglo-Saxon Serfs or Slaves. [Not in a worse condition than slaves in United States]. many belonged to Priests and Churches. Their price seems low.

III. 27 "Two thirds at least, probably three fourths of the Anglo-Saxon population were originally in the Slave or servile state." "All the working agricultural population & most of those in the station of our present small farmers, and in cities and burghs, those called the men, or low vassals of other persons, analagous to our inferior artisans mechanics and small trademen were the property of their respective lords & with no more political rights than cattle & furniture. They were bought and sold like cattle

III. 29

Ed. Enc. II. 92. Degradation of Anglo Saxon Slaves.
Chron. III. 48 Alfred had 20,000 bondmen. See big mark. or 10,000 on p. 14 of Chron. III.

European Serfs & Slaves. and their Emancipation

Anglo-Saxon Slavery.

Chron. 3.27 Domesday Book shows that in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1042 to 1066, the largest part of the population were serfs or slaves, or in a servile state.

3.38. Perhaps 800.000 freemen to 1.200.000 slaves or 900.000 freemen to 1.100.000 slaves in 1066 — In Alfred's time about 400.000 freemen & 1.100.000 slaves.

3.37. Contradictory notices about slaves or villani. Freemen were much the most numerous when the Danes and Northmen settled.

3.17. Emancipation began partly through the influence of Christianity. Some slaves purchased their freedom. But the invasions of the Danes or Northmen greatly increased the freemen; for they destroyed the Saxon nobles & slave-owners, and the slaves became free, having no one to claim them. This was before 1066.

How did the Saxons get their Slaves?

Chron. III. 31. Turner says they made slaves of the conquered Britons. [It is also said, they drove the Britons into Wales & Cornwall.] Did these piratical men have any slaves when they came to England? Were the Britons slaves to their landowners, or to the Romans before the Saxons came?

Chron. III. 31. The conquered nations were made slaves by the Anglo-Saxons

Page. 336. Effects of Slavery on working men among Anglo Saxons.

Chron. 3.32 The Nabob of Slaves paraded wealth & brought in gold & silver.

Ed. Encr. II. 102 The Anglo-Saxons sold their own women & children as slaves; they were sold like cattle in all the markets of Europe. This abominable traffic was kept up at Bristol and on Western coasts. Men sold their near relations & even their own children — This was done by professed christians, even down to the Norman conquest. [Do not men in U.S. sell their own children? yes.

Chron. 3.38 Emancipation of Slaves

The Northmen & Danes had destroyed great numbers of the anglo-Saxon proprietors, which left their slaves free. The Norman conquest & the civil wars which it fostered, destroyed great numbers of the nobility, & their slaves became free.

[This cannot refer to the conquest of William 1066. I do not understand it. He seems to refer to this conquest. But did that set any body free? He may refer to the civil wars of later centuries.

Serfs and Slaves.

"Slaves & serfs are not ripe for freedom; and if you wait, before you bestow liberty or political rights, till the recipients are fit to employ them aright, it is to resolve not to bestow them at all. No enslaved people ever are ripe for freedom: you must encounter many evils at first and for some time, while men are learning to use the advantages conferred on them.

Dr. Whately, abp of Dublin in regard to serfs & slaves.

336. Tradesmen, or Artificers &c [Cont. from M. 14. 387

under Anglo-Saxons.

Chronology 3. 18. 19 } Trades & Arts were few. Tradesmen and Merchants were poor & humble. Tradesmen had neither invention, taste, enterprise or respectability The Smith was the most important mechanic. They had iron-Smiths, gold Smiths, silver Smiths, coppersmiths, carpenter, very important, salt-maker, baker, cook, fisherman, shoemaker, miller, weavers, &c. Some of the clergy learned to make church bells, images, crucifixes, &c. One from France taught to make glass for windows & for other purposes. — They dyed cloth.

M. Anglo-Saxon Ladies used the Needle & distaff. They embroidered & Spun. Hence unmarried ladies were called Spinsters at a late period. Alfred, in his will, called the female part of his family, "the Spindle side".

W. 16 / 352

Chro. 3.18 Scribner Effect of Slavery on Artificers, &c.

The clergy, & the rich & great had domestic servants (Slaves) who supplied them with articles in common use; in monasteries they had Smiths, carpenters illuminators, agriculturists, millers, fishermen, &c

p. 383 The land was in possession of a few, and it was difficult for the rest to get, money honestly and peaceably. Hence violence & rapine were common. [Modern Slavery has similar effects. Working people, who are not land holders nor Slave holders, cannot find profitable employment.]

Chron III. 32. Gold & silver abounded in England under the Romans & Britons; and increased under the Saxons A large share of the gold & silver as well as of the land got into the hands of the priests & monks

This belongs to page 340

The Free Poor.

Chron. 3. / 31. 32 / 33. 34. Seaboor The clergy had immense treasures, but a large portion of the Free were poor. many joined armies to get subsistence; others became minstrels & jugglers, or enlisted as retainers of the great, or engaged as servants to burghers & others; and not a few became robbers, outlaws and foresters. [See some remarks of mine in Chron. 3. 33. made in 1835; & some on page 34, and page 38. The clergy & nobles had the land & other property. The rest of the freemen were poor. Many sought support by robbery & rapine &

Tradesmen, or Artificers, &c.

Frothingham 103 — In 1640 there were in Charlestown, tailors, coopers, ropemakers, glaziers, tilemakers, anchor-smiths, collar-makers, charcoal-burners, joiners, wheelwrights, blacksmiths; there was a brewhouse, a salt-pan, a pottle's kiln, a sawpit, a windmill, a watermill near Spot Pond, and the old tide mill in 1645.

In a law of Oct. 1635. (Mass. Records I. 109 are mentioned carpenters, sawyers, masons, clapboard-riveers, bricklayers, tylers, joiners, wheelwrights, tailors. The wages of these all alike, except tailors, 2d a day less than the others; mowers' wages are with the carpenters, &c.

In the old laws of Massachusetts Workman means an artificer — and that seems to be the meaning in old English dictionaries. Workmen & Laborers were different.

p. 248. Hubert calls tavern-keeping & lace-making "vain trades" — "trades that serve but the vices & vanities of the world".

340 Gold & Silver, & their Manufactures. [Cont from M. 16. 377

The Anglo Saxons.

Chronology: III. p. 7. 9. They had many silver cups, gold cups, cups with fringed edge, wooden knobbed cups, & also silver basons and dishes; bone cups, brazen dishes, &c. The less affluent had vessels of wood & horn. Horns were much used at table; some adorned with gold & silver. They were disposed by will like cups &c.

Glass vessels very little used. Were made in France.

Gold & silver adorned their sword hilts, saddles, bridles harness, &c

Gold & silver crosses & crucifixes were common

Dress. Rich females had necklaces, bracelets, & rings with gems on the fingers. Men used some female ornaments; wore gold & precious stones on their necks, bracelets on their arms, and rings on fingers. Some gold bracelets & necklaces were very rich & expensive. Rings often mentioned. The ring was worn on finger next to little finger on right hand. The men were fond of gorgeous finery — Silk garments woven with eagles of gold, or gold flowers.

Women had golden fly, golden vermiculated necklaces, golden head bands, &c

Chron. 3. 32 Gold & silver abounded under the Romans and Britons; and increased under the Saxons.

3. 32 The priests & monks contrived to get a large share of the gold & silver, as well as of the land into their hands.

Gold in considerable quantities, in time of Ethelred, went to pay tribute to the Danes. It increased again under the Confessor.

[How did they get so much gold & silver? What had they to pay for it? After all, only a few had any kingdom. The barons & clergy had the gold & silver.

Gold & Silver and their Manufactures.

A Gold Smith & Jeweller in New York, 1857. Has long advertised Diamonds, Jewelry and silver ware for Holiday Gifts – all imported apparently – viz

Watches, & Chronometers - - - - - - $90 to 275
Some combine Watch & Locket; some are levers, some are 8 day. The Chronometers are for the pocket.
Ladies' Watches, viz Enamel, diamond, magic, &c $55 to 300
Gold Lepines, Levers &c. low priced - - - - - - - 25 to 35
Silver Levers - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 14 to 16
Earrings 2. to 25. Pins 2 to 25. Bracelets 5 to 80. Sleeve Buttons 15 to 75
Gold Lockets 3 to 25 — Gold Guard Chains 10 to 50
Gold Chantelin Chains 10 to 110 — Gold Vest Chains 6 to 85.
Gold Pens & Pencils 3½ to 16 — Gold Fob Chains 6 to 25.
Gold Pencils — 1½ to 7 — Gold Thimbles 2½ to 5
Fine Gold Wedding Rings 3½ to 7. Gold Guard Keys 1 to 5.
Diamond Rings $7 to 250. Gold Fob Keys 2 to 6.
Diamond Earrings 100 to 300. Diamond Pins 15 to 300.
Gold Finger Rings with Stones 2 to 15 — Gold crosses 2 to 12
Gold Sleeve Buttons set 2½ to 12 — Gold Studs, set 1½ to 10
Gold Spectacles pr. 5 to 9 — Gold Eye Glasses 1¾ to 6.
Silver Teaspoons set 5 to 9. Silver Cups for children 5 to 10
Silver Table Spoons set 12 to 21 — Silver Napkin Rings 1½ to 3½
Silver Table forks set 13 to 23. Silver Thimbles tops 37 c.
Gold Armlets for children 2½ to 5 pair — Plain Gold Rings 75 to 350
Chased Gold Rings 1 to 10 — Gold Scarf Pins 1 to 5

Value of Gold in England 1733. from Monthly Magazine for 1733.
an ounce of Gold is 81/. sterling. 12 ℔. make pound weight: worth 48£ 12/
a penny weight is 4/0½ and $\frac{192}{480}$ of a farthing
20 penny weights make 1 ounce or 81/.
a grain is worth 2 pence + $\frac{48}{480}$ of a farthing.
24 grains make a penny weight. or 4/0. 2 $\frac{192}{480}$ farthings

next page

Gold.

A writer in N.Y. Christian Inquirer, July 16. 1859, estimates that the gold dug from the mines of California has cost at least $1.50 (Californians say $2.50) for every dollar worth obtained. Estimate the number of diggers and their wages at 75 cents a day, or 200 dollars a year, the cost of passages, & time spent when not digging, & the sum total will be greater than the amount realized — to say nothing of misery suffered, morals corrupted.

Gold has but little real value; it does not show the wealth of a country — it is a measure of value, & sudden increase or decrease is disastrous. An increase stimulates business, not industry. The rise in prices is an apparent but deceitful benefit. The country is not made richer, because prices generally rise. — Mines contribute to the wealth of a country in this manner — Iron stands first, lead second, copper third, silver fourth, gold fifth, precious stones sixth & last. Look at Great Britain and Spain & Portugal.

Music & Psalmody

Cont. from p. 209

Anglo Saxons – (See their instruments p. 139, & Chron. III. 57

Ed. Enc. III. 100 } says, Vocal music and Church music received their greatest attention. The monks seemed to be teachers, and some from abroad.

Chron. 3.578
A.D. 669. Ecclesiastical chanting was introduced.
678 } Roman modes of singing was disputed among monasteries.
Many of the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts contain musical notes

Music. Old Folks Concerts.

We dislike the erratic and too artistic movements of Italian opera music. We long for a return to the days of pitchpipes, and the congregational blending of all out hearts in the grand old chorals of St. Martins, Complaint, Coronation and Old Hundred.

The editor of the N.Y. Chr. Inquirer says the above & he is pleased with the "Old Folks' Concert" in the Tabernacle N.Y. represented by 50 males & females from Massachusetts dressed as in former days, and singing the tunes of olden times. "They move the deepest springs in one's spirit by associations of the early days of worship with kindred long since passed away." March 1857.

"Old Folks' Concerts" are in various parts of the Country.

Episcopal opposition to female Singers.

see opposite

The N.Y. Churchman, an Episcopal paper in N.Y. is determined to drive women out of choirs. Has had

see III. 16 p. 311

articles on that subject more than once. The editor says April 1857. "We quite agree with our correspondent in his objections to women in the choir; that is, in the ministrations of the sanctuary. "Let your women keep silence in the church" – meaning that they should abstain from so public and prominent a position as that either of ministers or of choristers. The services of the ladies in question, in the choral service, need not be lost; for by disposing themselves among the congregation they may equally exert their vocal powers, and at the same time may aid most materially in promoting and sustaining congregational singing."

Nonsense! that women may sing with the congregation but not in the choir! may be singers if they keep out of the choir. – [The Episcopal article against females in the choir III. 16. 311. is more severe & exclusive

June 1857. The Churchman still resists the employment of females in Choirs, though willing they should sing among the audience. The Editor still opposes "what he calls "the unwarrantable and often mischievous practice of having women in choirs."

Music & Melody

It was an old notion, that a man who could sing well, could marry any woman he pleased. Swift seems to have been of this opinion; he says:

"A blockhead of melodious voice
In boarding schools may take his choice."
Lond. & Edinb. Review v. 69. p. 159

M. 2265. Fiddles in Churches. Vocal & instrumental music.

Violins were used at Berlin to perform Mozart's requiem ov. "a full accompaniment of fiddles". In the Catholic church at Dresden (I understand him — perhaps another church is intended) the "violin tones do not harmonize with feelings of solemnity & devotion; and the crowd of them usually present into the service of the church, takes all distinctness & effect from the vocal music, which in reality becomes the accompaniment instead of the principal part of the composition."

"The Miserere, sung at the Sistine Chapel at Rome, at Easter, justifies the belief, that for purposes of devotion, the unaided human voice is the most impressive of all instruments."
Lond. & Edinb. Review of a Tour in Germany. Vol 30. p. 184

Unfounded Episcopal Opposition to Female Singers.

The churchman takes the ground that "the choir is the place for those, & those only, who are to take public and prominent part in the administrations of the sanctuary, and where, on that very account, women or girls can never, with any propriety, be admitted."

Methodist Music

"Gentility has nearly killed our churches, and it will kill Methodist churches if they give away to its false and pernicious ambition. Good old fashioned Methodist music had faults enough against taste, but it had an inward purpose and religious earnestness, which enabled it to triumph in spite of its faults. It was worship. Yesterday's music was tolerable singing, but very poor worship". — Ft. W. Beecher's account of attending a Methodist meeting when a choir sung & the people were silent. Aug. 1869. He continues — "We are sorry to see our Methodist brethren picking up our cast off formalism in church music. We have seen the time when one of Wesley's hymns would have led the congregation up to the gate of heaven. But yesterday, it only led them up as far as the choir. This will never do. Methodists will make grand good worshipping Christians, if they are not ashamed of their own ways, but very poor ones if they are. It will never do for them to silence the people. Their fire will go out, if raked up under the ashes of a false refinement." N. Y. Independent.

[Cont. in M. 19. 130

Music of Psalmody

Reading Psalm line by line

Dr. Harris in his memorials of Dorchester, p. 32 says the practice of reading line by line for singing was discontinued in Dorchester Sept 26. 1781. but continued at the communion service till Aug. 1. 1793.

Dr. H. publishes two Psalms from the old New England Version. This version was used in Dorchester more than a century, beginning in 1640.

Dr Harris says this version took the place of a collection of Psalms then printed at the end of their bible; — does he mean Sternhold and Hopkins?

Congregational Singing. (N.Y. Examiner. Nov. 1857

Congregational singing is worship. The affections of the natural heart find nothing singable in the Songs of Zion. Divine love alone can swell the many voiced, exulting chorus to these themes. The singing will depend more on the preacher than the precentor; more on the pulpit than on the organ, pews & books.

Hardwick Singing

Paige's Hardwick, p. 32
Separate seats first assigned for singers 1779.
Had Bay Psalm Book — Tate & Brady 1765
Watts's Psalms & Hymns introduced 1791.

Reading line by line given up in part 1770 — some sung in this way in an old tune, and some sung without reading in a new tune. The change very disagreeable to many; some left the house when they was singing without reading line by line, & returned when the singing ended — at a later period, there was no reading line by line.

348 Instrumental Music (Cont from M. 15. 139
or Musical Instruments.

Chron.
III. 58. Adhelm & Bede describe organs made like modern ones, before Dunstan's days.

Bede attributes great power to music; "it makes a men liberal, cheerful, courteous, glad, amiable; it rouses him to battle; it exhorts him to bear fatigue; it comforts him under labor; it refreshes the disturbed mind; it takes away headaches & sorrow and dispels the depraved humors and desponding spirit". [Is it instrumental or vocal music that does so much? Probably he refers to both

Presbyterians in England opposed to Organs.

There is an English Presbyterian Synod, that met at Newcastle in 1857. The Synod disapproved of organs in churches last year & this year. Yet an organ has been introduced into a Presbyterian church in Liverpool & into another in Lancashire at Warrington. The Synod concluded not to attempt to silence these instruments, but desire all presbyterians to regard the proceedings of last synod, on the introduction of instruments in the public worship of God. Eclectic Repos. Jan. 857

The Piano a nuisance.

The "piano nuisance", is alluded to by N.Y. Evangelist. The Church Journal (Episcopal) calls the piano "one monstrous in particular, a sort of domestic ale dragon, commonly ycleped Piano, who has become a famous devourer of young girls." It says the piano consumes time, brains & spinal marrow. "Let the beast be slain, or at least tamed & muzzled." "He torments others for a time that they may more ingeniously torment others". "If we had fewer trills & quavers in our parlors, we should have sweeter lullabies for the nursery and more earnest psalms & hymns for the church."

The Harpsichord

A young Lady in the Universal Spectator for 1733, mentions playing on her Harpsichord. There was no piano in those days.

350 Diseases & Cures or Medicines (Sum. 14.280 Sax. m. 19, 164
M.2.257.

Diseases of the Anglo-Saxons

Chondorf 3. 54 3. 55 They had scrofula, gout or foot ail, fever, palsy, hemiplegia (palsy one side) ague, dysentery, consumption or lungs ail, convulsions, madness, blindness, diseased head and head ache, tumors, pustules, blains & boils. indurated glands which they called cyrnla or kernels, tooth ache, aneurisms or wens & others. (b. 188

They considered, as nations have in every age, that diseases were inflicted by evil beings; and they attacked, what they supposed to be the work of demoniac-

Charms M.2.158 2.241 see bitter al incantations, by spells, charms & exorcisms. This belief & practice declined after they were called Christians, but more or less remained for centuries

The fancies & pretended experiments of those who professed some knowledge on the subject — women clergy, physicians — were not much better than charms. — about Alfred's time, there was a medical treatise, giving remedies for various diseases, giving in all 23 remedies, doubtless compiled from Roman writers by some Anglo Saxon. Their remedies were usually vegetable medicines

Surgery — they had only the common operations which every people a little above barbarism, know & use. They sometimes called in supernatural aid.

M.2. 234 Bleeding was in use; the lancet was called vein-knife. Bleeding was governed by mischievous superstition — must be performed on certain days of the month, & at certain hours. — would be fatal they thought on certain seasons & days. — Bede's treatise on bloodletting, as to proper days & times, is an exhibition of superstition; Theodore, abp. of Canterbury, added to the follies of the people; he thought it dangerous to bleed in certain states of the moon & tides.

see above Charms & Incantations — & Herbs.

Chron. 3. 56 He gives a specimen of a charm to cure a fever It begins in Anglo Saxon "In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ" (I cannot read it all.

Ibid. Their directions to cure consumption were to take several kinds of herbs & boil them in ale and drink the liquor every day

To cure the Gout — to take herbs, barks & berries & pound them & put them in wine — This was "Leechcraft. [Their prescriptions read like those in Markhams time.

Diseases & medicines

Chum. 2 | 260 Diseases in New England from Josselyn. 1671

M. 3. 150 | Generally same as in England, but some are peculiar as Griping of the Belly with fever & ague, turning to bloody flux — The Flux is a common disease & thus & small pox have carried off many children.

For the Gripes or Flux } Medicines prescribed by Josselyn — pills of Catlow, or sugar & sallet oil boiled thick & made into pills. Olives pulverized & taken in papp[illegible] apple. many helped by a sweating medicine.

Disease in mouth & throat destroys some. Quinsies and Impostumations of the almonds, with great distempers of cold.

Medicines for a Cough or Stitch upon cold — Wormwood sage mary gold and crabclaws boiled in posset drink & drank warm — "a sovereign medicine."

Pleurisies and Empyemas [a collection of matter in the thorax] are frequent. The last kills many.

Medicines for Pleurisy — Coriander seed, cardous seed, and hawthorn pulverized — taken in wine.

See above Stone afflicts many; and gout & sciatica.

Medicines — Onions roasted & stamped, & boiled with neats foot oil & runnet to a plaster. Apply to hip for sciatica.

Head aches frequent. Palsies

Dropsies, Worms, Nolime me tangeres

Cancers, pestilent fevers. Scurvies from bad diet.

Prescribes for Cold head — Bathe head in rum.

" do. for kibed [chapped heels] Salve of rozin & tallow.

" do. for frozen limbs — a plaster of soap, salt & molasses; [or of cowdung boiled with milk.

" do. for warts & corns — bathe them in sea water.

[Her diseases, it is presumed, were chiefly in maine when he resided, among an intemperate set of men — as fond of feasting, drinking & carousing as the Anglo-Saxons.

Teeth aches. men & women lose their teeth, especially women in N. England — through coldness or by sweetmeats.

For tooth ache — take brimstone & gunpowder compounded with butter, & rub the mandibles with it.

M. 2. 257 Diseases — change in them. Nervous diseases

"If the increase of wealth & the refinement of modern times have tended to banish plague & pestilence from our cities, they have probably introduced to us the whole train of nervous diseases and increased the frequency of corpulence." Analec. Mag. V. 281

M. 2. 208. The Stone or Gravel

See above "The Stone was much more frequent in those times than now [17th century, 1630 to 1690 A.D. especially among men of learning] In the History of Dissenters, the stone is called "the instrument of death to Divines of that century" "the rack of ministers in that age". The dominion must be owing to some diet [illegible]

352 Medicines, &c.

M.8.296 / 8.297 Joseph Hawley between 1680 and 1695 bought and sold some medicines, viz.

Wormseed — pretty common; — Liquorice
Mithridate cost in Boston 1½ pot. — Saffron
Diascordium, cost in do 1/ pot. — Salve
Aniseed as a medicine. "Powder for worms" — (same as wormseed?)

M.17.82.83. William Pynchon sold Medicines —
1646 to 1652 chiefly vomits & pills — for emetics & cathartics.
4 pills used for a purge — cost 8 a 2d each. Vomits 1/ ea
"Night pills" and "morning pills" mentioned. Cordials. Purges 6.

1652 to 1684 John Pynchon also sold Mithridate in pots.
Diescordium in pots, by oz. Diacatholicon & other salve.
Saffron, very high price — Wormseeds 1/ 3 & 4/6.
Glyster pipes at 4d each —

The Elder Pynchon, previous to 1652, sold chiefly vomits and pills. They went together usually — people seem to take an emetic & then a cathartic followed etc. This was considered a proper cleansing. The materials of vomits & pills are not mentioned.

John Pynchon, after his father went to England in 1652, did not sell vomits & pills, till 1679. & then only vomits — no pills, & not many vomits. He sold some diascordium, mithridate, saffron. Wormseed, &c. but did not deal much in medicines. His father probably had more medical knowledge, & dealt out more medicines.

Pills in Gold Leaf. [Port Folio. Feb 1816. p. 166.

The "gilded pill" was not a fiction but a truth. Pills were covered with gold leaf sometimes. Cowper in his "Flatting Mill" for making gold leaf, says of the leaf:—

"And at last is of service, at sickness or pain,
To cover a pill for a delicate palate."

He calls it "the leaf that enfolds what an invalid swallows";
he says truth must be thus admired "or a nausea follows".

Had.3.66 Eleazar Porter's Medicines 1758.

2 lbs snake heads 24/6. 1 lb saffron 20/3. Mace 4/10 ÷ 3
cloves 3/9. Annised 4/. Senna 14/7. Rhubarb 21/4
Myrrh 1/4. Camomile flowers 3/8. Borax 4/. Galingal 1/2 ÷
Sundry Apothecaries things £5.0.1. Liquorice 14/
all of above between 11 & 12 £

Diseases & Medicines

From Sir William Temple's Works. He born 1629. died 1700.

"If man must exercise, or fast or take physic, or be sick. He says when he was young, children had the rickets. Then came spleen, then scurvy. Then ferment of the blood and vapors, among these often something they know not what. They gave business to the doctors.

As to remedies, when he was young, tobacco & wormwater were universal remedies, then swallowing pebble stones. Then drinking cold spring water, then powdered sea biscuit, then tea and coffee, then powder of steel, then various compositions of innocent ingredients, which feed the patients' hopes, and the apothecaries gains, but leave nature to her course, who is the sovereign physician, and leaves little for others to do further than to watch accidents." [This should be written in golden letters, says a reader of Temple.]

Nature.

Temple's prescriptions - for consumptive coughs, sage tea.
For restoring the appetite, sea ranger made into pills.
For reviving the heart, saffron. For indigestion, thyme.
For stone, brook lime, parsley seed, ground ivy.
For colics and gout, garlic. For gout, burnt nutmeg.
For scurvy and dropsy, flowers, berries & bark of elder.
For indigestion, strawberries, cherries, figs, peaches and grapes before eating, or apples after eating.
For bruises in the eyes & head, a dose of tobacco in the nostrils.

334 Politicians and Public men.
M. 2.. 296b

In the United States, government officials grow rich upon the stealings of office. Judicial decisions overrule common law & common equity "On the side of oppressors there is power" for the proverb that "every man has his price" lies a fearful index of our degeneracy. Public life is a severe test of moral integrity. Official station does not improbe a man's character. — A man is chosen to office because he is available. An upright man is not available, but a limber, flexible profession will do. The chunk of the world will vote for him.

In our government the official must not only represent the political policy of his party, but in a measure the moral character of his party. If the rum influence elects him, he must aid the rum influence, or seal his political doom. Our primary elections are in the hands of a few leading men in each election district & these are not usually the most scrupulous men.

Grossly unmoral men are often elected by the suffrages of Christian men, such men are more numerous in our legislative halls than faithful Christians.

Corresp. of N.Y. Evangelist March 12. 1857

New England. [Cont. from page 359.

New Englanders in New Jersey. 1684

Com. 10 p. 7, Peter Walton, a Scotch Presbyterian, says of the New Englanders in New Jersey:—"They are very good religious people, who go under the name of Independents," &c. "most of the first settlers came out of New England, very kind and loving people, kinder than in Scotland or England."

Com. 10 p. 9

p. 274. The New Englanders were not a merry people.

New England. [Cont. from M 16. 201

"The New England people, though descended from the English, retain but few of their characteristics, and having acquired some new ones, are, on the whole not inferior to the original stock." [They do retain many characteristics of the English H.J.

Emmons, Report on Animals of Mass. p. 19

The forefathers of New England were strong, earnest men, but men who liked good cheer at the table, who fell in love like other mortals, who were heirs to the thousand sins and defects and passions of the race, who had their meannesses & petty vanities, but who also were men of muscular and heroic mould and of a profound religious tendency. They made republics, not from theory or philosophy, but because such governments and institutions are the natural expressions of their character.

There were fair women & courteous men in those days; devout scholars, active clergy & eager politicians. There were maidens and youth & children, who then lived and bustled about as we do now. There were merry meetings and amusements; trials and dangers. There was the village church full of people, the clergyman inexhaustible in heads and divisions, and sound in theology; the benches included weary children, and acute, interested men; at home were family prayers; at sunset on Sunday there was a joyful blast of the little ones; and young men on Sunday evenings visited the maidens.

The theology of the first & second generations of the Puritans had a profound influence on the character of the nation. Some of these theologians presented the deity and his relations to men in a way to shock the instincts of honor & justice among men; gave him such a character as we should loathe & reject in a human friend. These presentations traveled some to skepticism, &

[Review of C. W. Elliot's New England History. in N.Y. Independent. May 14, 1857. The Reviewer seems to dislike the Calvinism, or ultra Calvinism of some or many of the early theologians of N.E.

New England.

The Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony.

"They came of an excellent stock, if not the noblest, of English blood flowed in their veins. Their leaders were eminent for conduct and education, and the commoner sort possessed the best of the national characteristics — the firm, dauntless courage, persevering, stubborn energy, the practical good sense that distinguish the Anglo-Saxon race. Such qualities exalted by religion, enabled them to bring safe over the severest trials, and to lay the foundations of a mighty nation."

Baillet's Pilgrim Fathers p. 414.

Puritan settlers of Massachusetts & Plymouth.

"Most of the Massachusetts settlers were men of property and standing, while those of Plymouth had but few persons of any capital or influence, and the majority had little but their labor, and they had to submit to the hardest conditions to obtain the means of proceeding to America."

Those of Massachusetts were intolerant, and they weeded out obnoxious opinions with a firmness; watched over & guided the helm of state with firmness; watched over the morals and manners of the community, established common schools, had a zeal for education, an aptness in using commerce. They established almost a practical independence of King & Parliament. They persecuted Baptists and Quakers. The English government while displaying the most usual intolerance at home, tried to silence Massachusetts' intolerance and exclusiveness. But the latter ... displayed their usual inflexible courage & lost their charter.

The men of Massachusetts had a weak side, but displayed heroic firmness of character. Their zeal for what they deemed the way and will of God, & their high ambition & uncompromising determination to work it out, was necessary to success. It required a firm hand to prevent the feeble elements of the infant state from becoming divided and scattered. The very faults of these men were instrumental in carrying out the work of Providence. Baillet's Pilgrim Fathers

New England Settlers Am. Qu. Review Vol 31. p. 44

The religious fanaticism of the New England settlers restrained by the strong force of moral integrity and subdued down by the necessity of severe labor, & the practice of that temperance which the endurance of numberless privations imposed upon them. They carried with them their wives and families and by these ties as well as by their religious feelings, were kept from corrupt associations with savage females, which have degraded the colonists from more Southern Europe. Spanish, Dutch and Quakers somewhat similar. Spanish [illegible] new females with them

Cont. on p. 356

360 Ministers. [Cont from p. 51. & M. 16. 264

Ministers of Glastenbury. (from Chapin's History.

1693 to 1726 Rev. Timothy Stevens, first minister. Had
Chapin p. 52] 60£ salary, and land, at first. A suitable house.
Had meadow & upland, & gifts from individuals.
p 53. His house was to be "a gist dwelling house 40 feet by
1694. 20 with a good stack of chimneys; he to find glass nails &c
1698 Salary to be 70£ (was only 60£ 1704) 1714 Salary raised to 100£ instead 170£
He had 100 loads of wood in 1711 and the same 1712
Wood cost 2/. & 2/6 a load; that is 2/. 1716 & 2/6 1717.
1718 Salary reduced to 90£ & some land, except 27£ was only 80£
Town gave him more land — when the salary
was raised to 100£. 1714; grain was raised nearly
in proportion, rye from 3/ wheat from 4/. to 6/. rye from 3/
to 4/. corn from 2/6 to 3/. So continued to 1724 when
wheat was raised to 7/. rye to 5/. and corn 4/. money
had depreciated; his salary was apparently made up in land.

1728 to 1758. Rev Ashbel Woodbridge 2d minister.
Salary 1728, 100£ and settlement 200£. Some
aid from individuals.

1759 — 1791. Rev. John Eells 3d minister. His salary 80£
lawful money; and 200£ settlement, 35 cords wood.

1792 — 1797. Rev. Wm Brown. 4th. Salary 150£, 200£ as settlement
use of parsonage land, & 30 cords wood.

Ministers of Eastbery. (E. incorporated 1731

Chapin
Terms offered — to several, 66£ salary & 5£ increase a year to
100£. 100£ settlement. Chiliab Brainard, 1st Minister 1736 to
1738. Rev Nehemiah Brainard 1740 to 1742. Rev Isaac Chester
1744 to 1765. Salary 130£. Settlement 300£. He poor & pain Upon
1766. Rev Samuel Woodbridge. Salary 60£ increased to 70£ &
settlement 200£. He became deranged & was dismissed
in 1767 or 8.
1769 to 1805. Rev. James Eells. Ordained in open air. Salary 70£
Settlement 100£, 25 cords wood; use of 40 acres land.

M. 19. 382 Hospitality of Ministers
Rev Elnun Goodrich of Durham, 1756 — 1797. "lived on one of
the great thoroughfares of N.E. when clergymen always trav-
elled at the expense of their brethren on the road. and his
house was every where known for its generous hospitality"
Sprague's Cong. Ahn. 508.

M. 2. 269 Love of fun formerly
An aged lady of Durham said of Mr Goodrich "he rarely came to
our house without a lively flow of wit or humor". She continued — "it was
so with all the old people of that day. Notwithstanding the gravity
of their deportment, they had a remarkable love of fun"
do. 511.

Ministers

Salaries in grain, &c.

1691 Col. 8. 199 — Rev. Mr Hobart of Haddam, salary 60£; "in provision pay as others give" — and wood, and land & house.

1714 Col. 5. 199 — Rev. Thomas Toursey of Newtown, salary £30 + board 3 years if he is single; when married 43£; 4th year 50£; 5th, 55£; 6th 60£, the standing salary — wood, house, land. Salary as money [Bills of credit] or as wheat at 4/. rye 2/8, Indian 2/. flax 6d. pork 20/. 100 lbs, and other things as they sold here for money.

1714 Col. 5. 199 — Rev. Samuel Russel of Branford — 105£ in provision pay, or wheat at 6/. rye 4/. corn 3/; or 70£ in money (2 in money equal to 3 in pay) at rate of 8/ pr ounce or bills of public credit as they most pass — the prices of provisions in money: 4/. 2/8 & 2/. for grain and same Newtown prices, but salary 10£ more.

1689 Col. 5. 198 — Rev. Jeremiah Peck, Waterbury, salary 60£ viz 50£ in provisions and 10£ in wood. (Land &c not given

1699 — Rev John Southmayd had at first the same, 60£ salary and 10£ in wood. Wheat at 5/. rye 3/. corn 2/6. pork 3d or money at 1/3 deduction. Salary in fact only 40£ in money, or wheat at 3/4. rye 2/. corn 1/8.

1708. Col. 5. 198 — Nathaniel Chauncey, Durham. Salary 60£ in grain at Country price: to be advanced if cheaper. (Not over 40£ in money. — had wood, land &c.

1685 Col. 5. 198 — Rev James Pierpont of Newhaven salary 120£. in provisions, viz Winter rye 5/. rye 3/6. corn 2/6. peas 3/6 pork 3½d beef 3d. (⅓ at least higher than money prices Salary not over 80£ money — perhaps not over 70£

1673 Col. 8. 71. 1680 — Rev John Bowers of Derby; had at first salary of 35£ & wood, land, house. 1679. 40£ In 1680, salary has 50£ in wheat at 5/. rye 4/. corn 2/6, pork 3½d beef 2/8 d. (⅓ higher than money prices.) 1682 & 83 50£ In 1686 voted 60£ but Mr Bowers to find wood — about same as 50£.

1707. Col. 8. 82 8. 83 — The salary of Mr James does not appear, at Derby Mr Mobs had 1707. had 50£ salary, house, wood, land &c Price of grain not given. On Town rates wheat was 5/6, rye 4/ corn 3/. oats 2/. flax 10d, pork 2½d. (50 per cent at least above money — money 15 pwt was rec'd 2 for 3 in grain. or ⅔ in money paid Province Tax.

1656 Hall's Hist. Norwalk p. 49 — Voted Mr Hanford 60£ for this year — viz 30£ in wheat at 4/. & Peas & Barley 3/. — and 30£, to be paid 22£ at current price, of beef & pork and 8£ in ——— He had house, land, &c.

1695 Hall p. 91 — Rev. Stephen Buckingham, Norwalk, had 80£ salary after two first years; a house, land & firewood. Salary in wheat at 5/. rye 4/. corn 2/6. pork 3½d. beef 2½ pence, [at least ⅓ above money prices — almost double.

362 Ministers.

Salaries in grain, &c.

Con. S. 198. Simsbury gave Rev. Timo. Woodbridge a settlement
1712 of 200£ in land & provision pay; 70£ salary 4 years, &
afterwards 100£ in provision pay & no wood. Then
the pay rates in money to have 1/3 deducted
[deduct 10£ for wood — leaves 90£. Deduct 1/3 of this and
remains 60£ as money. (but not equal to money

1744. 4 June } Roxbury Parish in Woodbury, proposed to Thomas
Hist. of Woodbury } Canfield to give him 75£ in lawful money
p. 278 } equal to silver at 6/8 pr ounce; or 25£ in cash; 3 years.
Salary to be 0.10.0, the 3 years & then to rise 2£ 9. d. yr. or
till it amounts to 40£. He accepted.
[This shows what salaries in small towns were, when
brought down to silver at 6/8 pr ounce, or 6/ to the dollar.
The 40£ was equal to some of the 60 & 70£ salaries payable
in provisions.

Miss Caulkins } New London, 1661. promised Gershom Bulkley
N. London. } 80£ a year for three years; and more afterwards if
p. 131. necessary — in provisions & English goods: he to have
strangers contributions for 3 years to buy books — also wood
house, land. Not settled — not ordained. He left preaching
there 1665; but past, but preached some 1666.

£
p. 139. Rev. Mr Bradstreet. 1666, town voted a salary of 80
143 to be gathered by a rate; to build him a house, land. In 1667
salary increased to 90£; afterwards to 100£. In 1681
to 120£, he unwell. He died in 1683.

379. Rev. Elphalet Adams had 90£ salary.

Misc 4. } Cotton Mather's complaints about ministers
259 } salaries being badly paid — Many ministers
depended on contributions.
p. 260 Remarks of Reforming Synod, 1679, on same subject

Waterbury, Conn. (from History of Waterbury

1689. people offered Rev Jeremiah Peck yearly 50£ in provision
pay & 10£ in wood — the house built for the minister, and
homelot & lands — 1699 Feb. Town gave a call to Mr
John Reed — offered him 50£ provision pay; 10£ in wood,
use of parsonage lands, 20£ in labor 2 years, — other lands —
to build a house 36 or 38 feet by 19 feet "with two chimneys
(chimblays) from the ground & a chamber chimney" [that is
a chimney with 2 fireplaces below & one above]; dig
& stone a cellar, clapboard & shingle the house, & make
one end fit to live in — he to have the house & land. He declined.
They built a house. Nails & glass required money. Mr
John Southmayd began to preach 1699 now & Dec. settled
1705. Had the house & lands & had 50£ salary in provisions
and 10£ in labor. — & 40£ in labor to fence & clear land
1710. The 10£ in labor changed to wood at 8/ coal — Provision pay
to be wheat at 5/ rye 3/; Indian corn 2/6; pork 3d pr lb. beef 1d
flax as they agree. Money 1/3 [illegible] 3/3 — altered. (next page

Ministers.

The Old custom noticed of ministers visiting on Monday the sick, & those who had sent in notes for prayers on the preceding day. Such was the habit of Rev. Justus Edwards. In making pastoral visits, he did not go on monday, because it was washing day. Newspaper article.

[My minister, Rev. Enoch Hale always visited the sick who had desired prayers, on Monday — and often went on foot.

Calls on ministers.

1767 and in all years, Rev. Mr Ballantine mentions many visitors. Rev. Dr. Davis of Westfield, after examining his diary, says "Mr. B. was always thronged with company — not many days [illegible] without receiving calls from distinguished strangers. He was given to hospitality."

Mr. 19.382 It was so with other Ministers. Rev. J. Judd of Southampton had much company.

1765. Mr Ballantine often notices presents of pieces of pork, beef, &c., at this & other years. It was the custom. He owned a house in Boston. Sold of hay, &c

1766, May Court James Morton of Blanford, clerk, entered a complaint against inhabitants of Blanford. Said he had been their minister since the last Day of April 1749 and for ten years they had [illegible] to make suitable provision for his support — they were ordered to answer. — Aug. Court 1766, the inhabitants of Blanford said their contract with Mr Morton was to pay him yearly in labor £26.13.4, & this was all they agreed to do. The subject was referred. (26.13.4 was £200. old tenor

County Records

Water bury - continued.

1719. Salary to Mr. 60£ in money (Province bills) or in wheat at 6/, rye 4/. corn 3/6, pork 3d, flax 8d.

1720 Salary 60£ as money — wheat 5/. rye 3/. corn 2/6, & 10£ in wood at "half a crown" (2/6) a load for oak and 3/ for walnut

1729 1/5 — 1730. 100£ — 1733. 90£ money. wheat 8/. rye 5/6. corn 4/. pork 6d a lb. weigh. 200 lbs, 47. 100 lbs of lin. Diminishes his estate 1738. Rent 100£ for house; he never got the [illegible] became a civil officer. Died 1755. Estate £1997. Chauffeur Library out 9.6.4. Cows 48 l.ca. Mare 11 6/8. rye 2/4 10. corn 4/8 oats 10d. Sheep 3/4 ea. 2 slaves to be free some years ahead — 40£ 818 acres of land 1471£.

Continued in Mr. 19. p 382

Ad Houses. (Cont. from Ad 16. 33

Minister Houses m. 2. 282.

Minister Houses built for them by towns or parishes, in country towns, were often about 40 by 20. Glastenbury voted to build for Mr Stevens, 1693, p. 360] a dwelling house 40 by 20 feet. Height not given

1691. (Con. 5. 199) Rev Mr Hobart of Haddam — his house to be 40 by 18 feet and 10 feet stud — only 1½ story.

1714. (Con. 5. 199) Rev. Thomas Toosey of Newtown — to have a house 42 by 21 feet & 16 feet stud (two story) — to have chimneys (five places) below and one above. [Then must have been a kitchen behind, names, to make 3 fire places.

1700 Con 5. 199 Rev. Nathaniel Bowers, Greenwich to have a house 40 by 20 & 14 feet between joints (two stories)

1726 Con 5. 198 Rev. Thomas Smith of Falmouth, a house 40 by 20, & 16 feet stud (two stories)

1673. Con 8. 71 Rev. John Bowers of Derby, to have a house 36 feet long and 18½ feet wide and ½ story high. He to find nails and glass & iron.

[In most cases, the minister had to find nails & glass for his house.

Hall's Norwalk 1695 Rev. Stephen Buckingham, of Norwalk — he to have a house 42 feet by 22, 2 stories high "or two lofts" and double chimneys, and a comely porch and a cellar under one side stoned, and a comely "gett" (jet) at each end (a turret intended perhaps.) [Do. "double chimneys" mean chimneys above & below, or two fire places each below? There must have been two below — possibly three.

Hadley p. 13 (67) 1670 Rev Hope Atherton of Hatfield — a house 40 by 20 feet, two stories, a porch 7 feet square below and jutted above; two floors throughout — to build fire chimneys (five places) & finish upon the house — a pyramid at each end.

Hall's Norwalk 1653 Rev Mr Hanford's House at Norwalk was to be 26 feet by 16; the shingles to be pitched with pins, &c. Clay was used about it — Size altered — to be 31 by 18 feet 2000 shingles mentioned — 800 boards at 7/.

Caulkins N London p. 140 New London 1666 voted to build for the ministry (Mr Bradstreet then) a house 36 feet by 25 & 13 feet stud between joints (2 stories) and a stack of stone chimneys in the middle. Cost about 100£. "The house to be a gent house". Within 3 rooms on lower floor? Probably 2 front rooms & kitchen Cellar under one room 7 feet deep.

Old Houses

"Gift House" What was a gift-house different from one not a gift-house? New London built or agreed to build a gift-house, 1666. And another town built "a gift house" for their minister — Glastenbury. p 360 Trumbull's Hist.

Miss Caulkins p. 488 — New London repaired & enlarged their old meeting house about 1740 — It was voted to cover it with cedar clapboards & shingles to take down the "dormends" (dormer windows?) repair the belfry, make new window frames & glass the house. [Was not sash glass used? I think so. [This belongs to meeting houses. Is out of place.

Plastering with Clay.

M. H. 247. 1706. Derby Meeting House was plastered with clay and whitewashed with lime on the clay — on the walls inside. Was such plastering common? I think not.

Old Allyn House at Plymouth, Mass.

This is represented in Bartlett's "Pilgrim Fathers" published in London 1854, page 164. Bartlett took it from Russell, & says "it resembles with its overhanging gables and latticed windows [meaning diamond] panes formerly common in England, and may be found in many country towns".

This house as pictured by Bartlett, is two stories in front and one behind; has 5 windows in front, viz three above and two in lower story, and one in each story in the end, that is visible & all but little longer than wide, being almost square, & 2 to a room, one in front and one in end. House seems to have only 2 rooms in a story. There is a window in the front roof, in a triangular projection that comes but even with the upper story & the roof or top of it is as high as the roof of the house. This is in the middle of the house going back to the chimney. The upper story front & ends projects considerably over the lower story (I judge 18 inches) & has pendants at the corners. Front door in middle. The ridge or summit is nigher the front than the backside — Excepting the windows in the roof, it resembles some old houses in these towns & elsewhere.

Houses. and Old Houses.

In and about Washington City. 1857

The houses have no cellars, no closets of any description; no aqueduct, cistern or well on the premises, & water must be procured from a pump in a street 40 rods distant. A negro woman with a pail of water on her head must be relied on for water. Congress has commenced an aqueduct — The people of Washington, instead of taking care of themselves, expect others to take care of them.

Our Houses

Our domestic architecture is copied, & badly copied from common English books, with but little variety, and no adaptation to our own climate, or habits of life. The better country houses have an air of too much pretension, and the humble beauties & comforts of the cottage are despised. Country churches are mostly mean & slight.

Analec. Mag. III. 374

M. 2. 792 c. M. & 327. **Old Houses of Plymouth** (Bradford "Pilgrim fathers" p. 210)

De Rasiere, apparently a Dutchman, visited Plymouth in 1627, & gave some account of it in a letter, which Dr Broadhead found in the Library at the Hague. He says "the houses were built of hewn planks, with gardens enclosed behind, and at the side with boards." Each had a defensive stockade — A large house on Burial or fort hill had a flat roof ... of thick sawn planks, staid with oaken beams, upon the top of which were 6 cannons. The lower part was used for a church. De Rasiere describes how they assembled by beat of drum, each with musket or fire-lock in front of Capt. Standish's door. They marched to the meeting house, 3 abreast. Behind, an the Gov. preceded and Captain. A sergeant led them in front. Only men served to.

Sec p. 28 What were the Dutchman's "hewn planks", of which the houses were constructed? What the sawn planks of the fort that held up cannon? Were not the hewn planks, hewn logs or half logs? Were they not houses of logs or half logs hewn & made tight? I have seen such in Ohio.

Cellars and fortresses in New England and New Netherlands. See M. 19. 176. Misc 12. 136. M 13. 18

Houses & Old Houses

M. 12.23?. The Old Farmers House. Poem, 29 stanzas in Poetry at Danvers Celebration, the occupations in it.

White Houses in N.E.

White was formerly the prevailing fashion, & it was a neat and cheerful color, but foreign & native writers condemned it, & the fashion then run into brown. More pleasing & less sombre tints have succeeded — or in hues, but not gloomy brown. After all, "a white cottage with green blinds, nestled among trees, is one of the pleasantest scenes in any landscape." Sept 1857
O. Judds. N.Y. Am Agriculturist

M. 2. Rats in Old Houses; & wintry Winds

H.W. Beecher in Independent. Sept 24. 1857. describes somey the scenes of his boyhood at Litchfield.

M. 15? p. 447) The rough wintry winds was terrible about his father's house, and the trees moaned all night. The house creaked and strained, and a furious gust made it tremble all over. The windows rattled, and cracks and crevices whistled, and chimneys had their deep and hollow rumble. Each room had its peculiar wind sound.

M. 2. 97. The old house was a favorite of rats; and they were very numerous. They had thoroughfares in the walls, and places for sport in the ceiling. We used to lie in bed and marvel at what was going on. Sometimes there would be stillness, then an outbreaking as if they were overjoyed. In going up & down partitions, they squeaked and frolicked, & cut all manner of pranks; then were still; then would rush after one another in a stream & seemed to tumble over each other. Then an old rat would begin to saw with his teeth in the same partition where he gnawed the night before. Sometimes they came into the chamber and ran across the bed; sometimes we heard nibbling the corn in the garret; they had forays with cats, & held their own in spite of steel traps, box traps, figure fours, & other devices.

Old Houses & Houses

The Old Porch. (in Barbi's Collections of Mass.

The Old Leonard House at Raynham is represented with a porch, and two windows in the roof. The porch has a little window in the gable and, and one in the chamber in front, & a door below it in lower story. There are smaller windows at the sides of the porch.

The old Pynchon house, built 1660, had a porch. The front went up 2/3 of the height of the roof — had 2 windows one in gable and, and one in chamber, & door below them. Windows in upper & lower stories of the porch at the sides. Windows of diamond glass.

A New England Home.

From Timothy Titcomb in his Gold Foil (J.G. Holland

I recall a home among the mountains — homely & humble but priceless in its associations. The water fall sings through the night; there is a rose at the gate, a patch of tansy under the window, and old low an orchard not far off, & sometimes grand storms & showers. The little smithy is under the hill & flames with light in winter evenings; the wood pile is at the door. I sit in the doorway at summer nightfall, and eat my bread & milk, looking on the darkening lands cape & the boys calling or driving cows on the hill side. I watch the night hawk along the sky & hear his measured cry and the breezy boom that accompanies his headlong plunge towards the earth.

The old crazy beam has charms for me. I look from the great beams into the hay; I watch the cattle as they peacefully ruminate; the first little lambs totdle by with their dams & utter feeble bleatings while the flock nibble at the hay rick. The proud old robin crows & the hen cackles as she leaves her nest. The horse whinnies for food in his stall. I see the diamond shaped swallow's hole, & & remember how musical the swallows were last summer. The old barn is part of myself.

I come to the house again, my youthful home. The hour of evening has come. Lamps are lighted; The father reads a chapter from the Bible with his wife at his side, & his children around; I fall asleep & know nothing till morning; the good man prays, & the reads & prays again in the morning after breakfast. Then pleasant converse by the fire side, simple songs of home; school tasks, gentle counsels & reproofs, mingled with approvals. Such was the home of my boyhood.

Coins in Circulation before Banks. (Cont from M. 15. 247 and since.

"Half a crown" was 2/6 sterling — and after sterling ceased to be used in N.E. I have found that "half a crown" was used sometimes in records for 2/6 of our N.E money — not for a coin, but for 2/6 in the currency of the time — For example. Glastenbury Chapin 53. voted 1719. to receive grain on town rate at these prices — wheat 5/. rye 3/6. "Indian Corn half a crown" — that is 2/6, in our currency, not 2/6 sterling.

New Acts of Congress. Feb. 27. 1857.

After May 25. 1857, the mint will issue new cents, & exchange cents of the new issue, for the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar and mexican dollar, at the nominal rate of 25. 12½ and 6¼ cents, & in exchange for old copper cents.

These silver coins are to be received at the Treasury of U.S. & its several offices, and the post offices and land offices, at only 20 cents for the quarter of a dollar; 10 cents for one eighth, and 5 cents for a sixteenth, & then to be transmitted to the mint for recoinage.

[These old Spanish & Mexican coins will soon become scarce. I have been used to the Spanish coins from my boyhood, & they have been until late years more plenty than American coins. Pistareens went out of circulation some years ago — were formerly plenty — Half cents are seldom seen; have not been issued late years, I think.]

Spanish & Mexican silver coins will be received by weight at the mint at the rate of 122½ cents per standard ounce, in exchange for U.S. silver coins. [These coins used to be 6/8 or $1.11 cents per ounce for a century or more. How did this 10 per cent advance come, and when did it begin? Have our silver coins more alloy than formerly?

Coins — Dollars.

Accounts of government in the Revolution were reckoned in dollars and ninetieths of a dollar. Several of these 90ths of a dollar may be seen in Gen. 6. pages 236. 287

There were 90 pence, Pennsylvania currency, in a dollar, and I conclude that the 90ths of a dollar were so many pence, as $9.$\frac{30}{90}$ meant Nine dollars + 30 pence Penn. currency, or $9 and two shillings in New England currency.

Thomas Ivers, Reasoning dollars. stated the money required by Congress of Massachusetts, for 18 months, for the war, viz from July 1782 to August 1783, both inclusive, and the sums against 18 of the months have fractions of a dollar, but not 90ths — they are all 72ds of a dollar evidently, because 72 pence made a dollar in Massachusetts as $\frac{47}{72}$, $\frac{33}{72}$, $\frac{5}{72}$, $\frac{64}{72}$, $\frac{11}{72}$, $\frac{12}{72}$, $\frac{50}{72}$, $\frac{72}{72}$ &c at the end of the figures for dollars. — Signed by James Lovell, Receiver of Continental taxes for Massachusetts. Sold paper in Trunk.

Coffin Newbury p. 169 } Newbury in 1701, voted to pay the ministers who preached for them, when their minister was sick. 12/. a sermon for every sermon preached. This makes 24/ for a Sabbath. A high price for those days.

m 2. 296c. Framingham. 300 } Reading Scriptures by the minister
Scriptures were read in meeting houses 1640 when Lechford was here. The custom seems to have declined, and was mostly discontinued Restored again in part.

M. 9. 364. See Felt's remarks on this matter.
I. 314. see Cotton Mather's remarks.

All should preach.

Rev. Dr Tyng of New York, at the Episcopal Board of missions, Oct 1857, disclaimed the idea, that no man must preach except he have canonical authority and gave an instance of a Connecticut farmer who was at Jerusalem, going about like the Savior "Doing Good!" Said he — "we learned that the grand instrument of salvation was the word of God, whose glad tidings they were commanded to preach, to print & distribute; and if we were not afraid of shocking his Episcopal brethren, he would say, let every body preach — the father at the fireside the mother in the nursery, the traveller on his journey He would forbid no living man from giving the glad tidings of the gospel to his fellow man".
N. Y. Evangelist.

Sermons, &c.

Sermons, &c. noticed in London Magazine for 1733, in lists of new publications.

Funeral Sermons. Many

Sermons. before House of Lords Jan. 30. also before House of Commons, same day; also before the Lord Mayor of London, Jan 30, being the anniversary for the martyrdom of King Charles I.

Sermons on various subjects. Other Sermons before Lord mayor; before Society for Propagation of the Gospel, & Society for Reformation of Manners, before University of Oxford,

Before House of Commons May 29. 1733: before children of Charity Schools, on Easter Sunday in a parish church; on Diversions against the Jews. Before Lord Mayor May 29. the anniversary of the Restoration; at consecration of a parish church; against disaffection & Sedition; 24 Sermons; Sermons before University of Oxford: 6 sermons; Sermons on various occasions, 5 Vols of Sermons Ordination Sermon; before Lord Mayor Sept. 29 being Day of Election of Lord Mayor; before Trustees of Georgia; against Speaking evil of Governors &c. at Reading on occasion of Election of members of Parliament; at Consecration of a Chapel; The Goodness of God in the vegetable creation May 15. 1733,

The price of single sermons was commonly 6 pence

The were many single Sermons

many religious publications besides Sermons, on various subjects. Not a few were controversial, relating to Popery, Church of England, Infidelity, Dissenters,

Labor & Laborers (cont from M 16. 114 & 117 a little

See Misc 19. 40.

all religion is but hollow pretension, that has not humane sympathy for those who labor unceasantly for the lowly.

marked
Written in N.Y. Tribune 1857

The same write says the laboring man in general is not so much overtasked in this country, as the merchant and professional man, & has more time to devote to his family, and to recreation - more in the evening. Weariness of body or excessive bodily labor tends less to indulgence & vice than the overstraining of the mind. Social & intellectual pleasures best relieve the weariness of body; physical enjoyment best relieves weariness of mind, provided it be innocent.

The laboring man too often mistakes & resorts to drinking haunts & gross enjoyment with low-bred companions. "It is not so much want of time as want of right inclination that deprives our laboring population of their proper share of the enjoyments of life." Even our domestics, who have more confined hours in this country than in England - The seamstresses are an exception to the general rule - are much overworked & have less time for recreation than the mechanic, day laborer & domestic. Ibid.

2. 296 c
16. 304 Religious Culture is more essential to human happiness than any sensual enjoyment or even the most refined pleasures in which the faculties of the mind have exercise but without reference to piety of heart. There is a natural want and craving for some thought of God & our relation to him; the soul deprived of this, the life becomes aimless and its happiness little above the brute. In the exercise of devotional feelings, of humility & charity & other Christian virtues, there is more elevation of soul and elastic upspringing of hope to the care worn mind and jaded body than all appliances advised by human sympathy. Ibid

m. 16. 22. The Jewish prophets had a tender regard for the poor and remonstrated against all oppression, & denounced judgments on the oppressor, & on those who disregarded the down trodden laborers. They were to be objects of sympathy, to be regarded as fellow beings, of a common kindred, inviting them to affectionate regard. As the prophet says - "Is not this the part I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, & to let the oppressed go free and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house?" Ibid.

Labor & Laborers.

P. 323. Dr Dwight thought "day laborers," "who look to the earnings of this day for the subsistence of tomorrow" were generally "shiftless, diseased & vicious," even in New England:

"Toiling hands alone are builders
Of nations wealth & fame:
Idle laziness is pensioned,
Fed & fattened on the same;
By the sweat of others foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor mans outraged freedom,
Vainly lifts up its voice!" Farm and a poem.

Wages Regulated in Massachusetts, in early days

Rec. ord. and
I. 74. 1630. Carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, sawers and thatchers, shall not take nor give over 2/ a day
Sawing to take only 4/6 for 120 feet boards, if wood is squared;
and 5/6 if they fell & square the wood.

I. 77. Sept. 1630. Laborers to have only 1/ a day; or only 6 pence
pay day and meat and drink.

I. 76. Sept. 1630 Maister carpenter, mason, joiner & bricklayer
shall have only 1/4 a day and meat & drink.
Second sort only 1/ a day and meat & drink
Sawyers see M. R. 332. 401 & 417.

I. 84. 1631 March. Wages of Artificers & workmen left at liberty
as men can agree

I. 90. 1633 Oct. Master Carpenters, sawers, masons, clapboard-
ryvers, bricklayers, tylers, joiners, wheelwrights,
mowers, &c. shall not take above 2/ a day if they
themselves diet; & not above 1/2 if diet is found them
Inferior workmen to have as constable & 2 others shall appoint.
Laborers best 1/6 a day & diet themselves; 8d a day if dieted.
Inferior Laborers, as constable & 2 men shall order.
Sailors, not above 1/ a day if dieted, & inferior 8d if dieted.
And for work done at home proportionably.
All workmen to work all day.

I. 127. 1634. Men may give higher wages, than set by the Court.
Workmen's wages to be 2d a day higher; & diet called 2 less.

I. 159. 1635 Laws restraining wages repealed: but extortion
I. 160. " by overcharge to be punished. Law limiting profit
to 4 pence on 1/ repealed.

I. 183. 1636. Freemen of every town to regulate wages of
workmen, laborers & servants.

I. 223. 1637-8. Complaints of oppression in wages, in commodities,
in Smiths work, teame work, &c. to the dishonor of God and
scandal of the gospel, &c. Com. down to report.

I. 3-4. 1641 Jan. Money scarce, prices of corn, cattle &c. fallen. Wages
should fall accordingly.

1. 6. 1641. wages may be paid in corn. 1645 Not to be paid in wine

This is the last of regulating wages — but not the last of complaints. 1672 Wm Hook. [See also I. 9. 165.

376 Labor in Hadley from about 1760 to 1775.

Prices of labor by the day. [by month. Hadley 3. 223.

1772 & after. Labor was generally 2/ per day. (Enos Smith's acc't

Had. 3. 116 } Hooking Peas 2/ day — Mowing Peas & Oats 2/ an acre
Sawing 2/ some 2/5 — Ploughing Land 4/ an acre [some 4/8
Hoeing corn 2/1 day. — A slight Sowing 2/8
Mowing 2/5 a day — Some Mowing 2/6 an acre
Picking Corn 2/ " — Work at Sawmill 2/5.
Making Brick 2/5 " — Daniel White, Carpenter 3/4 day
Reaping 2/5 " — Hewing Timber 2/8 "
Digging Cellar 2/4 " — Dressing Flax 2/ some 2/4
Digging well 2/5 — Carting Stone from Mt. 1/2 a load
Boy driving plough. 1/ day — Ox's Cattle a day 1/4 [1/ or 1/4
Cradling Oats 1/6 acre 1776 — Fanning Wheat 1d bushel
do do 3/ a day — 116 { Killing hogs 7/ & 8/ ea.
Pitching 8d per rod. " a beef 1/10 ea
Hoeing corn 2/ day — Framing 3/4 day.
Chopping 2/ day — p 124 Samuel Gaylord has 3/4 day
Hoeing Rows 2/ day — Common labor was 2/
Threshing 2/ day — Use of plow a day 1/
Getting Stone 2/2 day. — Shearing Sheep 1782. 3 ea
Planing Clapboards 2/ " — man & cattle 3/4 day
Carting Gravel 2/ " — man & cattle 3/2. Cattle 1/2
Clearing the river 2/ " — Some working in March was only 1/8 day
Pinne 140 making cart body 2/8 " — 143 Elisha Cobb, carpenter, had 2/5. 1/8 & 3/ day
" 143 Mowing & Reaping 2/5 "
" Hewing timber 2/8 " — " Cutting Shelks 2/ "
" Ditching 2/ day & 8 rod. — " Framing 2/5 and 2/8 & 2/2
" Hoeing & Threshing 2/ day — " Killing hogs 7 each
" Writing for others 3/ " — " do Cows 1/7 "
142 " Writing a deed 2/ " — " 3 Cattle & hand plowing 4/ day
" 2 loads hay cost to get 13/ viz mowing 5/ making 4/ carting 4/ — " Sawing 2/8 day
Writing for the town 2/8 day. — " Digging 2/ & 2/5.
132. Ditching 18½ days at 2/ " — " Team same as mine 2/
147 Cutting wood at 2/ " — " Picking & weeding corn 2/ "
O Smith 2/3. 216 { Mowing 2/5 per acre. Common Labor 2/ day. some 1/9 & some 2/4 " — 116 Cattle dragging 1/4 day
" plowing 1/4 "
" Cattle to Boston 1774. 16/ —
making Hay 2/.
191. Scoring timber 2/5 day. — 142. Framing at 1/ bushel & 6d 1764. & 1/3/6 d. Same above
143 Spreading dung 2/ " — 112 mowing, hoeing & carting 2/5½ 1772
" Sawing 2/5 a day. 1766 — " Some work'd 1/8 day.
" Clearing land 2/½ 2/5 1766
147. Plowing at Hock. 5/4 acre 62.

Hadley 3. 342. from 1767 to 1781. Labor on the highways was 2/ or 2/4 in summer & 1/8 in the fall. Previous to 1767 the wages were lower. After 1781 to 1795. fair labor was only 2/.

M. 9. 158. Work at Hadley mill 1683 & after.

[Cont. on page 452

Labor & Wages in England [Cont. from ll 115-117.

Select Journal 1833 — p. 96 — from Eclectic Review 1832

The standard of enjoyment among the lower classes in England has been raised, & they have some comforts of life which they had not formerly. Peasants now require shoes and stockings, which were formerly regarded as luxuries; and servant maids flaunt in silk gowns because silks are cheaper. Shoes & stockings are cheaper also. Higher wages, or cheaper productions, raises the standard of enjoyment among a people — Higher wages with higher productions may not increase the means of the laborer.

From 1751 to 1803, wages rose about 100 per cent. in money; but in commodities fell 33 per cent.
Husbandry wages in 1751 were 6/ per week
do — do — in 1803 were 11/6 per week.
In 1751 6/ was equal to 96 pints of wheat (1½ bushels.
In 1803 11/6 was equal to 63 pints of wheat (1 bushel lacking ¼.
Though wages seemed to be constantly rising, they in fact fell 33 per cent.

The money price of labor bears a very variable relation to the value of labor measured in commodities. The situation of the laborer may be materially affected by changes in the currency, or in the value of money. The laborer, the weaker party, suffers always, in attempts to accommodate money prices to a change in the real value of labor.
Select Journal p. 104

Servant Maids Wages about London, 1857

The Westminster Review for Oct. 1857, in an article on extravagant dress, says a servant maids wages are 10 to 12 £ per annum — that is from about $48 to 57½ dollars per year. This is about 1 dollar a week.

Schools — [Continued from page 157]

The old Connecticut School House.

The old district school house, some samples of which remain, was rude in structure, with no architectural pretension — plain as a barn, & could not have cost 300 dollars [some did not cost 150 dollars. 60 years ago] They were covered with clapboards, but as they grew old many were missing; were never painted; the chimney of stones, except at the top; heated with a box stove [not 50 years ago]; had plank benches & writing desks. It was hard sitting on any of the seats.

Connecticut Homestead 1857

The dull school boy.

M. 16. 255

Some of the boys disliked school, played truant, whittled the benches, read badly, & did not care for arithmetic. Some of these gloried in their muscular strength, were good at wrestling and skating, and liked chopping, teaming, &c. better than school studies. He grows up, settles on the old farm & has the same ideas, books & cattle that his father had. His farm grows poor, the cents wood to market to help him to support his family; finally sells out & emigrates. As to politics he is a mere tool of designing men, who talk about the "bone & sinew of the land", "the bold yeomanry" &c. He cultivates a few common garden vegetables, but dislikes flower beds, & plants no rose bushes, nor fruit trees. He thinks the potato field in blossom the finest sight.

Connecticut Homestead 1857.

Schools in the West.

Education is not neglected in Minnesota. The first thing the Yankee does after commencing a settlement is to establish schools; every group of log cabins has its little school. At 9 o'clock, the horn is blown & the scholars assemble. In the villages larger schools & seminaries are established. Colleges are projected.

Letter from Minnesota, Feb. 1857

Austria

Dr. Fiske of N.H. writes from Vienna April 12. 1857 that national education is systematized in Austria and the system began near 50 years ago, before it received any serious attention in England. Almost all can read and write, and all children are obliged to attend school. Orphans & indigent children are instructed gratuitously, their books being furnished by the government. "No person is allowed to marry who cannot read & write". All religions are tolerated.

School (Northampton,) & Books.

Joseph Hawley began to teach school in Northampton in 1674 and continued till 1682 & probably longer was interrupted by Indian War 1675 & 1676, but seems to have kept the whole year, the other years.— He seems to have had between 30 and 40 boys — perhaps 40 or more in all. but many attended only a few months in the year — very few attended all the year. He names 10 girls whom he instructed, including two whom he taught to write. 10/. each — He charged boys 4d a week for reading, writing, and Latin Scholars 6d a week. Girls 4d a week, some 6.

Besides what scholars paid which may have averaged 40 scholars at 10/. or 20£, the town was taxed for the rest — perhaps 10: or 15£ more. These school rates were put into Hawley's hands to collect; and he received the 4d a week from the parents, and also the school tax from parents and others

School Books.

Mss. 8.294 8.296 He sold many of the school books. He charged for Catechisms 4½d or 5d; Primers 8d & 9d or 10d; Psalters 2/. 2/3. & 2/4. Bibles at 6/6. 7/6. 8/6. — writing paper at 9d & 10d a quire, and paper books for writing at 1½ each. There were no spelling books used, and there is no allusion to cyphering, yet few may have cyphered. The smaller children had the primer, & the larger the Psalter & perhaps some read in the bible. The Catechisms seem used to learn the catechism, and not as a reading book. Hawley sold books not used in school. He sold Mrs. Rowlandson's book at 9d.— He sold school & other books when he did not keep school. The difference in price of school books was in part owing to different kinds of print.— Horn books are not mentioned

Dilworth's Spelling Book

Port Folio. July 1816. p. 43 says Dilworth's Spelling Book had for a long time been the only manual for instructing children in the alphabet & the first principles of orthography. His plan & rules are said to be very defective; & his grammar is only Lilly's Latin Grammar badly translated. The writer says the defects were discovered in England before the Am. Revolution & many initiatory books were published, but they followed Dilworth mostly & did not rectify his mistakes. Of late years improvements have been made in E.

He says Noah Webster's is an improvement on his predecessors, but does not answer all purposes. He praises Ricketts Spelling Book.— It seems that Dilworth was used in the Middle States after 1800 & to near 1816.

m.2.295
m.2.298.e

Schools of Norway [See Sweden p.148.

The population of Norway is 1,400 000. About 180,000 dwell in towns, & 1,220,000 are sprinkled here & there over a vast surface. By a law of 1739, the school system dates its origin. It did not require education in a particular place, but demanded that parents or guardians should instruct every child or cause it to be instructed in the branches usually taught in the district schools. The clergyman to examine the children previous to confirmation; confirmation being a necessary condition for all civil rights, in Sweden & Norway.

1 Circulating as well as stationary schools were required in every parish, to accommodate the scattered population. The parish is divided into a number of districts, & the teacher goes from one district to another, the children of a district forming his school for the time. Each school averages only 8 weeks in a year. The lessons are given in rooms in the farm houses, where the pedagogues eat & sleep — often uncomfortable apartments. The branches required to be taught by law are religion, reading, writing, singing & arithmetic; but in fact, they limit themselves to reading & religion, (Lady theology) with a little writing & arithmetic. Teachers get from 12 to 30 dollars & their board per teaching 30 weeks. The whole number of these itinerant teachers is about 2000, & the schools about 7.000

2 Stationary schools are higher than circulating schools, & the teachers get about 90 dollars per annum with board & the use of a piece of land. The number is 380, with 24,000 pupils. Their terms are from 16 to 40 weeks in a year. Children circulating & stationary schools are about 213.000.

3 Upper District Schools. Correspond to high schools in U.S. Branches taught as in other schools, and History. mensuration, Natural History, a foreign language, commonly English. Pupils pay a part of the expense of the schools, the three kinds, but are mainly supported by the parishes & by occasional grants from the National Assembly. all 3 kinds

all the schools are managed by the town & parish Council and the clergyman. The Council must grant all school taxes. The High Sheriff & bishop have the head management of the schools in each province. The total expense of all these schools, of 3 sorts, including 3 national normal Schools for teachers, & including boarding of teachers, is estimated by Councillor Nisson at 195.000 dollars a year. [No allusion to female teachers or scholars.

Schools in Norway — continued

There are higher classes of schools, public & private, belonging to towns, where common branches, drawing, natural history, and German, French & English are taught. There are 20 of these schools, & scholars are about 3000. Expenses 30.000 ₰ a year.

Real Schools — are still higher, and are established in 11 towns, and are associated with Latin schools. The latter prepare for the University with a 5 years course; the other, after the pupils are 14 or 15, send them out to practical life or to technical or military schools. — In the Latin schools Greek & Hebrew are taught — in the Real Schools besides usual instruction, bookkeeping, commercial correspondence, &c are sometimes taught. — Three Latin Schools are not connected with Real Schools at Christiana Drondhjem (Dronthaim) and Bergen, supported by their own funds. In 11 Real & Latin schools are 700 pupils; in 3 Latin are 300. expenses of both 64.000 ₰. This is very high — an error I think.

Teachers are strictly examined. There are Charity Schools in many towns for poor laboring people's children who remain the whole day, while the parents are at work. Expense 6000 dollars — from public & private contributions.

Four Asylums for deaf & dumb in Norway.

Fourteen Agricultural Schools where practical and scientific farming are taught, including manures, machines, dairies, &c.

Eight Drawing Schools, where mechanics and laborers are taught in the evening, modeling, drawing, mathematics & natural philosophy — most of mechanics must produce a testimonial from the managers of this School — as tinman, gunmaker, copperworker, turner, brazier, goldsmith, wheelwright, instrument maker, jeweler, painter, saddler, smith, stone cutter, chairmaker & clockmaker — The Drawing School at Christiana costs near 8000 dollars a year. The other seven all cost about the same (not each.)

The circulating Schools, taught from cabin to cabin, by teachers who receive only 12 dollars for 30 weeks, & each pupil has only 8 weeks schooling in a year, must be very defective. Still the country people are not inferior in natural intelligence & information — The peasant farmers are practically democratic and govern themselves, and are trained in oratory & the management of public affairs by their manner of governing themselves.

The Norwegians shew every where — quick and active minds. Their strong, weather beaten features of the peasant give you no impression of ignorance.

C. L. Brace, from Councilor Nissen of Christiana, and from his own observation. Pub. in N.Y. Tribune April 8. 1857.

The long winter nights are said to be favorable to learning. The climate & vast solitudes drive men to their homes during the long winter evenings & give occasion to Sagas as of old — a literature of tales & history & poetry, transmitted round the roaring fire from one generation to another.

3806 Schools.

m.2 253 Cowper in Tirocinium, or Review of Schools, Vol 2. page 171. mentions his cutting & cutting in the school house when a boy;

m.14.328 has the same "The wall on which we tried our graving skill,
The very name we carved subsisting still;
The bench on which we sat while deep in play
Tho' mangled, hacked, and hewed, not yet destroyed."

Boarding Round

Where can so much of human nature be learned in a short space of time as in itinerant school keeping? The lowliest home in the district furnishes the very best that home affords; and oftimes the teacher receives proofs of refinement in the abodes of the poor; and tender solicitude for the comforts of the stranger is exhibited.

The "horrors of boarding round" so often talked of, are imaginary in most cases; there is a sunny side to this overwrought picture. Newspaper article.

Old Schoolmasters.

A man born in Ogden, Western New York, within the last 40 or 45 years, complains of his severe usage in school, and mentions the "savage masters & mistresses of those days". He says he was punished 20 times a week in a variety of ways; over the knuckles with a ferule; over the ears with turkey-quills & whalebone; over the head & shoulders, and patched pants of his trousers with shaps, rattan, switch, arithmetic, cane, dictionary, green birch seasoned in the fire, hand, boot, or slipper; holding out books straight with one hand; sitting on nothing with back against the wall; standing and holding down a shovel on the floor with my fore finger; hanging by my tied-up thumbs to the stovepipe, with my arms stretched above my head, & other excruciating performances.

After this, a new school of teachers arrived, believing in common sense & kindness, & he became studious & obedient.

[The idea that there was an "old school" of harsh, cruel teachers, is imaginary. There may have been individuals who were severe, but there was no "school" of such teachers. I can remember 20 years perhaps farther back than this man, and I never knew such a cruel and savage teacher as he mentions. My teachers were no more severe than was necessary. S.P. 1857

H. W. Beecher remembers the famous Law School of Judges Gould & Reeve at Litchfield; and the distinguished Female School of Miss Pierce. He says 1857 that they are supplanted by others, the teachers dead, and the buildings removed; and the ground soft with green grass. When he was young, the setting sun saw the streets full of these young men & women; filling the air with low converse, or loud laughter.

Charlestown Schools

Frothingham 177 1671. Benj. Thompson celebrated teacher, had 30£ paid by Town and to receive 20/: a year from each scholar — to teach to read, write & cipher; and prepare youth for college.
1674. Samuel Phipps took the school

Ibid. 184. 1679-80. Charlestown voted to have a free School, and to allow 50£ a year as money, & a house for a school master, who is to teach Latin, writing, cyphering, and to perfect children in reading English. S. Phipps. Mr.

Ibid 185. 1682. Schoolhouse built 12 feet square, 8 feet stud within joints, a flattish roof, a turret & bell, a mantle tree 12 feet long. Carpenters work was 13£. The masons went to build chimneys, underpin the house, ceil the walls with clay & brick, and point the roof with lime for 5£. [Is not 12 feet square a mistake? I think so. It must have been larger.

Ministers used to preach in favor of doing more for schools & college. T. Thingham p. 184. 187.

Ibid 65. First school in Charlestown 1636. Wm Wetherell to keep it a year at 40£. Seems free. School house to be built on Windmill Hill 1648. by a general rate

Ibid 157. Ezekiel Cheever was schoolmaster 1666 & had been some time. Salary not stated. Not a free school, as he complained that Mr Mansfield taught & took away his scholars.

Ibid 243. 245. Salary of Schoolmaster 1702 & 1710, was 40£ There was but one schoolmaster for all the town in these years, supported by the town. The school was not free perhaps in 1702. They voted "enough to make the schoolmasters salary 40£" viz the town so voted

244 Mr Pelege Wiswell was engaged "to teach children to write, cipher, and perfect them in reading English, and to instruct them in grammar learning." [This grammar learning means Latin. This grammar master did not teach the rudiments of English — young children were not sent to him — they were taught in private schools — probably female schools.

Schools

Charlestown — continued

Frothingham p. 247 — School house built 1713 — 30 feet long 20 feet wide, 12 feet stud, one floor of clapboards and one floor of joist aloft — Cost £104. 4. 11d. Grammar School master had 50£ a year

Womans Schools.

Ibid 246. These are noticed in Charlestown 1712. Town voted 5£ to place "poor children at such womans schools as shall be allowed of by the Selectmen" — "such children, whose parents are not able to bring them to school."

Ibid 246 1712 — Complaint made that the town school was "thronged with small reading children that are not able to spell or read as they ought to."

M.H. 249 — Here spelling is noticed — which is rare. It was expected that children would learn the rudiments, the primer, of reading & spelling before they came to the Grammar School. Men those not so forward as they ought to be, took up time that ought to be given to Latin scholars, writers and cipherers."

Ibid 249. 1718 — Charlestown gave the Grammar School master 60£. Bills had depreciated. There was also a school near Reading, and one on Mystic side.

Ibid 260. Grammar School master 1750 had 60£

" 260. A man was approbated by Selectmen of C. to keep a private school for reading, writing, cipering and other science. 1749

Ibid 250: Schoolmasters Salary 1725 was 80£ (not much over 40£ lawful money.

Ibid 199. Selectmen watched the children, to see that they were educated and catechised; and if parents neglected these duties, they were presented to the County Court, & the children provided for.

Watabury. Con. School Dames.

1702 & 1704. A school dame was to be hired in the summer. Same 1706 — School house 1707, 16 by 14 feet.

Daughters of Ministers

Life of Edwards, Rev. Solomon Stoddard sent his daughters, or some of them to Boston for education. Esther (Edwards) "received a superior education in Boston". Rev. Timo. Edwards sent his daughters to Boston to finish their education."

Schools

English Grammar Schools.

Advertised 1733 – "A new Grammar of the Latin Tongue, comprising all in the art necessary for Grammar Schools." By John Clarke late master of the Grammar School, Hull. Price 1/6. London Mag.
[This shows that Latin Grammar was taught in the Grammar Schools of England in 1733; and English Grammar not. A Grammar School was a Latin Grammar School

English Grammar Schools 1582

ue. 3.128 In time of Elizabeth 1582, "lascivious poets were commonly read & taught in the Grammar Schools". Queen tried to correct this. See Misc. 3.128

Schools in Westfield. (Westfield Journal Jan. 21. 1834

Between 1700 & 1712, Joseph Saxton, David Dewey Isaac Phelps, Deacon Wellis wife, Benjamin Cotton taught school in Westfield. They received about 40/ per month (+ scholars boarded themselves.
[The school dames of former days were married women, or widows, or maiden ladies past middle life. Young females did not teach, from 18 to 25.

1765 Sept. 7. "A tragedy was acted in Westfield by the Scholars at the widow Ashley's." Gallaudet's diary.
[Were these scholars who attended the Westfield School? Doubtless

Hatfield Academy + School

Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin, Y.C. 1763. "soon after he graduated, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Yale College, was associated with Scholars of the first destinction as an instructor in an Academy of high standing in Hatfield, Mass. He soon became the principal of the institution and so continued until he was called to the office of tutor in Yale College in 1766." Sprague's Cong. Ministers p. 636.

Rev. Cotton Mather Smith. Y.C. 1751. went to reside at Hatfield immediately, "probably as a teacher". – Not of the Academy, I think. He studied Divinity with Rev. T. Woodbridge of Hatfield. Sprague 500 p.

Rev. Peter Thacher. H.C. 1696 taught school in Hatfield two years, and is supposed to have studied Divinity with Rev. W. Williams. Hatfield paid him 30£ a year + board (Records) Sprague p. 266.

Mr. Jonathan Lyman, a native of Lebanon, Tutor 5 years in Yale College was an instructor in the Academic School at Hatfield in the winter of 1765–66 – was a preacher. Returning from Hatfield, to visit his parents he died in Springfield May 4. 1766 in 29th year.

March 1857. Farrow cows are sold this spring at high prices — to put into pastures for beef in the fall say from 30 to 45 dollars — nearly double what they were 12 a 15 years ago, or quite double. Equal to 6 dollars per hundred for what they will bring when fattened on grass. Perhaps the pasture owner will get about 2 dollars a hundred in the fall above what he now gives, or 8 dollars per 100 lbs. They are higher than last year

Breeds of the Cow.

Orange Judd, in Am. Agriculturist for April 1857 thinks there are but two breeds that are very valuable —

1st. Short Horn for rich pastures; the size is large; the color red, red & white, spotted, roan, or creamy white. Present value 75 to 100 $ each. Beautiful animal. [James Durham.]

2d Devon breed, smaller & more active, for pastures that are poorer. Color cherry red, gazelle eye, horns long and upturned. Will give as much milk & butter as Short Horn, according to the food consumed. Will sell for as much according to weight. Is said to fill land mountains; the Short Horn is suited to low land.

Two other varieties are useful, valuable milkers

1st Ayrshire, or Scotch dairy cow, formerly a cross of the Short Horn with the Scotch kyloe breed, of the lowlands. Gentle. Color is red & white — red sometimes & yellowish dun. Christmas Grapes.

2d Alderney breed from the Channel Islands, originally from Normandy. Small in size, not beautiful, fawn color & white; has a little crumpled horn. Is delicate & needs good keeping & warm housing.

Oxen.

M. 18.44

The bright, high headed, well matched Devon ox is the beau ideal of bovine excellence for the yoke and nothing else will compare with him for activity and docility in the yoke, at the pole or chain. There are some capital Short Horn oxen & some splendid Herefords, but as a whole they do not compare with the Devons, even half bred Devons.

Oxen in Belgium.

H. F. French July 1857. about Waterloo, found that oxen all drawed by the head, the yoke being lashed across the forehead to the horns. Single ox draws in this way, as well as a pair, & seems to draw as much as he could by the shoulder. He saw cows harnessed to wagons.

N. E. Farmer. Nov. 1857

Ed. Enc. 4 XVII 606 } The Sussex breed of cows are a deep red color—fine hair, small head; horns run out horizontally M. 16.45. and turn up at point. Not good for milk, but for meat.
" " Belong to "middle horned" like Devons. Red color & white faces.

Ed. Enc. 4 VII. 537 } Devon is celebrated for its breed of cattle—they are of the middle horned kind & their permanent color M. 1645 is a bright blood red. Possess great agility. Not the best for the dairy—better for feeding & draught.

Ed. Enc. 4 P. 354 } Herefordshire breed in great repute. General appearance like Devon & Sussex cattle, but Herefords are larger.
M. 16.45. Prevailing color reddish brown with white faces. Excellent for draught. Deep red color, Loudon's agr. p. 955

Black Cattle.

Loudon notices no black cattle in the breeds of England, though he says black cattle are more hardy than red and white cattle.—The Scotch Galloway breed is black or dark brindled and without horns.—The Scotch Kyloe or Argyleshire breed is black or dark brown or reddish brown. Ayrshire cattle are black, though sometimes spotted or streaked with white.—Aberdeenshire cattle are commonly black, but many are red or brindled.

Welsh Cattle—2 kinds—1 sort brown & some white.
2 sort are black with very little white

Alderney Cattle—mostly yellow or light red with white or mottled faces—short or crumpled horns—ill shaped.

Black Cattle is a designation for all animals of the bovine or ox kind, or used to be. Why so? Were most of cattle black centuries ago? N.E. Farmer. 1790 used this term "black cattle" for cattle of all colors.

Cows in Queen's Co. L.I. 1857 (Judd's Agriculturist p. [illegible]
2 Milkmen generally average per cow 10 quarts a day. Some exceed & many fall below—3650 quarts in a year. It is delivered at 2 cents this year 1857, at 3 cents a quart for 6 months and 4 cents a quart in winter, at wholesale. To come out of this is 7½ a result for freight to & on rail road. (& small profit left.)
Cows cost from 45 to 60 or 70$.
Much milk is watered. Some customers complained of the thickness of the milk; and liked better milk that had been watered.

Cows, &c.

milk

p. 99 The cows of a dairy or a number of cows together will seldom ~~fewer~~ average more than 4 quarts each through the whole year — milk quarts. Some have obtained 5 quarts p[er] a cow daily through the year when the number of cows was large. Nine herds yield less than 5 quarts than more. N.E. Farmer April 1857

Cows about Washington.

They are turned loose to range over hundreds of acres. No inclosed pasture near Washington; 50 cows may be seen in a drove in February 1857, looking for the spring grass, and seem to have little to eat except what they pick up. Milk in consequence of this thriftless style of doing things is sold at 8 and 10 cents a quart. The city turns out bulls upon the common, but no one knows when a cow is about to calve. Letter from W. in N.E. Farmer April 1857

Cows in Suffolk, England.

H. F. French attended an English cattle show at Ipswich, Suffolk Co. Eng. July 1857, 68 miles from London. He says the Suffolk Cow is unlike any he had before seen — a small red animal without horns, resembling a North Devon cow with the horns knocked off. They are hard & hardy and good milkers; seem very suitable for climate and pastures of New England. The milkers tie their hind legs together when they milk, so that they cannot kick over the milk. They are gentle. N.E. Farmer. Sept. 1857

M. 16. 45. Loudon & others mention the hornless cows of Suffolk of a dun color. French calls them reds

Mr French attended a Cattle Show at Salisbury, Eng. July 23 & 24. The cattle were Shorthorns 109, Herefords 57 Devons 68. Jerseys, a few. The Devons were North Devons, like those we have in New England; and Somerset-Devons, a large, coarser animal

Cows & Milk.

p. 99. How much milk for a pound of butter?

The average in some parts of New York is 14 quarts of milk for a pound of butter. In Massachusetts the average is said to be 10 quarts. Col. Jaques' cows at Pelham Hills Farm averaged a pound of butter to 4 quarts of milk. Owners of Alderney cows say that their milk is equally rich. N.Y. Tribune July 10, 1858.

~~Dan~~ Farmers — formerly did not look out & provide for a winter cow — I mean those who kept 5 6 or 7 cows as my father did. They wished to have them all come in with the spring. Milk was short at my father's [illegible] every winter, when I was young, say 1795 to 1801. We had skimmed milk scalded & turned upon crumbed bread, for supper, and bread & cider.

Maj. Sylv. Smith of Hadley (1859 Sept. 2) says it was not so at his father's; they had skim milk in the winter from a farrow cow or a new milk one. — He supposes others in Hadley had milk, though not a full supply, in the winter. Probably those who only made butter & cheese for themselves cared less about the time when cows came in.

Maj. Smith's wife had tasted of bread & cider, but did not make a meal of it when children — knew but little about it. Yet most people in other towns with whom I have conversed have eaten bread with cider.

Milk in Hadley.

Hadley 3. 116. 221. Oliver Smith sold milk in Hadley before 1800 at 1½d and 2d per quart, some at 4 coppers 2⅔d — all in barter.

Widow of Allen Clark, born in Hadley 1793, says they were short for milk in the winter — and she had had bread & cider many times. — She says Cows run at large in woods & later in N. Hampton than in Hadley.

The Sabbath [cont from Ms 12, 245

The author of "Notes & Queries" says Sunday and Lords day were the only names in English for the first day of the week before the existence of puritanism. This is not true. See Ms 2, 290 where "Sabbath day" is used in the old Homilies. Sunday came from Saxons and Teutonic nations. "Lords day came from Southern Europe", says Notes & Queries. It came from the bible so far as Puritanism is concerned. The word for Sunday in Russian is said to mean "Resurrection.

Page 236. Herbert says - "Sundays observe; think when the bells do chime, 'tis angels music. Come not late."

Sabbath morning

"How still the morning of the hallowed day!
Mute is the voice of rural labor, hushed
The plowboy's whistle, and the milkmaid's song," &c.
The scythe is still; the humming bee & distant bleating are heard.
The blackbirds note is mellow; the lulling brook murmurs
down the glen. The simple song of praise is heard
from the Church. Peace o'er the village broods. The mill
wheel rests; the anvil's din hath ceased; all around
is quietness. The toil worn horse roams at large.
"Hail Sabbath! thee I hail the poor man's day"

The throng moves o'er the tomb paved ground, the aged man, the thoughtless boy, the blind man, the young, the gay enter the house of God. A placid stillness reigns until the man of God opens the book and reads. Psalms are sung, &c.

James Grahame.

Exercises on the Sabbath

Rev Habijah Weld of Attleborough, 1727 - 1782 - was remarkable for his observance of the Sabbath. His labors were dismissed on Saturday in season to reach home before sundown. Cows were milked, cattle fed, vegetables for next day prepared, & other things done before sunset on Saturday. From sunset till 9 he read & prayed with his family. On Sabbath morning, no room was swept, no bed made, & no secular work done that could be omitted, till after sunset.

Sprague's Cong. Ministers, p 353

390. Fashionables. [Cont. from M.16.260.

"Read the biographies of your great and good men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from plain, strong minded women, who had about as little to do with fashions as with the changing clouds." Newspaper

M.2.2086 Social Position. (My Evangelist April 2. 1857.

"To move in the "first circles"; to belong to the elite of the city, village or neighborhood, is the very height of ambition to multitudes of American ladies and gentlemen. This feeling pervades all classes to a greater or less degree."

The Evangelist does not condemn this in the abstract, but condemns the false standard of appreciation. He does not believe in the levelling system, but believes there always will be distinctions in society. He would have those who have similar tastes, pursuits & interests unite in social bonds; and have those with different tastes & objects of pursuit unite & form other circles; this would be for the happiness of all — In America there is a large class, who make paltry gold their standard of appreciation. Their motto is:-

Dimes and dollars and dollars & dimes:
An empty pocket is the worst of crimes.

To this circle all can be admitted who have money, whatever may be their moral manners or education. "Plenty of cash" gives them a cordial welcome; and they imagine themselves the very elite — There is a higher and better class than this.

It is folly to ape the rich; to seek to enter circles where there is no affinity; to be artificial & strive to appear what one is not, is abject slavery.

Slavery to Fashion

A letter from London June 12. 1857, in My. Tribune, says the season of fashion has come. "Precious time is wasted in vain calls, unwelcome visits, provoking dinners, and tedious evening parties — all those social nuisances which everyone wishes at a great distance, but to which everyone submits with laudable resignation, because it is the fashion". London is filled there fashionably — with fat necked fops, aristocratic dowagers; the young ladies with bare shoulders & painted faces. There is a terrific increase of crinoline (hooped petticoats — long fingers, rosy nails and bent feet are above necessary to an aristocratic beauty.

Fashionables & Fashion
Fashion in dress.

We receive the ones as they are promulgated by the high priests of fashion, and adopt them en masse and with alacrity, each one fearing lest she become conspicuous by an imperfect compliance. Not having acquired moral & intellectual power sufficient to erect and rely upon an individual standard of what is appropriate, becoming & serviceable, we are in servitude to the opinions of others. What even is really tasteful to day cannot be otherwise next year, & can be known as such, if we regard only economy, comfort & appearance, without remodelling & replacing". Female Cor. of My. Tribune

Fashion in Women's dress. [Westminster Review, Oct. 1857

The Bonnet is a structure of silk or straw, adorned with flowers, ribbon & lace, crowded on the angles of the jaws and the nape of the neck, with its forepart just reaching the crown of the head. Mr Spurgeon said in a sermon "I have been requested to rebuke the bonnets of the day, but upon my word, I don't see any". This is the bonnet of 1857, pinned to the head, leaving the face & head exposed and they are alternately heated & chilled by sun and wind. A few broad brimmed hats are good sense amidst folly. We advise the ladies to go back to the English straw bonnet & to the Dunstable or Tuscan bonnet, which encloses the face modestly. Old ladies dress in fashion & their wrinkled faces and grey hair, encompassed with blonde & artificial flowers, as the trimming of the little excrescence called a bonnet.

The Mantle (seems an Basque in some degree) It is sleeved & confined at the waist, & is not a true mantle with fringes, bugles, braids, gimps, laces, buttons, frillings, quillings, puffings, edgings & lashings.

The Gown. madness runs riot in the gown it has tight waist, & the shoulders & arms are bare, the skirts cumbrous & encroaching, & is every way objectionable. The gown or "dress" of 1857 is costly, clumsy, ugly; it exhibits affectation, stiffness & noisyness. The materials are the most expensive. The gown now costs more than the whole dress did a few years ago; some cost over 30£. Maid servants feel compelled to buy twice as many yards for a gown as formerly - their wages 10 or 12 pounds a year. The cost of female dress has become disproportionate to other expenses; the ribbons, laces, fringes & flowers cost more than the whole dress 10 years ago. Females to procure dress, get into debt, gamble, & even steal in shops, & pawn their own goods. The hooped garments are in the way at table, & do damage in gardens; & the waiting maid has so many breadths in her skirt and so much stuff to lord in her petticoat, that she cannot wait on the table without difficulty.

[Cont. in M. 19. p. 318]

M.2.237 Butchers & their meat.

See Misc. 2. 237. Prices p. 158. Misc 9 232
Misc 10. 189. M 19. 296.

Hadley. 1859. (See Hadley 3.37

Mrs Newton says meat was brought to Hadley, before Wright came there, in pannies or baskets, from Pelham & other eastern towns — but not regularly, though she thinks mother Newton's tavern was supplied once a week. — Orrahel Wright of this town came from Northampton — & at last she removed & lived there a few years. She remembers David Smith who butchered & lived there about 1822

[He carried meat to Hadley about 1805 & 1806, and removed to Hadley in 1807 or 1808 and remained there some years.

394 Spices [Continued from M. 15-410.

M.8.297 The first Joseph Hawley put Mace on his memorandum for Boston, for himself.

M.8.296. He sold to Nat Phelps 1/4 d pepper 4½c: 3 nutmegs 4d. [Wm Phelps 1/4 d pepper 4½c

8.297. Spices some kind was sent for to Boston. These things about 1690—

8.297. His wife sent to Boston for ginger, pepper, allspice wormseed, &c. [Allspice is here first used in N.H. or not far from first. Probably about 1690. ergo

Prices in N.Y. Sept 9. 1857.

Cassia 40c. Ginger race 5¾c: Mace 55 to 57½c lb.
Nutmegs 65 to 67c. Pepper 11½c — Pimento 9c lb—
Cloves 10 lb—

Prices in N.Y. Oct 14 857. (money Pressure)

Cassia in mats 36c. Ginger 5 to 5½c. Mace 55 to — —
Nutmegs No 1. 60 to 65c. Pepper 10 to 10½c Pimento 8 to 8½c
Cloves — to 10c

Prices in England 1733. from London Magazine

Cinnamon 7/8 pd lb. — Cloves 9/1. Mace 15/.
Nutmegs — 8/7 " — Pepper for home 1/4 Pepper for export 11/-
Sugar candy white 1/2 to 1/6 lb. Sugar Candy brown. 6d

These prices were the same every month in the year 1733, in the Magazine, showing that they are not entirely reliable.

M. 2/275 These Spices and Teas were the only articles called Groceries in the London Price currents. Allspice not in the list.

P.S. I am mistaken. Raisins, currants, Figs, & Sugars were Groceries.

Prices in N.Y. May 1859. & July 6. 1859

Cassia, 23 to 24 cents per lb: Ginger 4¾ to 5c. Mace 40c to 45c
Nutmegs 50 to 55c: Pepper 9¼ to 9½ cents; Pimento 6½ to 7c
Cloves 8 to 9c. July 6. Cassia 19 to 20c: Ginger 5½c: Mace 35 to 37½c
Nutmegs 45 to 50c: Pepper 8c and 8c; Pimento 5½ to 6c: Cloves 7½ to 8c

Spices in Hadley

Had. 3. 66. Inventory of Eleazar Porter 1758, has Allspice 43/2
Pepper 171/4. Nutmegs 34/lb. Ginger 54/4. Price by lb. not given
Had. 3. 105. 2d E. Porter, 1762, sold cinnamon at 1/. for ½ oz.
3. 114 Jona Warner 1772. sold nutmegs at 1/4 oz. Ginger 9d lb. pepper & spice
3. 140. 139. J. Pierce bought ginger at 8. 1765. and allspice 8d quarter.

Spices.

in Hampshire &c

Prices 283. J. Hawley bought in Boston 1722. 40 lbs pepper at 2/9 (ab. 1/6 lawful)
and 4½ lbs allspice at 1/6 (say 10d. Lms.

318. P. Cunningham 1725 has 18 lbs pepper @ 1/6. (any deficient from above

Prices 242 } Jos. Hawleys prices: — 1722 allspice 2/6 + 2/8 d. & quantities.
" 261 } 1719 allspice 2/4 lb. 1717 Allspice 8 d. antea
Pepper 1722, 6/. 1/6 + 1/7 quarter — [illegible] 8. 6/lb. 1723. 5/6. + 1/6 gr.
Nutmegs 1722 & 23. 8d each. Ginger 1726 to 1731. 1/4 to 1/6 lb
Error 1727 cl. Mace 10d for ¼ ounce; Cloves 10d for ¼ ounce
1728 Cinnamon 1/6 for how much? do 1728 to 1731. 3/4 to 4/ oz.
and 2/ lay an ounce
1728 Mace 7/. oz. (cost 5/. oz in Boston)
1730 pepper 8/. (cost 3/. in B. 1726.) Allspice 1729. 6/lb: 1729. 6/8: 8/ 1734
1728 to 1731 Nutmegs 9d to 1/. ea, many sold; 1729. 4/oz. 1731. 5/.
1729 — Cloves 1/8 per ¼ oz. (cost 3/ in Boston 1726)

P. 203. Timo. Dwight sold 1762 to 1764 Nutmegs at 1/1½ 3d each
Pepper 4/5. 2/6. 3/. and 3/6 lb

P. 258. Jos. Hawley 1726 to 1732 sold ginger from 1/4 to 1/6 lb.
P. 275 -- Ginger cost in Boston about this time 9d per lb.
" 274. 1£ paid for 20 lbs pepper in Boston May 1726. 3/. pr lb
" 191. Breck & Hunt had 50 lbs Ginger at 1/1½, 5/6. 1773.
" 284. 3d Jos. Hawley 1747. (mem. old times) had allspice 8/ lb & 12/ lb
" " do. had Pepper at 2/4 lb. Nutmegs 11/4 oz. Cinnamon 6/8 oz.
" " do. Nutmegs 1/8 each. allspice 2 lbs sums 28/ lb.
" 282. 2d Jos. Hawley Nov. 1735. Ginger 1/. lb. Allspice 3/ (not said by lb.
" 191 Breck & Hunt. 2 4lbs Nutmegs at 12/8 lb. 1773

E Hunt & Shepherd & Hunt.

Prices 131. 1768. 69. 70 Nutmegs 1/2 oz. at retail. Pepper 3/ 3 & 4/ lb
Allspice 1/3 lb. and 1/4. Ginger 8d. Nutmegs 16/. lb.
Cloves 1/6 oz. Cinnamon 1/2 & 2/. oz. Mace 1/5 oz & 2/3
Pr 171. mace cost in London 1769 20/. lb for best. sterling.
and nutmegs 9/. lb. Cinnamon 15/. lb Cloves 10/8 lb
Pr. 134. Nutmegs 4/83. 1782, and 3/6. 1783 and 2/4. 1783
Pr. 141. 1771. Nutmegs 1/4 oz. Ginger 8d lb. allspice 1773. 1/2 lb
Pr. 149 1785. do 2/. oz. and some 3/. oz.
Pr 162. 1797. Pepper 3/6; allspice 1/6 — 1798 3/. and Ginger 2/. lb. mace 1799 3/. oz
" " 1798. Cloves 1/6 oz. Cinnamon 8 oz. 1799 Nutmegs 4/6 oz
" " 1794 Ginger cost in Hartford 1/. and pepper 4 lbs 10d 2/8
" 164 { Cost in Boston, 1798. allspice 1/1. pepper 2/4. Ginger 11d 4/
" { Cassia 4/6 N.Y. (3/4 ?) Nutmegs 4/. lb. Cloves 4/10 lb
1798. Cost in Boston Nutmegs 45/ lb — 1800 8/ per lb
1800. Cassia 4/6. (for how much? Ginger 14 cents

395
M.2.295 Needle work in Schools, &c. Cont from p. 13.

M.12.112 Boston. at House of George Brownell late Schoolmaster
Frontis-piece 448 in Hanover Street - Aug. 27. 1716 - to be taught.
all sorts of Millinery work done - making up
Dresses, flowering of muslin, making of fur
belowed scarfs, quilting, cutting of gentle
men's hair in the newest fashion - All sorts of
fine works taught, as feather work, filigree and
painting on glass, Embroidering M.14.294 in a new way,
Turkey work for hkfs 2 ways, fine new fashion
Purses, flourishing and plain work, dancing
cheaper than ever was taught in Boston,
brocaded work for handkerchiefs and short
Aprons upon muslin, artificial flowers work
with a needle.

M. 2. 210 c. Tithingmen See M. 14. 34

Charlestown chose a tythingman to about 12 families March 11. 1677-8. under the new Law. Frothingham gives the names of the tithingmen of the families & that each was inspect. pages 182, 183. 184.

Frothingham p 199 the tithingmen watched the gamblers, tiplers, night-walkers, and Sabbath breakers.

Women as field Laborers [Cont. from M. 14. p 231.

A traveller in Switzerland observed women & girls raking hay near Lausanne. 1859. He says — "Whenever we have been in Europe, the women work in the fields, & do hard work. They mow, rake & pitch hay, and use the [dung] fork, shovel and hoe. They hold the plough and drive the team. They are hardy & robust. Those at Lausanne were not of a degraded class, & manifested a good degree of independence. This cannot be said of all groups of out-door, laboring women. The women in Europe cannot find employment without engaging in field labor, and Europeans wonder how it can be done in New England. N.Y. Chr. Inquirer Aug. 13. 1859.

39. Women. [Cont. from M. 16 353

A female write in Port Folio, Nov. 1816. p. 377. says ungenerous aspersions have been thrown upon the female sex by the male sex, in the writings of all nations as far back as the days of Solomon. "Men, your dispositions, of malignant wit, who want something to abuse & rail at, find objects in our defenceless sex." Yet Amorous songsters make women angels & goddesses. Epigrams, songs & riddles assault women in newspapers and magazines, & attribute to them volubility, pickleness and ill-nature.

Women may possess less strength of intellect than men, but the want of this is more than compensated by the richness & elasticity of their mind, and the excellence of their hearts and principles. Their dependance upon man induces them to practice humility; the love they bear him calls into action all the amiable and endearing virtues, & their retired habits keep them from vice. The young & giddy must be excepted.

Port Folio. Nov 1816. p 377-79

Anal. 2. 264. Female Authors.

Analectic Mag. III. 25 1814. Copied from London Quarterly Review.

"The circumstance most advantageous to the character of our own times, is the improved education of women. There have lived within the last 20 years more women distinguished for literary talents, & whose works are likely to immortalize their names, than in the twenty previous centuries."

~~From 1614 to 1814 then from 1 century~~ from Sappho to Lady M. Wortley Montague. [Hence a space of 22 or 23 centuries] He names de Genlis, Cottin, Miss Edgeworth, Madame de Stael, refers to others.

Previous to reign of George III. (1760) no English woman had produced a book that is still read, except Lady M. W. Montague. Mrs. Hutchinson maybe another exception. The French had equally little to boast of, till after 1750. They had Madame Dacier & Madame de Sevigne. Italy, where women are worshipped and clog-traded, Spain & Germany have produced no eminent female writer. Now, (1814) France & England monopolize female literature. There have been numerous female writers in most countries, but posterity does not read nor regard them.

Knowledge does not make women affected, insolent slovenly, or corrupt; but our ancestors (in England) thought learned Ladies, or ladies that knew any thing, were apt to neglect their children, & wear dirty clothes. When an advantage is confined to a few, it produces an unfavorable effect upon those few, but when it becomes more common & ceases to be a distinction, it does not feed vanity nor give birth to impertinence and affectation.

Female Authors — continued. Female knowledge.

The writer in the Quarterly supposes that 150 years ago (before 1814 "when few women could read in a foreign language, or write tolerably in their own", when few were vain of these accomplishments, "the diffusion of knowledge is a death blow to pedantry", and it is the mere talk of country squires that knowledge makes women affected, clownish & masculine.

"Books have travelled from the library to the drawing room, & have completely established themselves there. Women read & talk of what they have read, not from affectation, but as a common amusement, and a natural subject of conversation. Their society is no longer an asylum for ignorance.

Quarterly Review of Lady Montague's Letters 1814.

"There are perhaps five hundred women now that can write as well as Mrs. Montague; but how many of these would have written as well in her time and in her circumstances?"

"It is in England, and within the last 30 or 40 years, [since 1774 or 1784] that the progress of learning has been greatest among women, and even we do not suppose they make worse wives, mothers or members of society, than their great grandmothers, who could spell no word of above three syllables & knew no science but that of making tapestry."

Same Review of Lady M. Anal. Mag III. 217.

"It is necessary for the maintenance of their just authority, or what comes to the same thing, for the good of society, that the rich should be superior in knowledge to the poor, and men to women".

Same Quarterly Review, [in Analectic Mag III. 219.

"It is now no insult to respect to women to say, that their minds are of a less bold, original & independent cast than those of men".

Ibid

Women driven from Choirs.

See various articles under Psalmody & Music. The High Church Episcopalians seem to be trying to keep them out of Choirs to this day. See M. 16. 311. and M. 18. 364. Their exclusion from choirs & from singing in the churches in the early ages of the church or middle ages, was both a cause & effect of their degraded condition.

page 263. Women slaves to false social customs, &c. Their wearing labors, not necessary but artificial.

M. 16. 343. Women not to touch the covering of the vessel containing the wine, nor to receive the sacramental bread in their naked hands, &c. men not restricted.

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Women

Am. Quarterly Review V. p. 438 to 473. Female Biography.

Females almost crowd the martyrologies, much to the dishonor of the male sex.

The ancients exalted females in the invisible world, but gave them less importance in real life than Christian generations have done. They are indebted to Christianity for superior usage and estimation in domestic & social relations.

Mary Wollstonecraft was not the first female writer who asserted the mental equality of the sexes; she was not new nor original in her attempts.

In the Journal des Savants, 1675, it is stated that 400 several works had been collected, which the republic of letters owed to learned females; and Menage's Historia Mulierum Philosophorum, dedicated to Mad Dacier, affords cogent examples in behalf of the female mind. The Reviewer mentions two Venetian ladies about 1600, who asserted the equality, if not the superiority, of the female sex. Marinella, the latest of these two, published in 1601. She asserted the superiority of her sex, intellectually and morally. This work was popular among the Blues of the 17th Century.

One of her disciples in Paris in 1644 published a book, in which she maintained that females were superior to males. Another in 1665 published a work of similar import, in which she says, "il se prouve que le sexe feminin surpasse en toute sorte de genres le sexe masculin." Gournay, the adopted daughter of Montaigne, asserted the equality of the sexes. A number of Italian females attempted to fortify the claim of Marinella. They threw back caustic contempt on the Greek & Roman satyrists of women, and attributed the follies and dissolutenes of women in their times to the monstrous turpitude of men.

See Warburtons notice of women. A. 2. R. V. 440

Notice of Lady Jane Grey & her times A. 2. R. V. 440

Notice of the Duchess of Retz. 1603: Comara Piscopia 1646; Madame Dacier 1651 to 1720; Madeleine de Scudery
p. 406 a novel writer, born 1607, who enraptured all France and Europe. was courted by the learned & the great. She lived to be 94 & published 80 volumes. She was on the side of virtue & piety. 2. A. R. Vol V. 441 to 445.

Christiana of Sweden, born 1626. She became a nominal catholic, but all religions seem to have been alike to her

Lady Bacon, mother of Francis Bacon. Translated & published
Anne Baynard. died 1697
Elizabeth Blomo. a Hebrew Scholar 1681
Catharine Cockburn. defended Locke 1701. Wrote more 1749.
Lady Elizabeth Russel born 1529. a Greek & Latin scholar
Ladies Anne, Margaret & Jane Seymour wrote Latin
Elizabeth Jane Weston, in 16th century, Latin poet
Margaret Roper. Dau of Sir Thos. More. Greek & Latin
Dorothy Lady Packington, born in reign of James I. A writer
Margaret Cavendish, Dutchess of Newcastle, born in same reign
She published 10 Volumes. was much lauded. 1668, &c
Catharine Macaulay Graham, born about 1733. Wrote much,
was a republican. Visited U.S. 1785, &c.
Mrs Elizabeth Carter, of recent memory. Died 1806. aged 89
Nun named but called Nursey Mrs. An inveterate Tory.
Madame de Maintenon. Poor. She married Scarron
in 1651 — Governess at Court. named Louis XIV. in 1685
in her 50th year. Called Maintenon from an estate. Lived
till 84. Lived a miserable life, but virtuous it is said.
Madame Roland.
Baronen de Stael.
Hannah More's "Comparative view of the Sexes" is
said to be rational & discriminative.
Female Biography in Am. Qu. Review Vol V. 473. 438 6

Early Women of New England.

They left the comforts of home in England to brave the stormy ocean, to settle on bleak, wild shores, to front the miseries and trials of pioneer life. They laid down their lives for freedom and for us. They were truly helps-meet for men; they bore their full share of labors and trials. "They were the housewives, spinners, weavers, tailors, nurses and doctors of New England. [Much of the weaving & tailoring was done by men." They were dairy maids and cooks, as well as friends & sweethearts. They kept the gardens where herbs grew for sickness, and where roses & other flowers opened for beauty. They studied the weather in the Almanac, and were wise to predict rain if the moon's horns dipped. If the moon changed on Friday, it would rain on Sunday, but the best signs often failed then as now. [He attributes to women what more commonly then & now belonged to men]. They were not the slaves or inferiors of men; they were co-equal in social life, and held a position superior to that held by them in England. Their political rights were not acknowledged, nor are they now. Therefore not many books in N.E. & women got knowledge by word of mouth. They do it still. [So do men] Some had the tongue outrageously and were liable to be punished as scolds. Young unmarried women were "gals," and one still. [This may belong to later & not to early times] (Brocades rustled in early days, and hoops amplified the lower parts, & stays made sharp work of female bodies.

abridged from Elliot's History of New England. 1857

Women.

Indian Women — When a party from Plymouth visited Boston & other places in Sept. 1621, "almost all the women (in one place) sold their coats from their backs, and tied boughs about them but with great shamefacedness; for indeed they are more modest than some of our English women are." Plymouth History by Winslow

High Church Notions.

The N.Y. (Episcopal) Churchman, in a review of Miss C. Beecher's recent work, humbly conceives that as the apostle enjoins that women should "keep silence in the church," on the same principle, "they ought to abstain from discussing polemics, or engaging in theology as dogmatic teachers at all". The Churchman thinks that instead of being her own spiritual adviser, she ought to have taken counsel of Christ's ambassadors, duly appointed as such." (that is of Episcopal ministers!)

June 1857.

Women's Labors.

Many housewives & daughters formerly did the chores, viz. milked the cows, fed the calves, nursed sickly lambs, fed the pigs, raised chickens, and took care of the garden. In many families men now do these things; but in many the old custom prevails, & mother & sisters must attend to all these things or they will not be done: & father & boys are perhaps doing nothing, but waiting for breakfast.

Women should not be deprived of outdoor employments, but these should be such as are becoming for them & beneficial to health. Michigan Farmer. 1857.

Womens Labors

Mrs. S. J. Mansfield, 25 years ago, received 85 dollars, by making straw bonnets, in 6 months; and at same time took care of her family of young children; did the cooking, washing, churning (two cows), making butter, took care of a hog, chickens, &c. husband being absent.

Another woman, by palmleaf braiding, supported the family and did all the housework, leaving all her husbands earnings to go lord and keeping for the farm — in vicinity of Boston.

Another with the aid of a girl of 18, did the cooking, washing and mending for 12 laborers, & took care of the milk of 30 cows.

Similar instances your mothers & grandmothers might be multiplied — Fashions & customs have changed. Now it is boast-worthy to be ignorant of all these things.

Next page

Womens Labors — continued.

In the days of our mothers & grandmothers, the cloth for domestick apparel was made in the family, from flax & wool raised on the farm. Now the wife are wives & daughters who do not know how to mend a shirt for a husband & brother. Then a divorce was scarcely heard of. At a recent Court in Worcester county 42 bills for divorce were on the calendar.

Our grandmothers could make better bread of Ind. corn & rye than their grand-daughters with the aid of an host of domestics &c, can of good Genessee wheat. The sour, pallid, saleratus scented, stained stuff called bread demonstrates that the wife does not understand breadmaking nor good house-wifery, however skillfully she may thrum the piano.

Boston Transcript. in N.E. Farmer July 1857

M. 19. 4 This writer believes the world is growing worse, evidently.

Females in Burmah, 1857.

Mr Kincaid, Baptist Missionary to Burmah, says the men in Burmah generally attend schools & are educated; but there is not a school for female education in all Burmah. The women are sometimes taught at home by their fathers.

Females at School. Sham Education. M. 2. 2986.

Rev. John Weiss, at Newbedford says of Young Ladies or Girls at School — at Dedication of High School Building.

They consider themselves victims till the gate of learning is forever closed; that is a bad moment to liberty. They may study well, but they think learning is something to be endured, and not to be loved and embraced. They are haunted by visions of living all day without a tedious drill; of having evenings for society & not for books; of a little picking at a canvas with a needle, full dress, minds not so full, poetry of the passions, satirical novels of society, charming young men, and the new moon. This is what the discontented ones desire, & this is the only kind of social life that follows the school.

To learn to enter a room with grace, & not to feel awkward in a crowd; these & other habits of society can be learned in a week by a girl of tolerable tact; indeed such a girl will be at home anywhere; she need not dwindle & dissipate in careless social rounds, to know enough of the habits of society. Be not in a hurry to escape from study & discipline, for sake of the holiday, a morning caller, an evening flutter, the sea & cream &c. You cannot have a private course of reading & attend to the other things. No young lady ever kept up a private course of reading. When she leaves discipline & teachers, she leaves knowledge. Our social system does not allow a reading young lady; it allows trifles & nonsense.

Continued on page 395 b & c.

in M. R., v. 82

402. Northern Sweden & Lapland [Cont from M. 14.429

from Bayard Taylor's Letters in N.Y. Tribune " " page 308 of this

1857. January 9. Going up the Muonio, a branch of the Torneå river. Sun appeared at 11½, and only half his disk was visible at noon. Country was dismal; low hills & woods of fir hung with moss. Snow deep. Finnish postilions were pleasant & cheerful. At 3 P.M. thermometer at 44° below 0. Murdered in rein-deer skins. Moonlight superb. Snow about 3 feet deep, & road not broken since last snow or wind. Fir trees stuck in the ice were the guides to the old track, as they had been on rivers for hundreds of miles back. Some overturns - 4 at least. Reached a village named Parkajoki, of a few huts. Therm at 44° below 0. Had a bed of reindeer skins, hay, quilt & sheepskin coverlet, and nothing but coffee for food. Landlord asked only 13 cents. & Taylor gave him double.

Jan. 10. Started with good sledges, horses & postilions. Therm. 5 below 0, cloudy. Kept up the Muonio, on it and by its sides, mostly on Swedish side. Reached Muoniovara, a scattered Finnish village, on Swedish side, not long after noon. This village is 68° N. Lat. and is 210 English miles from Torneå, & near the end of the Finns.

Jan. 14. Still at Muoniovara. On the opposite side of the river is the village Muonioniska; on the opposite or eastern side of the Muonio, it is Russia. We call these places in Lapland, but they seem inhabited by Finns & some Swedes. We found comfortable quarters & provisions, and coffee was brought to him & his companion in bed every morning, as it had been ever since they left Stockholm. Took a vapor bath with a Finnish girl to wait on them & scrub and shampoo them. Here rode on a pulk drawn by a reindeer. The pulk is like a canoe 5 feet long, 1 foot deep & 18 inches wide. The harness is only a collar of reindeer skin about the neck with a rope at the bottom that passes under the belly between the legs, and is fastened to the bow of the pulk. Only one rein is used attached to base of left horn. [Ex. allusion to any hold back] Weather 9° above 0 to 13° below 0. Sun not visible any part of the day, but gave light, and made violet & other colors in sky & hills.

Taylor found at Muoniovara, coffee, tobacco, reindeer meat, bread, cranberries, raspberry compot, whipped cream, Port wine. Cows were then fed on coarse hay & reindeer moss. Sheep were fed on birch, willow & aspen twigs, gathered last season with leaves on. Cows were white. Beds with clean linen sheets.

A church & parson at Muonioniska

An iron stove at Muonioniska - the first seen in Sweden - all before was of brick.

1857. Bayard Taylor & Braisted his companion. Left Muonio-
vara, Janv. 15. 1857 to traverse the elevated land, between
the Gulf of Bothnia & the Northern Ocean — a dreary region
inhabited by a few Laplanders. They took with them to eat
reindeer meat, rye bread, sugar & coffee, which all froze
hard & had to be thawed to be eaten. Dressed in Reindeer skins,
sealskin caps, boas for the neck of squirrel tails, woolen sash,
doeskin mittens, Russian boots. They were in all 5 men, each
with a reindeer, a sledge, pulk or boat, and two more rein-
deer were led — The 5 were Taylor, Braisted, Conductor, a
boy & another — one pulk carried baggage & provisions.
Rested at Palajoki, on a bed of reindeers skins, covered with a
sheet, quilt & sheepskin blanket. Landlady a Finn. Jan. 16.
left Palajoki — a region of lakes & marshes, covered with snow,
with bushes of pine & fir — some hills & mountains — half
the sun's disc seen at noonday — sky & snow & hills
& trees, all radiant with indescribable splendors as the
sun set and before & after. At Lappe hamlet 1900 feet above
the sea, named Lappejarvi — composed of a few low black
huts in a desert of snow. A Finn here among Laplanders.
Bed of skins. Jan. 17, left this wretched hamlet in a fog
and Thermometer at 0. The wild men was uncomfortable
with their dresses. Another Lapp hamlet, and another
with plenty of dogs. "Water shed", or land whence water runs
to N. Ocean and Gulf of Bothnia was 1400 feet above the sea.
Birches became mere shrubs. Lapland suits much like
those of N.E. Indians 200 years ago. Women tawny; but
red cheeked. Jan. 18. began to descend northwards, on
icy lakes, &c. Came to Kitajarvi, in Norway, where were
hay stacks. Fine in the morning. Lapp huts very filthy &
smoky. Deer practices — pulk overturned 3 times. Descent to
Kautokeino in Norwegian Lapland. Found an old acquain-
tance; went to the house where was a warm carpeted
room, a sofa, a bountiful supper, & beds of snowy linen.
"Blessed be civilization" says B.T." and the invention of
beds, sofas, chairs; and the suggestion of cleanliness of
body and habitation; & the development of cookery.

Kautokeino had a church built 1660 — has 1700 souls, and
a mixed breed of Lapps & Finns; and 4 or 5 Norwegians
including minister, schoolmaster, magistrate, &c. Village
835 feet above the sea. Vegetables cannot be raised
except rarely. The county produces meat, milk & cheese
all from the reindeer. Latitude of K. 69°. N. They get grain
&c. by the N. Sea & the fiord Alten; the latter is 112 miles off. The
village has 800 inhabitants in Winter, sometimes, & not above 80 in
summer, viz. Kautokeino. Sun had not been seen for 6 weeks
at K. Was expected Jan. 18 or 19 but did not appear. The pastor some-
times preaches in a temperature of 35° below 0. Laplanders have schools
& can read & write. In their conversion they have changed one form of
superstition for another. They resemble Finns in language & features.
Most of them (some exceptions) live in smoke, filth, poverty & discomfort.

Swedes, Laplanders, &c.

The smell from the reindeer garments of the Lapps in their huts & from their bodies was stifling. The young Lapps at school, in reindeer garments sent forth a bad odor. Their manner of life is filthy, and they live in small huts, men, women children & dogs, all in one miserable room; with some exceptions. Not so small & bad looking as they have been represented. School children had blue eyes, light brown or yellow hair, & tawny red cheeks, when the natural color could be seen (even dirty.)

The Norwegian pastor among the Lapps at Kautokeino, was an estimable man, and had in the heart of Lapland, a Piano! and his wife was an accomplished performer! She played Yankee Doodle, to the infinite amazement of Taylor, his companion; she learned it from Ole Bull at Christiana, or heard it there. first from him. The pastor's name, Hvoslef.

1857. Jan. 20. Thermometer rose to 16° Above 0, and the reindeer garments were oppressively warm.

1857. Jan. 20. Left Kautokeino on his return to Sweden. Had seen enough of Laplanders & Reindeer. Mercury 16° above 0. at noon, a slice of the upper disk of the sun was visible. Trees visible were stunted bushes, until the second day when firs appeared. Mercury 20° below 0. 3d day. Whole of Sun visible. Reached Muoniovara Jan 22 (3d day). 250 miles, both ways, he had travelled since he left this place, with reindeers & canoe-like pulks.

Jan. 24. Left Muoniovara with horses, sleds & sledges, at Parkajoki, found Thermometer at 44° below 0. at 6 next morning (25th) the mercury was all in the bulb and frozen solid. Supposed to be 50° at least below 0. Sun now rose 7 or 8 deg. above horizon, but thermom was 47° below 0 all the 25th. On the 26th left the Muonio and reached the Tornea river. On the 27th the Thermom was still 47° below 0. Roads good, suffering from cold great - sons freezing. met Laplanders with 70 or 80 reindeer with loads from Haparanda. Stopped at landlord. Brilliant Aurora's. Almost impossible to keep awake & to keep from freezing to death. Overturn in the snow.

Jan. 28. mercury showed 49° below 0 & then froze. Road hard & smooth. Sun on the Tornea. Faces froze. The wind cut like hot iron. Sun mounted somewhat high at noon, but no warmth. Most they met had frozen faces in part. Reached Haparanda opposite Tornea, 5 days from Muonioara.

Swedes &c.

Jany 28 1857 } At Haparanda, found the kind people they left when they went up, had an clean, nice &c. All complained of the severity of weather Jan 29. in the morning, mercury again frozen at about 50° below O. Crossed the river to Tornea on a sled, with mercury at 42° below O. Found Tornea a fine Swedish town, not much larger than Haparanda, but more compact, with a picturesque church. Tornea now belongs to Russia and a Cossack sentry was there. Returned to Haparanda &c. Had perch salmon, boudin, ale and coffee. Found a family reading a Swedish translation of Mrs. Stowe's "Dred." This is at the north end of the Gulf of Bothnia, with Therm. 40° below O.

Lon. Quarterly Review No 130 p. 115. to 133 } A Review of Brooke's Travels in Sweden & Norway to the North Cape. He notices the pine forests, & the birch trees. This is the condition of the Swedish & Norwegian peasant superior to that of the English one, though the former are very poor & ill-clothed are

M. 2. 295 Norway.

Bayard Taylor went from Christiana to the N. part of Mioesen Lake, July 1857, over hills & valleys & the lake. The houses seem to have been red; at least he mentions this color several times. The forests were spruce, fir, larch and birch, alder and ash. The country was full of blossoms and odors of blossoms. They raised hay, rye, barley, oats, and potatoes. Husbandry not good. B. T. thinks the Norwegians inferior to the Swedes. The Swedes had better & more cleanly houses, better forms & more friendly faces. The Norwegians are large & strong, but their carriage is awkward & their faces not only plain but ugly. The women were large and ugly. Language similar to the Swedish; and they understood the Swedish. Villages had white churches, & some were white. Mioesen Lake is 60 miles long by 2 to 5 wide.

He travelled to Drontheim (letter missing) — buildings at Dr red yellow and brown. Houses 2 stories, made of "solid logs covered with neat clapboard." [Does he mean clapboards like those of New England?] He says Norway is the most expensive country in the world for foreigners — natives pay much less. Charges are outrageous: 2½ dollars a day at Drontheim for 3 meager meals & attendance inadequate. Butter all rancid. The State Church in Norway is Lutheran, an antiquated type, violently dogmatic & illiberal, & there is little vital religious activity. Toleration is but recent, & other sects, & now political rights are not equal of Lutherans & others.

[Cont. on page 188 No 19. Swedes
190 No 19. Norway

Novels. — Cont from M. 15. 448. 449
" from M 16. 235.

Early Novelists.

Am. Qu Review Vol. 5. p 443 } Madeleine de Scudery was born in 1607 of noble parents. Her high wrought novels enraptured all France & Europe. Her historical romances supplanted licentious & vulgar fictions & furnished adventures & scenes which might refine the taste & purify the heart. She taught the loftiest style of heroic virtue. She lived to be 94 & published above 80 volumes

p. 398 of this } M. 7 p. 462. 1701

Richardson took her for his model. & has experienced the same fate. There was for a generation or more, a rage for de Scudery's Celinte, Mathilde and la Promenade de Versailles; and Richardson's Sir Charles Grandison and Clarissa Harlowe had great reputation & currency — but the works of both have gone into comparative oblivion. Sir Walter Scott's novels may undergo the same fate.

[This de Scudery not noticed by Chambers. Misc. 7. 402
Lempriere says her Romances are "ponderous" — some were in 10 Volumes. 8vo. He does not praise them.

M. 7. 402 Scarron is mentioned by Chambers as one of the first novelists
Lempriere mentions that he wrote the Comical Romance.

Novels in 1733.

London Magazine for 1733 — contains notices of new publications every month. But few fictitious works.

Rosalinda, a Novel. Translated from the French. Price 4/6
Antediluvian Novel, or Loves of Shalum & Hilpa " 6d
Chloe Convinced. 6d. Adventures of Prince Jakaia. 2 Vols 4/6.
The Mourning Bride 1/. (or Triumphs of Love over Ambition

Only two that seem to be novels during the year.
A great abundance of Poetry on many subjects;
Elegies, Comedies, Operas; several 6 penny Ballads.

The female Politician, or the Statesman unmasked. A novel.
Price 1/6. April 1733. [Doubtless a political novel.
Love with Artifice, or the Disappointed Peer. A History of the Amour between Lord Mauritio & Emilia. Price 1/. 1733

Fictitious Books.

M. 2. 279. Prynne describes "the playbooks, Arcadias and feigned histories" of his time. The latter were fictions.

Books for Children & common people [Cont from M.16. 23/5

In England, about 1800 & before —

Pamphlets, Poems, 25 years ago, were always for sale by itinerant venders, & country Booksellers, printed upon coarse paper, & bound in sheepskin, in company with Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrims Progress, Religious Courtship, Young's Night Thoughts, and Harvey's Meditations. During the whole of 18th century, no volume of poems was so often reprinted as Pamphlets Poems. It was printed in America at the middle of the century. Johnson said — "he who pleases many must have some species of merit." London Rev. Rev., v. 69, p. 189, 1827. The Reviewer thinks Pamphlet has no merit nor demerit.

— See Books for Children, adv. in London probably about 1790 (date gone); 93 different kinds. Price 3/, 2/6, 2/ 1/6 [1/ & 9d torn out] 6d 3d. 2d. 1d. many, for over half, were 6d & under, sterling adv. at the end of Stories for Children.

1733. Adv. in London "Description of 300 beasts, birds, fishes, serpents & insects; many of the engraved on plates with an account of what is curious in each, to allure children to read." Price 2/6. London Mag. 1733

1733. Fables of Phaedrus, 3d Edition, in English, for the use of Schools. Price 1/.

Richardson's Sir Charles Grandison.

Rev. Jonathan Edwards [President] read this work about the time he left Northampton [about 1750] "which he read with deep interest, and regarded as favorable to good morals and purity of character." Life of Edwards p. 601.

(Some writer says Sir C. Grandison was first published in 1753.

Ballads.

[Cont from M. 86. 235.

Ed Review No 78. p. 402 } The border Ballads of England & Scotland are indifferent to honesty & prosperity; and generally describe subjects of a vulgar & degrading nature. There is no distinction between the noblest and the most reprehensible actions. The exploits of Robin Hood and the outlaws Murray and Armstrong, are at least as celebrated as those of Wallace or Percy. A border foray is as prominent as a battle; & the stealing of horses & cattle celebrated as highly as displays of valor & patriotism. The wild life of an outlaw was particularly captivating. It was the same with the Troubadours or Trouvères.

Spanish Ballads were of a higher cast and occupied better ground; were full of glorious deeds. But in the age of Charles V. they began to describe the adventures of shepherds and shepherdesses of the moors. — In general the Spanish ballads exhibit much more of the spirit of humanity & gentleness, than those of Great Britain, which spirit may be traced to the influence of the Arabs.

The early literature of Germany, England, Scotland is full of extravagant horrors and details of cruelty; the Minstrelsy of the Border is full of disgusting details of cool and deliberate murders, perpetrated almost without a motive. — The Spanish ballads soften these horrors, when similar crimes are committed.

Neither British nor Spanish ballads pay much respect to the 7th commandment. The circumstances of pregnancy & parturition are frequently brought forward in a complacent tone. The Spanish have less of the libertine air than the British; but enough to show that the practice of chivalry was very different from its professions. Many romances are founded on such incidents in Spain.

M. 2. 272 Voices, apparitions, spirits that ride in mists and storms, the machinery of spectres or evil spirits, dark & gloomy imaginations, belong to the literature of northern nations; not to Spain nor Italy. This difference is attributed to climate.

"Nonsense.
The best of us now & then relish a little nonsense."
[A writer referring to ballads, &c. says this.

Filthiness & Uncleanliness [Cont. from M 14. 427, 429
and Cleanliness of Peasantry &c. &c.

Lisbon — Letter in Evangelist April 6. 1857

In the old city, the streets are narrow, some only five feet broad, and the filth & stenches which assail you are awful — The Portuguese appear polite and kind hearted. Pride is their prime quality: & another marked trait is indolence. The common people live on Indian corn bread, dipped in Olive oil.

Sister Irene, who has lived many years in the Slaves states, is decided in her opinion, that the blacks, though not very cleanly, are far superior in cleanliness to the Irish in the northern states.

Austrian Comforts.

Dr Fiske of N.H. who is in Vienna, April 12. 1857. having travelled from Trieste to that city. He did not find the degradation & poverty in Austria that he expected. Had seen no beggars, & villages & towns had a clean and thrifty appearance; reminded him of New England more than any part of the continent he had seen. The houses of A. All children are obliged to attend school. Women do all sorts of out door work. Hamp. Gaz. May 20. 1857

Rome — filthy. See M. 14. 89. 429.

The streets of Rome are absolutely disgusting from the filth suffered to accumulate in them. There are stagnant waters, decaying vegetable & animal substances, &c
Lond. 2. Review Vol. 30. p. 157. 147

Mexico.

Mexican Indians, unmixed, forming 3/7 of the population are most disgustingly filthy, in their persons, clothing, and habitations. Neither requires too much } Do. do. p. 164
exertion for the one or the other.

France and S. of Europe

The streets in French cities are narrow, & partly occupied by projecting stalls, chests & casks, & no sidewalks for foot passengers. In France, there is as little regard to cleanliness & convenience, within doors or without, in Paris & other cities, as formerly, and partly still, in Edinburgh. Filth is not thrown into the streets in England. In S. of Europe, impurities of every kind are heaped upon the public ways & left to putrefaction, whose causes endemic & mortal diseases — M. Delpino says these things.
Lon. 2n Review Vol 30. p. 376

Brazil

com. in p. 450

Mrs Graham 1822, found the houses of upper classes at Bahia "disgustingly dirty," and the women were slovenly, having an "unwashed appearance" Their manner of talking about diseases was as disgusting as their dress. Filth & nastiness were spread over them.
Lon. 2n Review Vol 31. 17. 18

France & the French [Cont. from M. 16. 57. 107

"Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw."

Honor, or the Legion of Honor, is sold to those who ask for distinction in France. It is a commercial article and those who wish to sell themselves may buy it.

—"Radiant and adored deceit
Which millions rushed in arms to greet."

many sell themselves to the Empire to procure this bauble
Letter in Ny. Independent. 1857

Foreign Travel by Dr. James Johnson of England in 1823 & 1829. Reviewed in Chr. Spectator, 1836, p. 455

France,

he says, is a most uninteresting country - presenting few spots, compared with her large extent, that which the eye can rest with pleasure. Her mountains have no sublimity, nor her valleys beauty. Her fields, though fertile are slovenly cultivated and fenceless. No pleasant seats or tasteful cottages. Most of the villages, towns & cities are dull, gloomy and dirty; and destitute of taste and refinement in appearance. The promenades & open areas hardly require a modification of this remark. The streets are narrow & filthy, the houses crowed together without order, in a "jumble"; without yards or gardens; the exteriors clumsy & awkward, the interiors gloomy & revolting, from their damp walls, stone floors unscarpeted, and loose, open windows which let in as much air as light. The system of Cookery is abominable; it compounds all eatables into one mixture, seasoned with garlic and rancid oil. The diligences are close, pent up and prison-like.

The French are superior in abstract science but in the improvement of life fall far behind the English. Science has found defenders in France; the arts have more distinguished supporters in England. The French-men looks to the imaginary, & fail in practical wisdom. A want of genuine piety is at the bottom of the faults in the French character. All the arts of politeness do not conceal the unfeeling selfishness of the French. There is also a constitutional defect in the French character; the Gall is all intellect and passion; the moral sentiments & affections, which tame & refine, are woefully defective [There is some prejudice here probably & certainly some truth.]

Rome of the two is less dangerous to moral and religious feelings, than Paris. If one is not thrown into the circle of religious society in Paris many are carried away by this torrent of polluting influences, while professing to finish their education. Chr. Spectator. 1836. p. 487.

Peasantry. [Cont from M. 14. 428. 429

Chili

The poorer classes in Chili have good cheerful dispositions, have becoming language and manners, and live together affectionately. Indolence pervades all ages. A traveller is safe among them, though they may know that he has money. Strangers are received with hospitality by the poorest. Lon. Q. Review. Vol. 30. p. 457.

They considered themselves superior to more polished people. "This idea seems to be universally cherished in the state of society a little advanced beyond the condition of savages." Ibid. " "

M. 2 210.4

They thought themselves superior to the English among them, & would give the title of signior to a muleteer, but not to the Englishmen whose servant he was, in Chili.

[Is this idea of superiority among those "a little advanced beyond savages" universal? When the Mexicans engaged in war with the U States, they evidently considered themselves far superior to us. So the nations of the East seem to think themselves superior to England, till the result of a contest always shows their weakness.

Servia.

The Servians are passionately fond of song & dance. Where there is a Slavic woman, there is a song. Their houses are large & rude. The hearth is in the center of the main room, & a wind this are other rooms. Iron is hardly used, and chimneys & windows are rare. Well trodden earth serves for a floor; the walls are of loam, & the roof of bark, and both are blackened by soot & smoke. The year is a round of festivals & sacred rites. They pray 3 times a day, & at table some one expens thanks.

Voyes Travels

Wallachia.

The peasants wife goes to market with a basket of goods balanced on her head, an infant on her back, and the distaff constantly in hand. She spins, weaves, makes the dress of the family, helps her husband in harvest, & trudges along in the mud while he rides on horseback. The men are cowardly & lazy. The peasants live simply on meal cakes baked in ashes, milk, cheese, garlic and beans. Little animal food is used on account of numerous fasts, when they do not eat meat, eggs & milk. At feasts they drink all the wine & brandy they can get. They are of the Greek church but their rites show of Judaism and Paganism.

Oliver Cromwell [Cont. from M. Page. 6. 499

A new edition of Encyclopedia Britannica pays a just tribute to the character of Oliver Cromwell. Milton, Macaulay, Carlyle, it says, have spoken in his favor. He was a plain English farmer, distinguished by homely English virtues. Strong common sense & independence, earnest piety, and forwardness in all good works. He learned to govern himself, and thus was enabled to govern others as a soldier. He inspires his men with his own spirit & enthusiasm. Though inexorable when justice required it, he had an affectionate pity for distress, and a tolerance of misguided sincerity. As his sphere widens he displays a faculty equal to the greatest affairs and the darkest emergencies. He had a soul-pervading belief in things unseen, both in public and private; speaking of feeling as a man under the eye of God, and an instrument in his hands. He scatters doubt & opposition to the wind, and establishes order. He has no theories about government, but knows what suits the time. He helps to dethrone a king & set up a republic. The republic proves unfit, & he takes the work of government into his own hands & becomes the head of the nation. He is wiser than any of the parties, as to what the nation requires. He made new friends and alienated some old ones. Though regal savereignty in name, he preserved the simplicity of his former life, & limits himself within the bounds of necessity. He is not elated by power & cares little for the outward show of royalty. He is swift in crushing the enemies of public tranquility. "He is truly a terror to evil doers, a praise & protection to them that do well" (so says this Encyc Br.). He fosters learning. The head of Puritanism, he tolerates all sects so long as they do not disturb the state. He was an earnest advocate of the rights of conscience, & his heart yearns toward all good men. He proscribed Popery & Prelacy in political rather than religious grounds. To the adherents

of both, he shows private license; under his rule no longer suffer at the stake or the pillory. He was the most English of Englishmen, & he determined that England should be the greatest of states. He encourages trade, plants colonies, makes wise peace, or wages successful war. all Europe trembles at his voice, & Englands flag waves triumphant over every sea.

The Enc. Brit. ends as follows:—

"Making all allowances for his errors and failings, he is a man for all ages to admire, for all Britons to honor in fond and loving remembrance. No royal names, at least since Alfred's, is more worthy of your veneration than that of the usurper, Oliver Cromwell".

Abridged from what was copied into Ky. Independent May 7, 1859

Labor & Industry despised

Continued from vol. 14. 121.

Foreign [illegible] is now (1857) almost universally employed in New England, in city & country. This help constitutes a class by itself & distinct caste; they associate together & form a separate society. They are ignorant & are looked upon as an inferior class. The effect of such a distinct class is to degrade labor, like the presence of slaves in a slave-holding community.

"When the laborer, from whatever cause, is in a degraded condition, labor itself comes to be considered a degradation."

When Cincinnatus held the plough, labor was honorable. When prisoners taken by him were compelled to hold the plow, the cultivation of the earth became too degrading for Roman citizen or soldier. Household labor is by no means as reputable as it was when it was done by the members of our own families. The younger females have an idea that the washing, scouring & cooking, & the harder and more unpleasant labors, now done by the Irish, are unsuitable for them, a degration, & they learn to despise such work.

Household labor is conducive to health & vigor. The health of our females has deteriorated since spinning and weaving have been given up, and the labors of the kitchen and dairy have been transferred to foreign females. As a remedy, they must return to household labor, or exercise vigorously in the open air, like English females.

Cont. in N. E. Farmer for May 1857

Education. Our daughters seek education, the cultivation of mind & manners, to raise themselves above the necessity of bodily labor; to fit themselves to teach, to engage in intellectual pursuits, and lighter avocations. But the true idea of education is that it will fit them to labor better, more easily, more profitably, more happily — Now with their education, they acquire the false notion that labor is a degradation; and suppose their education will be lost if they engage in bodily labor. They do not consider that intelligence saves labor & enables one to perform labor in less time, with less strength; it makes the brain do the work of the hands.

Many wives live unhappy because they consider it a degradation to do their own labor;

many families are kept poor & unhappy, by employing ignorant foreign help to do their work, which they might do with much greater comfort themselves, were it not for their foolish pride.

"So long as a servile class exists in our midst, labor will be considered a degradation, whether that class consists of an ignorant European race, or of an ignorant African race".

The influence of mothers & teachers is needed to counteract the mistaken notions which prevail

Cor. in N. E. Farmer. May 1857.

Womens Labor & Wages. [Cont. from 11.12.337

Hadley

Had. 3. 218. Labor of O. Smiths Daughter @ 2/8 pr week 1776-7
Enos Smiths

Had 3. 120. Anne Cook nursed at E. Smiths 3 weeks at 3/4. 1777.

Had 3. 122 Deborah Hines worked for E. Enos Smith from
Dec. 2. 1774. 15 weeks at 2/5. pr 2/4⅘ — — £ 1.16.0
From March 1775. 33 weeks to Nov. at 2/8. 4.8.0
For 48 weeks 6.4.0

She had cloak 2/4. hat 8/. petticoat 6/. checked apron 4/4
pr stockings 7/. pr mans Shoes 4/6. & shoe Buckles 1/3. in 1774—
and in 1775 pr shoes 6/. Gown & making 2/4. shoes 6/. soling & 4
mending 3/. making gown 1/6. thread 1/4. pr shoes 5/4
4½ yds Sorrelling @ 4/. 18/. (for the 2 gowns) shoes 6/. all £6.5.11

Bread -- [Cont. from M 13.99 : M. 11.139

England Jan. 1857. At a meeting in London, Mr Lawes and Dr. Gilbert estimated the amount of water in bread at from 36 to 38 percent. and considered that 100 lbs flour yielded on an average 138 lbs bread. The loss of dry matter in fermentation is less than one per cent. The average amount of nitrogen in bread is 1/3 per cent. [How much does he mean?] Millers & bakers consider the excellence of flour to be in proportion to the amount of starch, & so Boussingault & others have a different opinion. ——Bran yields 10 times as much ash and 4½ times as much nitrogen, as household flour

Bread in Boston.

Mass. Rec. I. 296. } Bread not to be made finer than to afford a two penny loaf of 12 oz: to 12 ounces for two pence This was Oct. 1640.

I. 337. 1641. The Court being desirous to send forth a vessel laden with wheat & to bring in foreign commodities, ordered that no baker, ordinary keeper or other person, should bake or sell to sale any bread or cakes made wholly or in part of wheat meal. To forfeit double the value — Each town was expected to adventure wheat — No malt to be made of wheat. Biscuit of wheat for ships might be made & sold.

II. 181 } 1646 Nov. first regular assize of bread. There were
III. 163 } 3 sorts of loaves — wheat, wheaten, household — all were penny loaves, to weigh avoirdupois as follows

M 11.138 / 11.139 according to the price of wheat

Wheat	Wheat penny loaf.	Wheaten loaf.	Household loaf
3/.	11¼ oz.	17½.	23⅓. /.
" 3/6	... 10 4/7	------ 15 3/7	--- 20 2/3.
" 4/.	.. 9¼ "	..... 14 "	--- 18½ "
" 4/6	.. 8¼ "	--- 11¾ "	---- 16½ "
" 5/.	... 7¾ "	------ 11½ ".	--- 15½ "
" 5/6	... 7 "	--- 10½ "	---- 14 "
" 6/.	— 6 "	--- 10 "	---- 13 "
" 6/6	.. 6. "	..... 9½ "	--- 12¼ "

The proportion in weight am very near as 1. 1½ and 2, for the 3 kinds of bread. Were they all wheat with bran in wheaten & household, or was rye or corn meal mixed?

M. 13 / B. 356 / " 357 } Same proportion of the 3 sorts of bread in 1697. Same 1724. M 11.139
first sort called "White" bread in 1720. 4/. as 3/. in 1646; 6/. as 5/. in 1646 and 5/. as 4/. — 1/. difference perhaps added for baking.

The loaves when wheat was 6/ weighed more than half as much as when it was 3/. Same 1697. Why so? Just-half in 1720. M. 13. 357.

Agriculture. — [Continued from M. 14. 361.

Farmer M. 12. 407. M. 16. 254

M. 2. 214 Western & Eastern Farming. Hon. G. S. Boutwell, at a Legislative Agricultural meeting in Boston thought a man in Massachusetts could labor 300 days in a year without injury, while in many parts of the west a man could not labor more than 200 to 250 days — Agriculture is a higher intellectual pursuit in Massachusetts than in the west, and always will be.

It requires some degree of opposition in man or in nature to bring out the highest qualities of man. As you diminish this opposition, you diminish man's perseverance. Life, in its highest form, is not the raising the greatest quantity of wheat or pork, or the most acquisition of money; but the chief end of man is to develop the moral & intellectual qualities. If so Massachusetts may exceed the west.

Gov. Boutwell had ~~long since~~ stated that Massachusetts as an agricultural State, in the amount of its productions, estimated in dollars and cents, is superior to either Ohio, Illinois or Wisconsin. He now said he believed this statement could be maintained. He based his calculations on the returns of the census of 1850. That is, taking the agricultural productions of Illinois, &c. and distributing them among the people engaged in agriculture, & those productions in Massachusetts and Vermont, & dividing them in the same way, they are greater to each person here than there.

Mr Wetherell said no body made money at the west by farming; those who make money do it by the rise of land or other speculation. In all his travels there, he never found but one New England woman who was not homesick. They had bad water, bad houses, no barns & many inconveniences. No young man who could afford to live in a old State would ever desire to live in a new one.

[Mr Boutwell are one sided and unfair in their statements though there is much truth in what they say about the west — Others spoke on the other side & in favor of the west. —— Reported in N.E. Farmer, May, 1857.

Legislative Agricultural meetings, in the State House in Boston, being got up by Mr Coleman, com'r of Ag. 1839. First meeting for organization was Jan. 23. 1839, and first meeting for discussion, Feb 6. 1839. Have been held ever since, & have been pleasant and useful. Speeches & remarks reported & published.

N. E. Farmer June 1857.

Meadows on Concord & Sudbury River.

It is stated in N. E. Farmer, June 1867, that 10,000 acres on this stream yield only coarse meadow grass [carex & such like, I suppose] and exhales miasma that generates rheumatism & consumption. Acres said to be owned by a grant in early days of the privilege of erecting a Dam for a grist mill at Billerica falls. Some suppose there is but 3 feet fall for 20 miles above Billerica mills and Dam. The land, though alluvial, is of little value for want of drainage.

[This overflowing of the meadows at Concord &c. existed from the beginning, before any dam was built. The subject of deepening the channel at the falls & draining the meadows was agitated 1636 & many years after. See Shattuck's History.]

Dwight's Travels I. 103 to 110. Agriculture in New England, "far inferior to that of Great Britain." Causes of this. Burning the lands burnt up all vegetable mould. Defects in our husbandry — ground not well prepared for seed — insufficient manuring — want of a good rotation — slobenliness in clearing the ground. These defects partly owing to the high price of labor, often 12 dollars a month. (Does he mean all the year, or 6 mo.?) Agriculture has been improved considerably in the last 30 years, & is now fast improving. [When is now? When did his 30 years begin? It was after the revolution. Now, was after 1810.

Average crops in Corn. Wheat 15 bushels, Indian corn 25. Beans on loam land, 12 to 18 bushels. Buckwheat 15 to 25 bushels. Rye yields less than wheat, but sometimes 30 bushels.

Improvements have been made — by cultivation of clover — use of gypsum — grass quantities of manure gathered — fine stalls & better made — labor confined to less ground — farms assume a neater & more thrifty aspect.

M.2. 296. Peas & Beans. M. 2. 233. M. 9. 244.

M. 17. 12. John Pynchon sent 648 bushels peas to Boston in 1652 and 1653, & 374 bushels in 1654.

M 17. 366. He gave for peas in Springfield 1671 to 1680 2/3, 2/6 2/8 and 2/9 bushel, & 4d for barrels. Barrels held 4 bushels. — Pynchon seems to have paid freight & peas were worth 2/3 — 2/6 in Hatfield — not money. Barrels held 4 Stricken bushels & cost 3/9 — good for adat &c.

M. 9. 149. Peas called 2/6 & 3/. by Wilton in N.H. 1674 to 1677. No rye.
" " do " 2/6 by Jos. Hawley 1674 to 1682. — No rye.
" 150 Peas & Rye 2/6 in Hadley 1687. or Meal only } Had. 2
" 150. Peas & Rye 3/ in do 1700 or do } 119, &c.

Prices 222. Peas in Hampshire 1690 to 1700 3/. some 2/8. } Ryes am
" " do do, cash price 1704 & 5 2/. some 2/3. }
" " do 1712. 3/6 to 4/. same as wht at 1714. 4/. 1724. 4/6.

M 9. 151 Peas, Hawley's acct. 5/. 1717; 6/. 1726; 8/. 1727 to 1734
9. 157. Peas, Hunt's acct, 1740 to 1748. 28/. 1740, 12/ (about 4/)
9. 153. Peas do. specie, 1754 to 1768. mostly 4/. some 3/9. 4/8. 5/

Prices 218. Peas in Hampshire 1755 to 1776. 4/ — but few raised.

Prices 222. Beans very few before 1750. some at Suffield & Westfield.
" 218 Beans, small quantities 1754 to 1767. at 3/. some 4/. and 4/. 1788 & 1790.

Miss. 9. 244. Beans in all 18th century. Were 5/. 1794 & 1798

Prices 219. Peas in Hadley 1725. P.M. Peas & Wheat 5/.
do 219 at bottom Hadley. Peas & Beans 10/8 at Hadley 1741
do 219 " do. Peas 1742. 11/ — (Peas not quite as high as wheat — perhaps peas buggy.

M 15. 302. Wm Clark of N.H. sold some Peas & beans — 1758 to 1775 Northn was plenty — He sold by peck & ½ bushel, Peas at rate of 4/ and 5/. bushel, & beans at same — Wheat was 4/. & some 4/8 or 5/.

Sept 2. 1859. Mr. Sylvester Smith says field peas were raised by his father & some others after 1800 — some were sold in N.H. They had the old peas-hooks of former days & hooked them in the old way. He says these hooks were quite small — part of a circle about 4 inches in diameter or a little less.

Mrs Allen Clark says the Hadley peas, or many of them were not good — Peas were brought from Vermont when she was young. Also from New York & Vermont when I was young. — & from Berkshire. Mr Jewett, said some years earlier.
Mrs Clark says baked beans was a dish in Hadley — not uncommon in her young years.

Government.

Continued from page 46

London contains tens of thousands of human beings whose poverty or infirmities imprison them in damp & subterranean abodes, & whose evil ways cause them to shun the bright sunshine & pure air: they tread the streets, lounge at drinking houses, & swarm at wharves, the personifications of vice, misery & degradation. The absence or neglect of religious & educational influences causes their moral blindness & mental imbecility.

Government withholds all practical means for the mitigation of such evils. There is a radical defect in the very frame work of society. Human nature and human misery are as deserving the attention of the statesman & Christian as of the philanthropist. Every man as an individual should have the rights & privileges, the esteem & fraternal regard, which are abstractly accorded to mankind. Whether the direction of true philanthropy should be left to the intermitting and partial efforts of individual exertion, or be made the care of national or public management, ~~is a subject that~~ will become the subject of general consideration.

1857. Letter from London in N.Y. Independent

For a government to fetter millions of human beings to slavery, and to render the propagation, increase and perpetuity of such misery the object of its guardian care, is to divest itself of all attributes of good, and to create itself a living curse. Cheever, 1857.

Rise in Prices. [Cont. from M. 16. 29.
See M. 19. 14

The N.Y. Tribune thinks laboring men cannot afford to eat much meat at present prices. (May 23, 1857). We are the greatest meat consuming country in the world!

Roasting pieces of beef and beefsteaks sell nominally in the market at 18 to 25 cents per lb. while the real price, owing to cheating in weight, is often 25 per ct. higher. A piece only fit for soup is charged at about 12 to 15 cents, and a shin bone at 10 cents. [Some exaggeration I think. Corned beef is now 12 to 18 cents per lb.

A leg of mutton or a loin is sold at 16 to 20 cts per lb. and the coarser parts at 12 to 16 cents — Veal that is fit to eat is about the same price as mutton. Lamb is 50 per cent higher. Fresh pork, poor, sells at 12 to 15 cents — Salt pork, smoked bacon, sells from 16 to 18 cents, & smoked beef the same.

Fish sells as high as meat according to its value. Small shad in April brought from 35 to 75 cents each, which was about 25 cents per lb. Lobsters alive bring 6 cents per lb. fishmonger's weight, which is 5 pounds for what weighs hard by 4 lbs.

Butter is 28 to 35 cents a pound and much of it no better than soap grease.

Bread from bakers does not vary much from 6 cents per pound.

Sugar, Molasses, Lard, & some groceries bear most fabulous prices, compared with a few years ago.

Culinary Vegetables are higher than meat fish or butter. Sweet Potatoes are $4 a bushel and 1/4 of them not fit to eat. Common Potatoes full $2.50 a bushel. Turnips & ruta bagas, which in a measure are, beam more empty space than they occupy, sell at a rate equal to 1.25 to 1.50 a bushel. Parsnips and carrots are sold by the piece, about 4 for six pence. Lettuce, 7. 8 and 10 cents for a head or bunch of 2 or 3 ounces. Cabbages 15 to 18 cents per head

Apples have been sold at 7 dollars a bushel.

Pie plant has ranged from 6 cents a bunch to 6 cents a leaf.

These prices chiefly refer to April.

Wheat flour, Corn meal, Rice, salt codfish are cheaper than other articles of food. We must eat less meat.

Rise in prices.

Day-laborers demand a large price for labor, but much of their earnings goes for liquor. If they try to live in decent abodes, they must expend one half and often more than half of their wages for house rent.

Rents in 6 or 8 years have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. A small, inconvenient house rents for $400, and a whole house in a respectable str. at 1000 Dollars. Most families who hire a whole house cannot hire for less than 700 to 1000 dollars, besides paying for Carbon coal, gas, and ordinary repairs.

Families with an income of 1000 dollars only, cannot live in a whole house that is comfortable.

Expenses of a prudent, economical family in New York, of three persons, with the addition of a son about 4 months, and a boarder 14 weeks — from May 1. 1856 to May 1. 1857.

Rent & repairs of a small house	$483.37
14 tons of coal	86.60
kindling wood	18.00
Gas bills	29.25
Hired Girls	79.00
4 barrels flour	36.75
Ordinary Household expenses [eat drink, & I suppose]	719.31 [An outrageous sum — not to be relied on.
Dry goods, shoes &c clothing	160.27 rather small
Books, papers, carriages, cars and dinners down town	54.08
Additions to house furnishing	124.38
	1790.41
Deduct received for board	100.00
	$1690.41 Total Expense.

[There is evidently some exaggeration in the Tribune's statements, & the expenses of the preceding family are not to be believed, unless the family was extravagant.

Rise in Prices, 1789, & after

(U.S. Farmer, Jan. 1860, p. 39) From Silas Brown, North Wilmington, Mass. Nov. 11, 1859 he aged 80.

After the war, money was scarce, a gloomy reaction took place after the long continued war excitement & the poverty of farmers was distressing. "Shays's insurrection followed, caused by government oppression to force people to pay taxes & debts, who had nothing." Comby people had not candles & burnt pine knots and splinters in their unpapered, unpainted rooms. They made their own clothing or obtained it by cloth of home spun bartered for foreign goods. Young ladies of the best families went to meeting in home spun gowns. Mothers rode 15 or 20 miles to Boston (or to Charlestown ferry) and carried their home cloth to Boston in their arms, & traded it away for calico & other gewgaws to decorate their daughters.

From the close of the war to the beginning of the French revolution, was a gloomy, distressing period for farmers. The Wars in France & Europe caused a sudden impulse of business & revived the farmers. Every farm production took a sudden rise, & the farmers walked into new life, & in a few years paid their debts & began to buy land and went to speculate in land. The speculations were eventually disastrous. From the French revolution, to British orders in council and Bonaparty decrees, & our embargo, was a prosperous time for farmers. People began to dress better, to wear broadcloth, &c. From the embargo to the end of Madison's administration was an unpleasant hard time for many. Ladies began to make gowns from factory spun yarn.

Astounding events have taken place since the peace of 1815. "The extravagances, swindling operations, and various other rascalities will defy the enormities of all Christendom, the heathen lands & the cheats of the whole world."

Fall in prices

1857 August & Sept. Large crops & a pressure for money have depressed the prices of some kinds of produce. The N.Y. Independent of Sept 16. 1857. says:— "The produce market is rapidly falling, from the combined effects of a tight money market, numerous failures among dealers, great abundance of supply, and a restricted export demand. A very low price for food is expected to be reached this fall."

[Produce of many kinds has fallen, but no kind is very low, nor is it likely to be, in my opinion. Meats, grain, fruits, poultry, leather, Cheese, Lard, Potatoes, and some other things are not yet very low; some remain decidedly high.

Leather & Shoes continue high; also wool & cotton. The rebellion in India advances the prices of ~~some~~ India goods; and the war in China has raised the price of tea & other articles.

Sugar & Molasses are still high, though sugar has fallen 3 cents per pound & molasses 15 or 20 cents per gallon.

September 15. 1857.

Meeting Houses

[Cont. from p. 21 and 51. and from M. 16. p. 249

M. 16. 248 249

The Natick meeting house, built 1799 was very near like those of Westhampton and Norwich in my younger days, but no sounding board noticed at Natick.

The historian of Natick (p. 110) represents that foot stoves and a continual thumping on the sides of the pews, hardly kept up the circulation in the half frozen limbs of the worshippers, & the minister sometimes raised his hands in prayer covered with shaggy mittens.

There is much imagination in this account. I attended meeting where there was no stove but foot stoves till I was 33 years old, & I have no recollection of having suffered very much from the cold; and do not believe others did. We were all used to the cold house, and excepting 3 or 4 very cold Sabbaths in a winter, we were comfortable. On very cold Sabbaths, there was some noise made in keeping the feet warm, when foot stoves were not used — I never saw shaggy mittens lifted up in prayer.

Andrew Nichols, Poetry at Danvers Celebration

See the same M. 15. 256.

"Next to the Village Church let us repair,
A queer old sombre structure, nearly square,
With a four sided roof surmounted by
Its own epitome, a square belfry,
In which a little bell securely hung,
Is by depending rope in broad aisle rung.

This is a correct account of the meeting houses in 17th Century and some in 18th. The roof says they were plastered at the sides but not overhead. Then the naked timbers were seen and ornamental posts, four hanging down from the tower & pointing to the floor. Seats for men on one side the aisle and, or women the other. See more M. 15. 256.

Frothingham p. 95. Charlestown Meeting House.
2d or 3d was built about 1639, and Johnson says it was "comely built & large."

Ibid & p. 114 In 1642. 1645. & 1648. 5 or 6 persons had liberty to build Shops "on the sides of the meeting house", "on the outside of the house", "on the N.E. side of the East door". These shops evidently were close to the house, & must have given it a singular aspect. In 1652 the town refused to grant liberty to build any more shops on any side of the house.

Ibid. 157. The Town Messenger of Charlestown, 1666, took care of the meeting house, rung the bell for meetings, and was "to keep out dogs in meeting time". To have 4£ a year for salary. (For dogs see m.g. 340

Ibid 248. New meeting House in Charlestown Voted June 7th 1715, was raised June 20. 1716. & used for public worship Aug. 5. House was finished May 20. 1717. Cost 1899£. 3. 10— by Contribution 1925. 3. 0. Was 72 feet long and 52 wide and had two galleries

Ibid 186. Old meeting house in Charlestown was enlarged in 1672 "by new building without the limits". In 1675 three galleries built or rebuilt — one in front & one each side, with two seats, one before the other, in each gallery; lower stairs into men's gallery to be altered; stairs to be made to each gallery; the side galleries to run from the front gallery home to the opposite [illegible]. 46£ for work.

Mass. Rec. I. 157 Sept. 1635. Dwelling Houses to be only 1/2 mile from the Meeting House — This order of 1635 was extended to all towns in 1636 (Plym. Rec. I. 181); Ibid 291. and was repealed in 1640. (Mass. did not continue over 4 years & 8 months (though often referred to as if in existence long after). Mill-houses and farm houses were excepted originally.

Com. g. 136. In 1701. Nathaniel Foote of Brainford hired his negro to sit in Mrs. Matthye's pew in the South complaint to County Court.

Mostly Pudd

Hasty Pudding. (Cont. from M 9. 76. M Vol 385

1859. Sept 2. May Sylvester Smith born 1789, says it was the custom in Hadley to make Hasty pudding every Saturday afternoon; & this was eaten in milk for supper, (and by some for breakfast the next morning; Ellen S. says it was fried in the morning for breakfast; but not refer to a later time). All with whom I have conversed in Northampton say there was hasty pudding made on Saturday, most of the year (perhaps not in hot weather) and used for supper & by the children for breakfast, but fried hasty pudding was not in their young years. In the morning the pudding was cut up into baby pieces and scalded in hot milk, & so eaten; or some day so. Some made hasty pudding more than once a week.

M. 2. 266 Other children's food

Mary Smith says they had bread & milk for supper and breakfast, when not hasty pudding; children were not allowed to sit at the table with the adults at morning and night, but were with them at dinner.

M. 19. 279. Hasty Pudding at my father's.

All made a meal of it once a week, at supper; old & young; & the children had it the next morning. ~~Hasty~~ pudding was not fried at my father's.

1859. Sept 5. Mrs. Allen Clark born in Hadley 1793, says Hasty pudding was made every Saturday & eaten with milk by all for supper; the next morning the adults had meat, tea, &c as usual, but the children had the hasty pudding & milk scalded or warmed; but sometimes she says the pudding was fried in a pan. It seems that hasty pudding was fried in some families 50 a 60 years ago but not generally. May Smith may be correct.

1859. Sept 26. Old Mrs Newton. Hadley, born 1776. says people, or many people, had hasty pudding in her young days, and since, more than once a week. Often on Saturday but not always. There was not much frying of hasty pudding formerly.

Poultry & Eggs. [Cont. from M. 14. 373 Geese p. 259

M. 2. 35. "Whistling girls and crowing hens,
M. 7. 91. Always come to some bad end."
7. 3. 7.

This old proverb is not only English, but Chinese also. It is the custom in China to kill every hen that crows, as a preventive against misfortune, which the circumstance is supposed to indicate. "Things not generally Known" by D. A. Wells

M. 3. 15. Josselyn mentions crowing hens & spurred hens in New England, "which the farmer's wives kill to wring off their necks."

M. 3. 4. Mr. Thain says crowing hens are not good. He prescribes a remedy for crowing hens

London p. 1037 "Hens with a large comb, or turkies crow like the cock, are generally deemed inferior; but I have had hens with a large rose comb and also crowers, which were upon an equality with the rest."

Prices Eggs, Sept 16. 1857 in N.Y. Market
Wholesale—per doz. from N.Y. & Pa. 15 to 16c per doz
do " fresh Eggs from N. Jersey 18¾c doz
do " from Ohio. ——— 8 to 12c. doz.

Eggs are cheaper or as cheap in N. York as in Northampton.

Prices Poultry in New York. Sept 16. 1857.
Wholesale—choice qualities.
Chickens large 1.00 to 1.25 per pair. Chickens small 50c to 62c per pair
Chickens live fat 50 to 62c " pair. Old Fowls fat. live 75c per pair
Turkeys, young 50c to 1.00 each; old 1.00. 1,25. 1,50. 2,00 each
Turkeys alive 14 to 15c per lb.
Geese Stall fed. each 1.00 to 1.75: grass fed 50 to 75c ea
Geese, live fat ea. 75 to 1.25.
Ducks spring pair 65c to 1.25. Ducks live 50 to 75c pair

Wild game, Wholesale.
Pigeons, dead. doz. plenty. 50 to 62c doz: Live do 6c to 8c ea by 100
Prairie Chickens 75c to 1.00 pair. Partridges 87 to 1.00 pair
Woodcocks ——— 75c per pair. Plover 3.00. per doz
Snipe ——— 1.00 to 1.25 per doz. Reed Birds 50c to 62c doz
Small birds 25 to 37c per doz. Venison 10 to 15c per lb.

Poultry & Eggs.

Wild Geese.

Roger gives the Indian name of Goose "Honck".
Williams in one place. He has another name.
Springfield Republican Dec 1. 1857. inhabitants that the wild geese flying over very honk! honk!
Is this the shoveller?

Tame Turkeys Dec 1857
A man in Worcester is said to have a Turkey 18 months old & still growing, that weighs 32 pounds. This is considered a very heavy Turkies.

Eggs in Hadley

Had. 3 } Enos Smith sold Eggs at 3d per doz. 1777 & 1778
123 } He sold fowls at 10 probably fat ones
2 1/6. Oliver Smith sold a fowl 8d. 1775

Prices 302. Rev John Wms. 1729. 7 dunghill fowls @ 6d. 3/6
" 302 Revd. Stoddard 1726 Fowls 1d.
" 311 No fowls noticed in Hampshire Inventories from 1700 to 1724.
" 219. Fowls 1759. 5d ea. 1760. 6d ea. 1729. 6d (about 4d lawful?)
" 6 Fowls 1745. 1/ ea (about 3d lawful) 1733. 14 fowls in Suffd 10½ (say 5d lawful)
" 283. Jos. Hawley. 1735. had dunghill fowls. 1/. (about 6d lawful.)
H & G Regr the XII. 343. John Ruggles of Roxbury, had a "hen house", and his wife might keep fowls in it. Will 1657.

C Stanley. Hartford
Con. 5. 371. From 1700 to 1704. he bought hens 6 times at 6d each
5. 373. He bought eggs at 3 doz. about 4 times
5. 367 He bought "young fowls" at 4, 3 times in 1701.
5 372. 13 a 14 fowls at 8 or 7 times. 1705 & 1706. all at 6d each

Poultry. Hadley. (from Mrs. S. Smith. Sept. 1859.
Hens were not confined at all formerly. Old prim[itive] hens and eggs not known by Mrs Smith. Eggnog was drunken by boys & youngmen on town meeting days.
Some Turkeys were raised - not many. Some were shot at, at so much a shot, when Mrs Smith was a boy!
Had 3 Cocks in Hadley answered Cocks in the morning & at other times, as geese answered geese.
Mrs Newton says there were not many tame turkies. Only some[time] the more we ate they had a turkey for Thanksgiving. Chicken pie most had.
Doves - were few when Smith was young - a few more now - not many.

Food of Families — Cont. from p. 159

Vegetable Food furnishes the principal sustenance of inhabitants of the equinoctial & tropical regions.

Animal Food mixed with vegetable is the sustenance in the temperate climates, where grasses grow & abound.

Animal Food is the principal sustenance of the people nearer the Arctic circle & in the Polar regions.

The most northern inhabitants dispute the possession of seals & whales with the bears and foxes, gorging themselves with their flesh with the avidity of the beasts.

Lon. Quart. Review No 78, p 408

Food of Chilians — the mass. Inferior meat, maize flower, abundance of garlic, much fruit, especially watermelons, and a profusion of capsicum or Chili pepper.

M. 2 / 296.6 — English Rural life. Potluck

Miss Mitford in her Rural Sketches in "Our Village" 1824 uses the words, "kickshaws", "scrap dinner", "potluck". The London Eclectic Review, Vol 31, p 167, considers that Miss Mitford "soils her pages by such low & provincial corruptions of language" (including these & others) — "scrap dinner" is apparently what we call "a picked up dinner", and potluck probably means what is boiled in the pot, whether porridge or something else. The potluck of Old England must be different from that of New England. — Strange that the reviewer should find fault with such terms as the above, & call their use "a descending to the phraseology of the kitchen", and "adopting vulgarisms" and use of "low & provincial corruptions".

Food of Dutch at Albany June 1749. (Kalm.

M. 3. 101. Breakfast, Tea, slices of bread & butter, and slices of hung beef. 30 or 40 years before they had no tea, but breakfasted on bread & butter & bread and milk. Cheese

Dinner now buttermilk & bread, milk & bread, or boiled or roasted flesh. A large salad

Supper. Bread & butter or bread & milk. Cheese rasped they used at breakfast & dinner

Drink was small beer or water.

Bread & milk of English — opposite.

M. 19. 278. 279. Food in my father's family.

Food of Families

Scotch food. 1735 (from Present State of G.B. 1...

M.3 71. Scotch tradesmen, farmers & common people are not such excessive devourers of flesh as the English of the same rank. Their diet is chiefly milk-meats [butter & cheese & milk] and oatmeal, cale [cabbage] & roots. [Roots were doubtless turnips, potatoes, parsnips, &c.

M.16.109. New England Food. Indian Pudding in a bag.
The Indian Pudding boiled in a bag, is not alluded to in early days. It became common in the last century, & was on almost all farmers tables at dinner.

M.10.112. Noticed by Miss Eunice Wright, & other aunts of Mrs. Adams
10 113 " by Mrs Morgan & other " "
10.184 " by Mrs Bryant & " " "
10.187 " by Mrs Cook & " " "

Hadley people (Mary S. Smith, Mr C. Gaylord &c) say that the Indian pudding boiled in a bag was common 60 and 70 years ago, and after. It was made early & put into the pot, so as to have a thorough boiling, before noon. They had not butter, molasses, especially apple molasses, and other things. It was said that one or two families had 365 Indian puddings in a year, or one every day. Mrs Allen Clark tells the same story. Berries sometimes in pudding.

M.15.115 Pumpkin sauce was common in Hadley & used as apple sauce now is. Pumpkin & milk was eaten by
M10.186 some, especially baked pumpkins. Polls full of pared pumpkins were over heads, drying, in fall & after.

M.10.112 Not much apple sauce used formerly, but more
M.10.184 pumpkin sauce. Both were used after revolution and before — made of dried apples & pumpkins. Formerly more pumpkin sauce used than apple sauce; but apples gradually superseded pumpkins.
Miss Newton

M.2.236 Bread & Milk. (see opposite & p. 159.
This was the common food of New England children 50. 60 & 70 years ago; & had been used by both adults and children — for breakfast & supper, with hasty pudding & milk a part times in the week. Children did not come to the table of the adults except at noon.

Mss 4.86. See Bread & milk in respectable families in Boston
" 4.87. in 1728 — more Mss 4.146 for same year.
Mss c.1. 164. Same in such families 1737
Mss c 19.278 Bread & Milk in my father's family
" 279. do & do in Winter — & bread & cider
Mss c. 6. 266. Josselyn says Whortleberries were eaten with milk.
267. an excellent summer dish in milk

Food of Families

p. 159. **Bread & cider.** m. 19. 279

Mayn'd Smith of Hadley had not eat bread & cider in any quantity, but a substitute for bread & milk.

Mrs. Allen Clark born in Hadley 1793. had eaten bread & cider & knew how it was made — cider not much sour diluted with water & warm, & molasses added, and toasted bread crumbed in.

Baked Beans, Mrs Clark says, were somewhat common in Hadley in her younger days — not daily but now & then.

Bread & cider. Mrs Newton of Hadley had had bread and cider made as above. Milk sometimes scarce

Bread & Milk

1859 Mrs Newton of Hadley says all children made breakfast & supper on bread & milk, or hasty pudding and milk — rarely in winter on bread & cider. Children never come to the table with their parents except at noon.

English Literature in 1733.

The London Magazine for 1733 contains a notice of new publications every month.

On the Arts & Sciences — as Grammar, Arithmetic. Architecture,

Gardening & Husbandry.

Historical & Miscellaneous. Many.

Law. Few.

Political. Very many. A great deal of Controversy.

Theological. many.

Sermons. many.

Plays, Poetry, & Entertainment. Very many.

Chronology, History, Lives

Classical, Grammatical, Mathematics.

Physical & Physiological, or Medical.

Novels — only 2 or 3 in the year.

Poems & Poetry on very many subjects. 6d. 1/. 1/6. &c.
Some called Ballads. at 6d.

Trade. A few.

Classics. Some

many books were published in Numbers, at 6d a number. Some at 1/. a number.

England & the English [Cont. from v. 16. 305.

English Gentry & Gentlemen. M. 2. 271. M 16. 305.

Gentleman. A person of good or honorable extraction. Bailey.
Gentry. The order or rank of gentlemen; a number of ancient families which have always borne a coat of arms. Ibid

Gentleman. Generosus. Young. Gentility. Nobilitas. Young
Gentry — Nobilitas. Young.
Gentleman. A man of birth, of extraction. Though not noble. Walker
Gentry. Class of people above the vulgar. Walker
Gent[illegible]. In England, every man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending noblemen. Webster.
Gentry. In Great Britain, the classes of people between the nobility & the vulgar. Webster.

Gentleman. Formerly one who had four descents of gentility both by father & mother — different now. Formerly gentlemen had many privileges above the peasant.
"In Crimes of an equal nature, a gentleman was punished more favorably than a peasant."
cur. rev. p. 148 If to be executed, the gentleman was to be beheaded not hanged
The gentleman might not accept a challenge from a peasant.
"In our days, all are accounted gentlemen that have money; and if he has no coat of arms, the king of arms can sell him one".
Bailey's Dic. Vol. II. 1737.

M. 5. 149. Blackwood's account of Nobility & Gentry. His gentry are distinct from Nobility. No gentry he says on the continent.

Chronology Vol. 5. 138. 139. 140 } Smith's account of Gentlemen in time of Elizabeth.

England — good & bad. 1857

The British empire in In[illegible], & the proud position of England in Europe may be in jeopardy. This would be a serious blow to progress & civilization, whatever may be the crimes of the British in India. With all their arrogance, pyhocrisy & selfishness the English are still the defenders of the last strong hold of liberty in Europe, and the English flag is every where identified with civilization. Undeniable as the fact is, it leads humanity onward. Nobody but despots & slaveowners can rejoice at the fall of British power.
Letter from London, in N.Y. Tribune Sept 1857

England the English

County Banks in England. Failures.

By a report to the House of Lords, Feb 1819, it appears that from 1791 to 1818, both inclusive, 273 banking houses commissions of bankruptcy issued against them, and "each failure was an earthquake to the neighborhood where it took place" Only 3 or 4 banks failed in Scotland in that time, all were joint stock companies in both countries, but the English banks which have but 6 partners — There had been many failures in the South part of Ireland.

Lon. Edn. Review Vol 31, p 135

M. 2. 230. Anglo Saxons and French M. 2. 268

French children behave better than English & American. I see no quarrels, nor disputes among those in the garden of the Tuileries, & seldom hear a squall or see tears. American children are different in their manners. The Anglo-saxon baby is born bawly, squally, screechy; he is innately grabby, scratchy, pluckey! As he grows up he brags, bullies, grasps, snatches, grabs — all Saxon roots. He "beats" all nations. We are traders & property makers. Wealth that should mean manhood & valor, mean bank stocks & building stocks. We get. Gain, have & hold for ourselves. We have had the same characteristics from Hengist and Horsa, Danes and Normans, down to Chinese wars, Choctaw expulsion, East Indian acquisition, Mexican annexation and Gen Walker's filibustering. Where the Anglo-Saxon conquers he drives out & absorbs & consumes, instead of assimilating. The French & Spaniards assimilate and amalgamate with the nations. Our political Democracy is the result of our individualism; the French tend to social equality by forces of gregarious humanitarianism. The French children & adults are eminently gregarious. English & Americans have an appetite for acquisition & sole ownership. The Englishman loves his home because it is his. The Frenchman loves public gardens, fetes, balls, theatres, coffeehouses, — whatever places his fellows congregate in

French men & women speak to little children more familiarly than we do; the distance between them seems not so great as with us. The distinctions of age & stature seem to be levelled, without weakening the authority of the elders.

The French father & son add friendship to paternal and filial love, & have a confidence & sense of companionship, that is seldom found in Eng & America.

Letter from Paris in N.Y. Tribune, June 3. 1857.

Things in England, not seen in New England.

H. H. French, one of the editors of the N. E. Farmer, reached Liverpool, May 22. 1857. having sailed from Portland May 2. The trees about Liverpool were loaded with foliage, & full of singing birds. He found

Hedges of hawthorn, carefully cut.

Spacious avenues of trees & flowering shrubs, full of birds.

Hundreds of rooks, cawing in the tops of old oaks, and hopping & flying about.

A smooth shaven lawn, starred all over with the English daisy, which he never saw before

In the morning, at the dawn of day, a skylark, in a cage under his window, awaked him with its song. — this is the songster of the old English poets.

He found open hearted, social, accommodating Englishmen.

Wheat was generally drilled, & women & children were weeding the wheat

Beans in drills also, in large fields; these used for stock of most kinds.

Peas abundant along the railway from Liverpool to London also Vetches & Tares.

M. 16. 285 Lands owned by a few proprietors, mostly nobility. These are leased to farmers, often for 21 years. These farmers live in good style & some do, & do not labor much. Some hire 1000 acres & pay 22. an acre for rent or about 5500 dollars a year. Some pay twice & some 4 times as much per acre, & make money. A man who hired 1000 acres had 250 acres wheat; 200 acres Turnips 190 acres of barley, &c. & intended to keep one sheep to each M. 16. 152. acre, or 1000 in all, but has not always that number. He expected 30 bushels of Wheat per acre or 7,500 bushels all, worth $1. 75 per bushel.

There is not so much attempt at architectural show in England as in America in dwellings, in general; but the surroundings are beautiful beyond any thing we can imagine in America — broad gravel driveways, hedges of holly, and rows of trees forming archways, &c. Dark yew trees some like our Cedars, but more spreading, grass ever where of the deepest green, soft as velvet and almost as even; groups of lofty oaks, horse chestnuts & beeches; semicircles of willows; figures of men, animals, &c in marble; beds of flowers; lofty walls of living trees; green houses fully of rare plants & flowers — forests of huge horse chestnuts, elms & oaks, 100 years old, covered with ivy, filled with a thick undergrowth — meadows with cattle grazing; swans sailing on a pond; hills or mounds covered with laurel, &c. [illegible] Chiswick, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. June 1857

England & the English

Mr Grinch's account—continued. June 1857

A common carriage in London is called a Hansom from the inventor; it is a cross between the chaise & the cab, has two wheels, carries two persons, and the driver is perched on a seat behind with a long whip & reins. The horse has no check rein or martingale, & his nose is up.

Pony carriages carry two ladies, & are drawn by a pony half as big as a horse; there are pony phaetons drawn by two ponies, ponies ridden by boys, & ponies in carts & pungs.

Donkeys are in London, not much taller than some sheep, carrying big pannier, cans of milk, &c, on their backs: and are beaten by the boy drivers.

Conservatism of England can hardly be conceived by an American. They have no horse railways in streets, & would as soon think of paying the national debt, or establishing common schools, as to allow a street railway. Yet England in some things makes progress, & in the administration of justice in her courts, has in some points, made great progress.

M. 16. 235 Agriculture makes progress in England.

Much capital is expended in agricultural operations. Mr Mechi expends nearly $3 and cultivating his farm 38 dollars per acre. Raises 40 bushels wheat, 56 bushels of barley and 88 bushels of Oats per acre on an average. The English think that a good crop, raised with great care and high manuring pays best.—The lands near London rent at from 40 to 75 dollars per acre, chiefly for market gardens. Farms all over England are leased at from 3 to 15 dollars per acre annually. Nearly all the most valuable lands are underdrained with tiles. This draining costs from 25 to 35 dollars per acre. Mr Mechi's 170 acres are all underdrained with tiles, laid 4 feet deep, or from 3 to 4 feet. His land was originally poorer than most land in New England.

M 16.152. Sheep. Mr Mechi keeps from 100 to 200 sheep, and they are enclosed in hurdles and kept on an acre or less at a time, & there fed on Italian rye-grass, vetches and turnips till it is sufficiently manured; & then removed to another piece. His mode is one of the secrets of English husbandry.

[Cont. in M. 19. 26 to 31.

American Colonies. [Cont. from M 8. p. 83.

England, France, Holland, Portugal & Spain excluded their colonies from commercial intercourse with other countries. The governors, commanders of forces & other chief Officers were generally chosen from Europe by all these governments. It was the weak policy of the [illegible] States to discourage the production of such commodities in the colonies as they imagined would rival their own. The old principle that "the colonies existed only for the benefit of the mother country" was acted upon by all but not to extension by others as by the Spaniards. The Spanish Colonial system was worse than others, but this excess of evil, may be traced to the religious feelings and the inquisition, which bound all in chains of darkness in Spain.

Yet Spain treated the colored races, Indians & negroes, with more mildness & leniency, than the English, French and Dutch.

London Qu. Review, Vol 30. p. 445.

"The Commerce of N. America, before the Revolutionary war, had been exclusively confined to the British dominions." Lon. Qu Review Vol 31. p 4

[This is not quite true.

Fat Animals for the Butcher. } Cont from p. 175
as Oxen, cows, Sheep, swine, &c

1857. June 25. Meat in Newyork this week

315	Beeves	averaging 7 cwt per head or 700 lbs for the 4 quarters, making	2.210.600 lbs of beef
7.29	Calves	at 500 lbs each.	114.500 " of "
8867	Calves	at 100 lbs each	88.700 " of Veal
10.338	Sheep & lambs	@ 40 lbs ea.	413.520 " of mutton & lamb
4.293	Hogs	at 150 lbs each	643.950 " of pork
			3.471.270

making about half a pound of meat per day for a week, for every man, woman & child in the city. This is Meat may have averaged 12½ cents per lb to the consumer making $433.909 dollars

The beeves were from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and a few from Texas and Michigan & more from State of New York all the good beef brought a price equal to 13 cents for the quarters. yet beef was sold by the side in the market at 10 to 12 cents. No first rate beef from Michigan Solon Robinson says.

Sheep & Lambs from $3.50 to 7.50 each – average about 4.65 to 4.85 per head. Whole carcass in market 9 to 10 cts. lambs 12 to 14 cts.

Veal Calves good, live weight, 6 to 7½ cts per lb. Some 8 cts. Prime in market 8 to 8½ cts. 10 to 11 cts. [+ some 5

Hogs, corn fed, live weight 7 to 7 3/8 cents. By the hog in the market 9 to 9½ cents. Lots of hogs averaged alive 134 lbs. 143 lbs, 122 lbs. 200 lbs. 172 lbs. 174 lbs. Stock hogs 7 c. lb [The weight above, 150 lbs each, seems to be live weight – perhaps not.

Retail prices in the market June 24. 1857

Beef. Hind quarters 13 to 16 c: Fore quarters 11 to 13 c per lb
Rib Steaks 24 to 27 c. Sirloin Steaks 19 to 23 c. Rump Steaks 17 to 20
Roast pieces 21 to 28 c. Corned beef 12 to 15 c. Smoked beef 12 to 14
Beef tongues 75 to 100 c each
Mutton, carcase 10 to 14 c. Fore quarters 12 to 14 c hind quarters 14 to 16
Chops, 18 to ----.
Veal Hind quarters 14 to 15 c Veal Cutlets 18 c to ----.
Pork, carcass 9.50 to 9.75 per 100 lbs. Retail 12½ to 14 c
Smoked hams 14½ to 15 c lb. Shoulders 11½ to 12½
Sides 12½ to .... Bacon 14 to .....
Pickled 12½ to .... Sausages 12½ to 13 c. Roasting Pigs 2. to 2 3/4 ea

Cambridge Cattle Market June 24.

Market Beef 10, 9½, 8¾, 8, 7, 6½ per 100 lbs for 2 quarters, hide & Tallow
Working Oxen 100. 120, 175 to 200 dollars per pair.
Cows & Calves 35 to 67. 2 years old 38 to 42. 3 years old 45 to 50
Sheep & Lambs, 2¾ to 4.62 each. Extra 5 to 6 each
Swine, live weight 7 to 8½ c per lb. Dressed 9½ to 10½ c. Shoats 8½ to 10 c
Hides 7½ to 8 c lb. Rough Tallow 7½ to 8. Pelts 2.5 to 2. Sucking pigs 16 to 17
Calfskins 14 to 15 c lb. — Veal Calves 5. 6. 8 to 12 dollars each.

Fat Animals for the Butcher.

Various Sellers & Profits. 1857.

1st The Broker who sells live animals for the owner.
1st The purchaser of the broker, sells usually animals at wholesale to retail dealers.
3. The retailer in the market, who sells by the lb. [illegible] & small animals by the lb & by quarter & carcase
4. A host of smaller retailers.
The last purchaser pays 3 & 4 profits, or rather the consumer.

Veal in Northampton June 1857.

Butchers give for good veal 5 cents per lb. live weight.
Somerton Hoxie sold a calf this week 160 lbs at 5½ cents, $8.80 cents. The meat costs the butcher a load 10 cents per lb. but he has the skin, head & pluck & beside the meat.

New York Beef Sales & other meats, during the pressure, & just after the bank suspension.

Aug 4th. 1857. Beeves 3037 & 339 - all 3376 - from Myork, Ohio, Illinois Indiana and Kentucky — many not sold. all sold at a decline - Prime bought 10 to 10½c: good 8½ to 9c. Fair 7 to 7½c
Common " 6 to 6½ Very low prices
Cows & Calves — 25 to 60$. — whole No. Cows 200.
Veals 482. best 7 to 7½c live weight — others 5 to 6c.
Sheep & Lambs - 11,104 in number. many not sold - sales 3.50; 3.75; and other rates from 3.50 to 6.50
Swine 3860. most unsold. best live weight 6¼ to 6½c; others 5 to 6½c

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N.Y. Sales, Nov. 4. 1857 (N.Y. Tribune
Beeves 3383 from Myork, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky and a few from N.J. & Con. Best bought 9 to 9½c. for quarters; a few extra at 10c. Others 7 to 8½c. Most sales 7½ to — c. — Average about - 8c. "The dullest market we ever attended". Owners love much. Beef must come down as every thing else has. 10c will be the top price of first class beef. Cash instead of credit.
The Rail Road freight is advanced from Kentucky & distant states to 17 dollars per head for large steers, and 14 dollars for small ones. Other expenses are $2 per head, & commission for selling 3 to 4$. Live steers are not worth at the west over 3 cents per lb. 1500 lbs at 3c is 45.00, add expenses & commission 6$ & rail road 17 - all 68$. Quarters say 750 lbs at 9c come to 67.50. Small & poor ones are worse
Veals 418. Good 6 to 7½c. live weight. 2d quality 4½ to 6c.
Cows for milk - 228. Prices reduced
Sheep & Lambs 11.148 most from N.Y. & Ohio. Prices fallen. $3.35 to $8.00. Some at 2.50.
Swine 3.672 & more. Best corn fed, live weight large 5¾ to 6c
Small sizes, fat & prime, 6c asked. [Still fed 5 to 5¼c
Average weight 16[illegible] to 226 lbs alive, most from Ohio.

Fat Animals for the butcher.

London & New York (N.Y. Tribune)

Bullocks received in London & New York, first week in October 1857 or beef Cattle — London 6326. N York 3.402 In London, the number the week in Oct, since 1852 have generally been from 6000 to 8000.

Monday Oct. 12. 1857. (Monday is the great market day in London) the bullocks in London market were 5.212: Sheep & lambs 20.120: Veals 232; Swine 515 — all 27.079 The number was less on same great market day 1856, and more in 1854 & 1855. — Oct 5 had more 1857 — 28.692

New York Oct 7. 1857 had bullocks 3.402. Sheep & L 11.528 Veal Calves 557. Milch cows 207. Swine 3.388 — all 19.012. — The number was greater 1854. 55 & 56.

London has 2¼ millions. N.Y. market supplies 1 million. in N.Y and Environs. We consume 8 or 10 times as many swine as the Londoners —

In London market animals are sold at so much per stone of 8 pounds net meat.

Prices Oct 5 Beef best 4/8 to 5/ per stone & next 4/2 to 4/6 Coarse & inferior beef 3/4 to 3/6 and 3/8 to 4/

Sheep. 3/6 to 3/8 stone. 2d 3/10 to 4/2; 4/4 to 5/: 5/2 to 5/6

Veal Calves. 3/10 to 4/6 stone & 4/8 to 5/.

Swine, large hogs 4/ to 4/6 stone, pine small 4/8 to 5/2

Oct 12. the Beef was a little lower — some coarse beef 2/8 to 3/ and best 4/6 to 4/8. Veal same; sheep & swine do not vary much

Oct 12, The Tribune calls the London prices of beef 8 to 13 cents; Sheep 10 to 14½ cents; Veal 11 to 14 cts. Swine 10½ to 14 cts The prices Oct 5. were higher — & Tribune calls the English shilling only 22½ cents, & odd pence 2 cts each.

[The best beef in London Oct 5 was 14 to 15 cents per lb calling the English shilling 24 cents. This seems the price by the whole creature, & not the retail price — only the meat as in N York.

Liverpool Cattle market Oct 5. 1857

Bullocks 2968; sheep 9.555. Best beef, sinking offal, sold, heifers 7¼ to 7½ d (14 to 15 c); Oxen 6¾ to 7d (12½ to 14 c); middling to inferior 5 to 6d (10 to 12 c); bulls 4 to 5½ d (8 to 11 c) Calves 5½ to 7½ d (11 to 15 c) net; sheep best wethers net. 7½ to 7¾ (15 to 15½ c) middling to inferior 5½ to 6d (11 to 12 c); best ewes 6 to 6¼ d (12 to 13 c); pigs 61 to 63 net per 120 lbs, net, (about 6 to 6¼ d, or 12 to 12½ c.)

The prices of New York and London are not very different for beef, but mutton is higher in London says Tribune.

Only quarters, or net meat are weighed in London it seems & only these are paid for.

Fat Animals for the Butcher.

New York May 28. 1858 — Received that week 2892 beevs, 177 cows, 1046 vcals, 5007 sheep & lambs, 6658 swine. Total 15.730. Beeves, most from Illinois, next New York, next Ohio. Some from Indiana, Kentucky & Virginia. Prices of Beef cattle, mostly fat steers 3 & 4 years old, 9 to 10 cents for the quarters. Cattle averaging 7 to 7½ cwt. bring 10 cents. — about 1500 cattle went from Albany the same week for Boston, Providence, Worcester, Hartford, &c. Sheep & lambs most from Ohio & New Jersey & are usually sheared, some suffering with cold. Sales at $3.80 to 10.50 c. Average of lots $4.30 to 4.60 each.

Hogs, mostly by Erie rail road & from Albany. Live weight sold at 5 to 5½ cents, generally 5¼ cents, corn fed. — average weight about 200 lbs: some only 140 lbs & some over 200 lbs. — Dead weight 6½ cents 6 to 7 c. corn fed, & corn & meat fed. ~~average 150 to 175 lbs, 200 lbs~~ meat fed hogs, at present so, make soft pork.

Cows & Calves, low & few sold. Good ones, 40 to 45 $.

Veal Calves — sell alive 5 to 6 cents per lb. Some coarse ones 3 to 4 cts. Good ones weigh alive 140 to 150 lbs.

New York, July 14. 1858 or week ending July 14.

Beeves 3956 — quite too many & many thin & lean, from Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, Canada. The price was 6 to 9c. for the wheat — most 7 to 8. ~~Many~~ Merchant say that 30 or 40 years ago 5c was a fair price. Drovers cannot afford to pay at the west more than 2½ cents per pound for ordinary cattle, live weight. (What is about 5c for meat.

Cows 211 & calves — good 40 $ without calves

Veals 918, 4½ to 5 cents per lb. live weight; best 5½ to 6c.

Sheep & lambs 13.872 — far too many & a large share poor. Sales of lots at 2.25 to 3 and 4 $ — some at 7 $.

Hogs 3436, Live weight & corn fed, $ 5.25 to 5.62 per 100 Live weight 134 to 234 Dead weight " " 6.50 to 6.75 " "

New York, May 4. 1859.

Prices in the Cattle Market. Beeves 1st quality for quarters, 11½ to 12 cents lb. ordinary 11 to 11¼c common 10 to 10½c. inferior 9 to 9½c. Cows & calves, good 45 to 65 dolls. inferior 20 to 40 $. Veal calves 5½ to 6½c (live weight) Drovers 3 to 5 cents lb. Sheep & lambs, each best 6½ to 7 $ others $3 to 6 $. Swine 5 to 6½c per lb. live weight.

Cont. on page 451.

Filth & Uncleanliness. [Cont from p. 409 and Cleanliness, &c.

p. 409 }
p. 116 } French are filthy and slovenly.

misc. 19 }
2 80 } Florence & Italian cities very filthy.
Italian people are poor & squalid.

M. 2. 275. Capt. Cooke notices the "greasy nastiness" of the Savages, whose clothes were never washed.

moral Filth.

p. 237. Nubert says Mary Magdalene "knew who did bear her filth", ie her sins.

p. 237 Nubert frequently uses the word "purge" in a moral sense. "Repentance is a purge" &c.

Fat Animals for the butcher [Cont from p. 449

New York July 6. 1859.

Total received in a week — 3096 beeves, 182 cows 93 veals, 9723 sheep & lambs; 1820 swine — all 15,740.

Beeves came from — Illinois most, 2d Kentucky, 3d Ohio, 4th New York, 5th Iowa, & some from Canada, Indiana Cherokee Nation, &c, most came by Rail road, & nearly all by Rail Road and Hudson river boats.

Beeves were sold from 8½c to 11½c. pr lb for the quarters — a few at 12c. average about 10 cents

Good beeves 6c to 7c pr lb. live weight. Many poor at 4c or less.

Sheep & lambs were from N. Jersey, Ohio, N. York, &c. Sales from $2.50 to 5.50. most sold at an average of 3.72c & 3.47a

Hogs. live weight, corn fed 6¼c to 6⅝c pr lb. Distillery fed 6⅛c to 6¼c. Do dressed weight, 7¼c to 8⅜c — latter corn fed.

Of Old

Cen 7. 149. 4704. 4 fatting Oxen @ 9t. 36t
7. 73. 1693. 5 fatting Oxen @ 8t. 40t

In March 1767, Benj Colton of Springfield bought by Epsh. Chapin 6 fat Oxen for 58£ (9½£ each) and of Ebenezer Chapin 7 fat Oxen for £72 10s (11£ 5s. each). He sold them in Shrewsbury to a Springfield man for same sums and £5 advance and expenses 30s. Sued for them & lost his case.
(There are higher prices than usual in these days.

Kinds of Labor. Wages of Men after the Revolution & other prices

Cont. pomp. 376

Enos Smith's Accounts 1783 and after. Hadley

1783. Carting dung 2/ a day
" making fence 2/ "
" Chopping wood 2/ "
" Drawing flax 4/ "
1784 Sawing 4/9 & 3/ "
" Threshing — 4/ "
" Sawing boards 5/ p.m. 100
" Hewing Timber (Pine Jr) 3/6 day
" Work at barn &c " 3/4 "
" Work at the mill " 3/4 "
1785 Framing (J.P.) 3/4.
" Sawing a night 2/8 a meal
" Sawing pale 1/4, 100 ft
" U.S. viola house £8. 10.
1784. Mowing 4/ day.
1783 Collar & Hallard 12/.
" 2 Stirrup Leathers 1/4.
1783. Shearing 10 sheep 1/4.
" Boys driving plow 4/ day
" Drawing logs 2/5 "
" Chestnut pale 3/2 100 feet
1787. Splitting wood 2/ day
1792 Slitwork 2/8 100 feet
" Boards 2/8 & 3/ 100 feet
" Sawing Boards 1/4 100 ft
" " Plank 2/ " & 2/5
" " Slitwork 1/4 "
" Oak log 2/10. do 1/6
" Chestnut log 1/6.
1784 Sleigh 2 a mile
1785 Reaping 3/ day
1785 12 Sheaf 4 4/
" Threshing at 7/
1787. Pitching 8 rod
1785 Sell Cook by a goose 3/
" do do hewing 3/ day
" do do work at Mill 3/ "
" do do do 2/5 "
" Dressing flax 2/
" Rye 3/4 3/8 & 4/ bushel
1784. Salt 6/ 7/ 8/ bushel
" Flax seed 4/ "
" 4 logs made 840 feet boards 10/1
" 2 Chestnut & 1 pine log 4/8.
1784. 16 bushels corn @ 2/6.

1784 Grain price — Rye 3/. Peas 4/.
Corn 2/5. Wheat 5/. Oats 1/6
Wheat 4/6.

1785 & 86 Sawing Boards 1/4 100 feet & 1/2 "
" " — Plank 1/10 " "
" " pine plank 2/ " "
1784 Boards sold at 3/. 100 feet
" Wood — 6/. cord & 5/.
1785. Keeping Cow 3/. weeks 2/. 3/
1784 May. 92 lbs Beef at 2 2/3 d. 18/4
1786. Malt 99 lbs. do at 3d. 24/9
" 1 lb Tea — 3/6.
" Shingles 12/. 1000
1783. Potatoes 1/6. bushel. 1785. 1/6
1786. 7 lbs Clover seed @ 9/. 4/6 bushel
1783. Sept. Apples for bbl cider 3/
1784 Plowing 4/6 & 5/. rate.
1784 1 day Gardening 2/6 G. Warner
" Bottoming chairs 1/ ea. do
" Tobacco at 5 lb
1786 Sawing Oak plank 2/5. 100 ft
" " — plow timber 1/
" Turnips 80 bushel.
1789. Sawing boards 1/4. 100 ft Jan. 1790
1787. Wheat at 5/. bushel
1784 Turnips 8 bushel
1785. Butter at 7d.
" Soap 3 lb pound.
" 1 day planting 2/5
1782. 7 lbs Wheat flour 1/ (wheat 5/.6
" 11 lbs rye flour 1/. (rye
1787. Pine Plank 4/. 100 feet
1785 Clapboards 6/. 100 feet
Pitching 400 feet from S. Hadley 3/6
" Sawing 2/5 and 3/ day
" do 4/. per m.d.
1784 Reaping 2/5 day
" Making Cider to barrel
" Cider 4/. & 5/ barrel
" Hops 8d pr lb
" Vinegar 8d Gal some 1/
1783 making Log fence 2/5 day
Burning Brush 2/3 "
1785 Sleigh & 2 cords wood 3/. & 3/4 & 3/8
" Cords of wood 6/. | m. 19. 135
Load 4/. & 4/6

Labor, Wages, & other prices, after the Revolution.

1784. Use of Cattle 1/4 day
1785 use of do 1/6 "
1785 Peas 4/ bushel
" Turnips 18 " & 1787.
" Oak log 3/10.
" Sawing Oak logs 1/11 & 4/9.
1783. Sawing logs into pale
" " " into rails
1787 Wheat 5/ bushel
1787 Rye, 3/6, 3/4 " & 3/
1787 Pitching 8d a rod
1786 Corn 2/. 2/8. 2/5
many logs pine land
using plow 1/. a day.
1784 Sleighs to Spring pd 12/.
" Sleigh to Rockingham 12/.
789 A meat barrel 3/6

Enos Smiths accounts. Hadley
1784 100 feet pine plank 4/.
1789 a meat barrel 3/6.
1786 Use of cattle — 1/4 day
1784 Shingles 12/ per th.
" moccans 2/6 Gal
1787 Sawing pair bedsides 1/
1789 Sawing boards 1/4. 100/ft
" " Slitwork 1/4 100 ft
" Price of slitwork 2/8 100 ft.
1784 Sawing Oak plank 2/2. 100/ft
" " pine do 2/ " "
1783 Plank for bedsides 2/8
1784 Spinning 23 runs @ 4 4/5d. 9/2
" " 13 runs linen @ 4 4/5 d. 5/2
" " 10 runs @ 6 2/5 d. 5/4
1788 Weaving 32 yards @ 4 2/5 d 13/
1788 Oak pale 100 feet. 4/.
1786 Sawing Quarter boards @ 1/2 rd 100
Journal — Sawing Oak logs into cart timber.
" " into harrow do.
1791 Sawing Oak & pine Slitwork, both 1/4.
1784. Some plank 4/6. & some 5/. 100/ft
1785 Plank charged at 5/ 100 feet.